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MONTHLY

LABOR REVIEW

Vol. XXI, No. 2 August, 1925

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Most important factor for safety work in the plant
New hazards of industry
Conditions of negroes in West Virginia
Changes in cost of living in the United States
Accident experience of metals and woodworking sections of National Safety Council
Strikes and lockouts in the United States

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

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Contents

Special articles: Page

Most important factor for safety work in the plant, by John F. Tinsley, vice president and general manager, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass 1–3

New hazards of industry, by Dr. Francis V. Murphy, industrial health inspector, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries 4–6

Industrial relations and labor conditions:

New Jersey—Working conditions on truck farms in 1922 7–10

West Virginia—Working and living conditions of negroes 10–13

China—Social survey of a village 13, 14

Prices and cost of living:

Retail prices of food in the United States 15–35

Retail prices of coal in the United States 36–40

Retail prices of gas in the United States 41–43

Retail prices of electricity in the United States 43–48

Index numbers of wholesale prices in June, 1925 49–51

Average wholesale prices of commodities, April to June, 1925 51–60

Purchasing power of the dollar (wholesale prices), 1920 to 1925 61–63

Changes in cost of living in the United States 63–76

Argentina—Cost of living in Buenos Aires, 1925 77

Wages and hours of labor:

Miners' wages, 1831 to 1846 78

California—Handling of wage claims by bureau of labor statistics 78–79

Idaho—Mine wages in 1924 79–80

Missouri—Weekly earnings in St. Louis, 1923 80

New York—Average weekly earnings of industrial employees, May, 1925 ..... 80, 81

Changes in working-class incomes in countries with depreciated currencies 82–84

Argentina—Prohibition of night work in Cordoba bakeries 84

France—Average daily wages of coal miners 84–85

Spain—Wages of agricultural laborers 85–86

Woman and child labor:

Environment and opportunities for women of coal miners' families 87, 88

California—Survey of child labor in agriculture, 1924 88–90

Maine—Child labor 90

Labor agreements, awards, and decisions:

Agreements—

Clothing industry—New York City 91–93

Ice and water teamsters—Cleveland 93, 94

Photo-engravers—Wichita, Kans 94, 95

Roofers—Youngstown, Ohio 95

Street railway—Memphis, Tenn 95, 96

Awards and decisions—

Railroads—Decisions of Railroad Labor Board—

Discharge of married women 97

Overtime 97, 98

Seniority 98, 99

Clothing industry—Chicago 99–102

Shoe industry—Haverhill, Mass 103

Awards of Industrial Commission of Colorado 104

Page

Employment and unemployment:
Employment in selected industries in June, 1925 105–125
Employment and earnings of railroad employees, May, 1924, and April and May, 1925 ..... 126, 127
Recent employment statistics—
Public employment offices—
Connecticut 127
Iowa 128
Massachusetts 128
Missouri 128
Ohio 129
Pennsylvania 129
Wisconsin 129
State departments of labor—
California 130, 131
Iowa 132
Maryland 133
Massachusetts 134
New York 135
Wisconsin 135, 136
Unemployment in foreign countries 137–150
Great Britain—Clearing-house scheme for Liverpool dock labor 151

Industrial accidents and hygiene:
Accident experience of metals and woodworking sections of National Safety Council 152–154
Coal-mine fatalities in the United States in 1924 ..... 154, 155
Metal-mine accidents in the United States in 1923 ..... 156, 157
Skin disease among employees in fruit-packing plants 157, 158
Colorado—Coal-mine accidents in 1924 158
Idaho—Mine and mill accidents in 1924 159

Workmen's compensation and social insurance:
Recent compensation reports—
California 160, 161
Indiana 161
Louisiana 161, 162
Ohio 162, 163
Argentina—Development of workmen's compensation 163
Belgium—Law on insurance of employees against old age and premature death 164–167
Mexico—Workmen's compensation law of Yucatan 167–169

Labor laws and court decisions:
Right of employer and insurance carrier to defend in case of conflicting interests under employers' liability insurance policy 170–172
Status under Connecticut compensation law of farmers exchanging work 172
Interfering with interstate commerce by preventing the mining of coal 172–174
Power of Railroad Labor Board to procure witnesses 174, 175

Housing:
Great Britain—Municipal housing in Smethwick 176

Cooperation:
Progress of cooperation abroad— Page
Australia 177, 178
Belgium 178
Canada (Quebec) 179
Germany 179, 180
Greece 180
India 181
Japan 182
Rumania 182
Workers' education and training:
Wisconsin—Apprenticeship 183
Labor organizations and congresses:
Seventh International Labor Conference 184–188
First congress of International Federation of Civil Servants 188, 189
Philippine Islands—Organization of workers 189
Strikes and lockouts:
Strikes and lockouts in the United States, January to March, 1925 190–195
Argentina—Strikes in Buenos Aires, second half of 1924 195, 196
Conciliation and arbitration:
Conciliation work of the Department of Labor in June, 1925, by Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation 197–200
Immigration:
Statistics of immigration for May, 1925, by J. J. Kunna, chief statistician, United States Bureau of Immigration 201, 206
Factory inspection:
Maine 207
Massachusetts 207
Texas 207, 208
Wisconsin 208 209
What State labor bureaus are doing:
California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin 210
Current notes of interest to labor:
New member of Federal Employees' Compensation Commission 211
Pennsylvania—Creation of women's and children's section in State labor department 211
Wisconsin—Home work 211, 212
Output of blast furnaces in Poland and the United States 212
Publications relating to labor:
Official—United States 213–215
Official—Foreign countries 215, 216
Unofficial 217–220

CONTENTS

Progress of cooperation during
Australia
Belgium
Canada (Quebec)
Germany
Greece
India
Japan
Rumania
education and training:
Apprenticeship
organizations and congresses:
International Labor Conference
Congress of International Federation of Civil Servants
Philippine Islands—Organization of workers
and lockouts:
and lockouts in the United States, January to March, 1923
Argentina—Strikes in Buenos Aires, second half of 1924
tion and arbitration:
Municipal work of the Department of Labor in June, 1923, by
Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation
operation:
Activities of Immigration for May, 1923, by J. J. Munro, chief statis-
tician, United States Bureau of Immigration
inspection:
Maine
Massachusetts
Vermont
ports of labor bureaus are data:
California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana,
Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New York,
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin
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Functions of Federal Employees' Compensation Commission
Pennsylvania—Creation of women's and children's section in State
labor department
Wisconsin—Home work
Origin of blast furnaces in Finland and the United States
rtations relating to labor:
Contract labor laws and court decisions
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Unofficial

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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Most Important Factor for Safety Work in the Plant[1]

By JOHN F. TINSLEY, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, WORCESTER, MASS.

LOOKING back and comparing present accomplishments with the situation of 15 or 20 years ago, I am amazed at the contrast. A performance in the reduction of fatalities and serious injuries is taking place in thousands of factories throughout the country, that 20 years ago would have been thought the most improbable of even prayerful hopes.

In my own city of Worcester, where we have a most excellent local safety council, a record is being made that is little short of astonishing. The members of this council report to a secretary each month the average number of employees, the number of lost-time accidents, and the number of days lost in that period. This has been done for some time past, hence it is a simple matter to make comparisons as to what is being accomplished. In 1923 there were 1,019 lost-time accidents among the 45 plants reporting to the Worcester County Safety Council. The average number of accidents among these 45 plants was only 3⅓ per working-day for the entire year, and this among 23,419 employees. In 1924, these same plants, reporting 24,383 employees, had 639 lost-time accidents, or an average of slightly over 2 accidents per day among upward of 25,000 employees.

This remarkable showing is reflected in still another way in the Worcester records. If 300 days are taken as the average number of days worked in 1923, out of a total of about 7,000,000 man-days only 16,764 days were lost on account of accidents, or one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total working time. In 1924, perhaps we should figure on a lower number of days per man during the year, on account of the general business depression. If we assume an average of 250 working-days for the year 1924, we find that out of approximately 6,000,000 man-days worked the number of days lost through accidents was 10,810, or approximately one-sixth of 1 per cent.

And this splendid accomplishment is being made in industries that formerly had unfavorable records for fatalities and serious injuries—steel works, rod mills, wire-drawing plants, foundries, and metal-working establishments, and other establishments involving high-speed, powerful machinery and conditions usually considered dangerous.

In the last decade or two the whole problem of safety in industry has seen a development of tremendous scope along four lines: (1) Safeguarding of machinery; (2) factory organization for safety; (3) safety methods; and (4) education of the workmen and their response as to the problem of safety.

[1] Address delivered at the Fourth Annual State Conference of the Massachusetts Safety Council, Boston, May 14-15, 1925.

As a result of this extraordinary evolution, and having in mind the serious responsibility upon us to carry on the great work of industrial safety with continuing success, I have come to the conclusion that the answer to the question that forms the title of my discussion in the program to-day, "What I consider the most important factor for safety work in our plant," is the attitude of the foreman toward the safety problem.

After all, our problem in industry is to make the workman safe at his work. The workman himself must not by careless methods expose himself to injury at any time during his entire working-day. The machinery and tools must be in such condition at all times as to reduce the accident hazard to a minimum. Factory working conditions as to light, sanitation, etc., must be likewise favorable for injury prevention. For the most efficient accomplishment in the light of these necessary precautions there must be somebody who has the intelligence to detect such conditions as are inimical to safety, and who has the consciousness and responsibility for correcting them. Beyond intelligence required for detecting unsafe conditions regarding machinery, tools, material, and manufacturing conditions generally, there is necessary the authority for altering and adjusting such situations. Who is there in the existing methods of factory administration who is better fitted to handle these fundamental requirements of safety than the foreman? He is with his men from morning until night and every day in the year; he is usually one of them; he knows the workmen's problems, he knows their moods, he knows his machinery and tools, and he knows the requirements of the work. If the foreman has a safety conscience and consciousness, his mind and eye will be so trained for safety that he will detect unsafe and careless methods on the part of his men on their first appearance. He will stamp out danger before it gets a hold.

In the speaker's opinion, one of the most hopeful signs of the times is the increasing disposition of business managements to consider the foreman of vital importance in the handling of the problems of industry.

In the past few years in the development of industry, we have seen "method" emphasized to an unusual degree, in which we must admit the importance of the foreman has been considerably minimized. Staff bureaus have taken from him many of the functions he exercised in former days. The same development has taken place in safety organization. Some of us have had scores of safety committees organized in every conceivable way. Our eagerness to get quick results, and the lack of them, has led in many plants to a "straining" in organization as the best means to get everybody interested in the safety problem.

In our own organization, and I presume the same is true quite generally, these have all dropped by the wayside and we have come down to just one—a safety committee consisting of every foreman in the plant. This group meets regularly to discuss our accident and safety problems. We look into every accident to see what lesson is to be learned. The lesson is thoroughly brought out in our foremen's safety meetings and applied, not only in the department where the accident occurred. but throughout the plant where similar accidents are possible.

We have convinced our foremen that our accident-prevention problem is in their hands and we look to them for results.

In order to make this application of responsibility as concrete as possible, we rate them annually on the basis of their lost-time accidents. Each year we make out a so-called "management report" for each foreman, covering his performance as regards quality of product, production, handling of men, and costs. If a department does not show progress in the accident problem, it is marked "subnormal" as to handling of men.

On the basis of performance as reflected in these management reports we base our opinion of a foreman's fitness and efficiency and determine therefrom his worthiness for promotion, wage advances, etc. Under this method of "yard-sticking" our foremen on accident prevention it is surprising how interested our foremen are to have good accident records.

The question naturally arises as to how our own records reflect interest, efficiency, and performance on the part of our foremen in meeting our accident-prevention problem. In our Worcester plant, where from 2,000 to 2,500 are ordinarily employed in the shops, the time lost by employees due to accidents was 0.4 per cent in 1922 on the basis of 600,000 man-days worked, 0.45 per cent in 1923 on the basis of 750,000 man-days worked, and 0.22 per cent in 1924 on the basis of upwards of 500,000 man-days worked. Our work covers, too, a wide range of what is ordinarily termed dangerous occupations—a foundry with several hundred employees, a woodworking department with another two hundred, and machine shops using all kinds of metal-working machinery and employing a thousand men.

Our foremen are thus made to know that we expect of them the same response in regard to safety as in every other problem that is a part of their daily work. We have impressed upon them that, to a great extent, the reputation of our plant is in their hands. Nothing hurts a plant more than to have it said that it is a dangerous place to work, and if fatalities and accidents occur, which might have been prevented by a simple protective device, a little care or thought on someone's part, the feeling will gain ground that such a plant can not be safe or up to date. No foreman wants this said of his concern, and especially does he dislike such an aspersion cast upon his own department. Accident prevention should be considered a serious, important, and consequential problem of management and as such should be worthy of the most thoughtful, patient, and conscientious efforts of every foreman.

I do not mean to convey the impression that the importance of all the other phases of the safety movement may be minimized. On the contrary, it seems to me our record of to-day is the sum total, so to speak, of the contributions of all the splendid agencies that have been built up to meet the problem. However, it seems to me that the maintenance of the good accomplished up to now, and the making of further progress in the industrial-safety field depends upon the emphasis placed upon the value of the enthusiastic support and wholehearted coordination of the foremen in industry with these various agencies.

New Hazards of Industry [1]

By Dr. Francis V. Murphy, Industrial Health Inspector, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries

HUMAN welfare demands the introduction of safe processes in industry and the substitution of inert chemicals for harmful compounds, and this is the basis of rational industrial hygiene, as the complexity of modern industry entails exposure to an incredibly large number of chemical and thermal and physical agents. Much has been accomplished by the combination of hygienic institutes at the large medical schools and of research laboratories at some of the large industrial plants, and much stress has been laid on factory sanitation and the education of employees and the lessening of industrial fatigue and the ill effects of dust and fumes and acid vapors; and above all, the introduction of safety and preventive measures.

Among the multiplicity of modern hazards may be cited the growing use of the spray gun. An efficient operator with this device takes the place of three or five handworkers, and the menace to health is serious in spraying wooden and metal surfaces with lead paints, as the splashing and spattering of the liquid poisons make it difficult to protect the operator even with a well-fitting mask. The spraying of trees and plants and foliage to destroy insects and gypsy and browntail moths and caterpillars is a common instance of the use of lead and arsenic solutions to the occasional detriment of the operator. The use of arsenate of lead and arsenite of copper has increased amazingly in recent years, and several well-defined causes of lead and arsenic poisoning have been reported in the manufacture and spraying of these poisonous compounds.

The widespread demand for a smooth and durable and glossy coating for automobiles has recently been met by the use, on a large scale, of an irritative and inflammable and suffocative proprietary preparation. This spraying liquid contains pyroxylin or nitrocellulose as a base, and its use in successive layers is occasioning much complaint and suffering on the part of many operators, as it causes intense catarrhal affections of the throat and nose and eyes.

The automobile industry furnishes a variety of hazards, chief among which are skin inflammations (due to handling gasoline and cutting oils, the pickling and acid dipping of metals, and lead soldering of radiators with the free use of hydrochloric acid) and the intense headache and profound depression, due to the inhalation of exhaust motor gases by repairmen in closed garages, particularly in cold weather. Modern garages are meeting this emergency by installing exhaust fans and providing an abundant supply of fresh, pure air. A recent chemical analysis of the exhaust from gasoline engines indicated the presence of 9 per cent of carbon monoxide and 7 per cent of carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide is very dangerous, even in small amounts, as it forms a more or less stable compound with the hemaglobin coloring of the red blood cells and thus prevents the oxygenation of the tissues. This poisonous gas is also encountered in large quantities in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and sometimes in sewers and manholes from leaking gas mains. Lead poisoning in the automobile industry may occur while sandpapering the primary white lead coat.

[1] Address delivered at the Fourth Annual State Conference of the Massachusetts Safety Council, Boston, May 14-15, 1925.

The fumes arising from brazing and welding with oxy-acetylene gas may be detrimental, and electric welding also involves a peculiar hazard, as the operator must work with precision and yet protect his eyes against the intense dazzling light by shields composed of several alternating layers of red and blue glass. This glass may be broken and is sometimes mottled and decolorized.

These light rays frequently cause chronic inflammations of the eyes and of the skin of the face and chest. That eye injuries and diseases in industry are numerous and serious is amply indicated by the Final Report of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Blind. The vast majority of these eye injuries are preventable by the exercise of personal caution and the wearing of strong, well-adjusted goggles, as in emery grinding and in handling corrosive mineral acids. Eye defects may also be due to straining in weak light or in the strong glare of furnaces, to sharp dust particles, smoke, fuel gases, and flying sparks. Roofers are subject to eye inflammation from the dust and smoke and also to poisoning from the sulphur gases and traces of ammonia given off by the molten boiling pitch.

The recent brilliant researches of Professor Mallory have revealed conclusively that copper dust is a potent and insidious industrial poison, acting directly by destroying the red blood cells and inducing degenerative changes in the liver substance. In his group of cases, six men were exposed to chronic copper poisoning from milling and planing brass and inhaling and swallowing the dust. Consequently, the menace to brass founders from the volatile copper is serious and may well be considered as a chief cause of the impaired health and lowered resistance of brass foundry workers. Brass buffers need protection from this long-neglected hazard and so also do coppersmiths and bronze workers, and it is well here to remember that lead is also usually incorporated into brass compositions on account of its softening properties.

The manufacture of instruments of precision, such as microscopes, thermometers, and surveying instruments, requires close concentration and careful attention to exacting details and places much strain upon the eyes. Conditions in this industry emphasize the necessity of adequate illumination and frequent ocular examinations.

Progressive impairment of hearing is on the increase and is another serious menace of modern industry. It is particularly noticeable in boiler makers, forgemen, blacksmiths, and men operating sledge hammers and riveting machines. Every effort should be made to exclude or to minimize harsh and discordant sounds in all workshops.

Radiant fires of the brilliantine type are being much used, the cheaper grades of which give off much carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, as do also coke and charcoal furnaces. These should be well drafted so that all gases are well diluted and promptly removed, if possible, from the point of origin.

The increasing manufacture of fine cutlery and mechanics' tools necessitates careful hardening by frequent dipping of the metal into a bath of pure molten lead or of cyanide of potassium. These health hazards should be controlled by proper hooding and effective ventilation.

Overcrowding is a tendency of modern industry which is well exemplified by the shoemaking and clothing and printing trades.

Overcrowding increases the liability to contagious coughs, colds, and catarrhs and makes increasingly necessary the provision of sufficient cubic air space and fresh air and the rapid dilution and removal of the noisome products of respiration.

Toxic woods containing irritant poisonous alkaloids are in special use and may cause severe and persistent skin inflammations. This is especially true of the use of black ebony in making musical instruments and of the so-called coca-bola in the making of brush handles.

Shellac dissolved in wood alcohol is frequently used by polishers in the cabinet, furniture, and piano industries. The potential danger of wood alcohol should ever be kept in mind, as it possesses a special affinity for the nervous system and optic nerves, and diminished vision and even partial blindness may ensue.

In cold-storage plants and in the manufacture of artificial ice the low temperature and excessive dampness are detrimental to health, and the refrigeration system requires the use of special helmets and oxygen breathing apparatus, due to the ever-present leakage of ammonia from the pipes.

The manufacture and repairing of storage batteries for automobiles and radios present a grave hazard, as litharge and lead oxides are used in pasting the grids, and the dry powder is readily disseminated and inhaled and is easily absorbed. A rapid labor turnover is commonly expected in this department and a number of serious cases of lead poisoning have been recorded in storage-battery shops in Boston.

The elimination of lead in making rubber heels has been successfully accomplished by a Boston firm, and an excellent heel is being made on a large scale with the incorporation into the rubber of a composition containing sulphur, whiting, talc, and red oxide of iron.

Benzol is being used on an increasingly large scale as a solvent for rubber, in liquid cements and paint removers, as a motor fuel, and in dry cleaning and by photo-engravers. It is rated as a subtle poison, particularly when the concentrated fumes are inhaled. In a recent outbreak of benzol poisoning which occurred in a large japanning shop, a score of workers suffered much pain and misery from the combined effects of the strong benzol solution and the irritant formaldehydes which were present in sufficient percentage to produce marked poisoning with acute symptoms, including dizziness, intense headache, and inflammation of the eyes. The damage to health appears to vary with the dilution of the benzol vapors, the resistance of the individual worker, and the ventilation of the shop.

The vast economic loss among wage earners from preventable sickness and accidents is revealed by the Federal report indicating that about 3,000,000 persons are seriously ill at all times, with the average yearly lost time of 9 days per worker, and that 42 per cent of this loss is preventable.

In conclusion, too much emphasis can not be laid on the necessity of personal hygiene, of well-ventilated and sanitary workrooms, the provision of suitable caps, gloves, and clothing in handling poisonous chemicals; and also of the need of lockers, shower baths, washrooms, clean towels, pure drinking water, and separate lunch rooms. Frequent medical examinations are necessary and, wherever practicable, trained industrial nurses should be employed and well-equipped first-aid rooms installed.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Working Conditions on New Jersey Truck Farms in 1922 [1]

A STUDY of conditions of agricultural employment in the truck-farming district of New Jersey was made in the summer of 1922 by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The general conditions of agricultural employment, methods followed in obtaining and keeping a good class of workers, opportunities for employment during the dull season, the kind of workers employed, their attitude toward farm life, and their ambitions were the points principally stressed in the inquiry. The study was carried on by means of personal visits of investigators in certain counties, supplemented by questionnaires sent to farmers in parts of the county not reached personally, and the information gathered related to general, truck, dairy, potato, and fruit (orchard) farms. All the farms, with four exceptions, which were corporation enterprises, were carried on by individual farmers and their families. Satisfactory schedules were secured from 375 employers and 683 workers, while supplementary information was obtained from county or State agricultural officials, employment-office managers, etc.

The majority of the farms studied employed only one hired worker at times other than harvest, although owing to the inclusion of the corporation farms, which are large employers, the average number of employees per farm was brought up to 3.4 persons. Only half of the farmers hired help all the year, but nine-tenths hired at some other time than harvest and all hired during harvest. The number employed at harvest in the majority of cases was 3; inclusion of the large farms, however, brought the average up to 10.4. Dairy farms were the only ones on which there was little seasonal variation in the number of workers. Some women and minors were employed for much of the year aside from harvest, most frequently on truck and fruit farms. At harvest time they are most often employed in the truck-crop and fruit districts, where cheap labor is demanded and where there is much work offered which is within their strength. Such work is largely paid for on a piecework basis. As harvesting potatoes is somewhat heavier work, the boys engaged for this work outnumber the women so employed.

Of the farmers reporting on the number of employees hired, 325 employed 1,035 noncasual workers. During harvest time 324 farmers employed 2,755 casual workers, and at other than harvest time 19 employed 91 casual workers. Practically all the farmers hired noncasual labor from April to September, inclusive, while casual labor was employed for general farm work, for work involved in the starting of crops, such as plant settings, and for harvesting. While such work is not steady, there is usually enough of it to hold the migratory casual workers in a locality for several months. The demand for such labor begins in April on truck farms and is at its height on

[1] United States. Department of Agriculture. Department Bulletin No. 1285: Truck-farm labor in New Jersey, 1922, by Josiah C. Folsom, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Washington, 1925. 37 pp.

all farms in July and August, with the exception of those raising potatoes, where the peak of the demand comes in August and September.

The seasonal character of farm work, with the long period of slack employment in winter and the difficulty of obtaining near-by employment, is what prevents many capable and ambitious wage earners from taking up farm work. It follows, therefore, that the farmer who can offer steady work throughout the year can usually get a better class of labor and frequently at slightly lower wages than the man who has work for only part of the year. An example of this fact was found in a section where a large corporation farm employed many workers. The farmers of the vicinity, who were operating on the usual family basis, complained of a serious shortage of labor, necessitating the consideration of changes in farming methods because the large farm attracted most of the available labor. In spite of the fact that the manager of the large farm paid about 25 cents per day less than the other farmers offered, he was able to secure the labor because the work was steady for the entire year, and the living accommodations provided were somewhat above the average.

Inquiry of the workers as to the kind of work they engaged in when not employed in agriculture showed that there was no general swing to particular work in any locality, but that some depended upon common labor and odd jobs for work, while many men and some women turned to industrial employment. Some women entered domestic or other personal service, and in the southern part of the State a few men became oystermen or deep-sea fishermen from fall to spring. Of the 683 workers interviewed, 1 in 5 expected to be kept indefinitely by his employer, while one-fourth did not know what they would do when their present employment ceased, beyond looking for laboring jobs. One in 10 expected to find employment in industrial work, while over a fifth of the employees were minors who expected to return to school.

In general, the farm labor was drawn from the localities in which the farms were located, most of the migratory farm labor being found east and south of Trenton. This consisted largely of Italian families from Philadelphia, who were employed on the truck and berry farms, where there is much work which can be done by the women and children. Estimates of the earnings of such families in a season run up over $1,000. The housing of these migratory families is poor, but in spite of that fact some Philadelphia relief workers considered it more healthful and desirable in summer than the living quarters in the city to which they return in the winter. These workers are thrifty and saving, and in some sections of the State there are resident Italians who are rising from laborer to farm operator. The Negroes employed were of a good type and were liked by the farmers because they were experienced and spoke English. Part of them come from the South in the spring and remain till late fall, while most of those now resident in New Jersey originally came from the South.

There was comparatively little use of employment agencies, nearly four-fifths of the farm laborers interviewed having got the jobs at which they were working either through their own personal search or through friends. The private employment agencies, which were the

ones mainly used, were licensed under similar State laws, so that their business practices were rather uniform. Fees charged applicants for employment were regulated or subject to the approval of specified authorities and were usually from $1 to $2. Pennsylvania was the only State which regulated fees charged applicants for help, although such fees were usually charged in all the States and ranged from $1 to $4 per worker placed. The competition of the United States Employment Service is, however, tending to force a reduction in the fees charged by private agencies. The farm hands patronizing employment agencies seemed to be in general an unsettled, roving class, although there was some complaint that the private employment agencies encouraged men to stay on their jobs only a short time and discriminated against those who held their jobs any length of time, the agencies' purpose being to collect as many fees as possible.

Many nationalities were represented among the employees interviewed. Of the 186 who were foreign born, the largest group, 73, were Italians; but 17 nationalities in all were represented. There were 497 who were American born, of whom 134 were negroes. In the southern part of the State there was a tendency to prefer negro labor, but in some instances Italians had been forcing out the colored workers by offering to work for lower wages. Once established, however, they had not hesitated to demand higher wages.

The average age of the farm hands was 29.6 years, the ages ranging from 8 to 73 years. About three-fifths of the American born and one-fifth of the foreign born were under 25 years of age, many of the American-born minors being employed during the public-school vacation. The large number of minors working emphasizes the demand for cheap harvest labor.

The average cash earnings of all workers from all sources was about $600 for the year, the foreign farm workers earning an average of about $120 more than the native-born workers, the large proportion of minors among the native born who earned comparatively little being responsible for their lowered average. The earnings of heads of families averaged about $790, those of the other members of the family adding an average of approximately $50 to this amount. These earnings do not take into account board or other perquisites which the worker may have received but include the earnings from other sources than agriculture. Nearly one-third of the workers had no savings, while about the same proportion had bank accounts. About one person in four had two or more types of savings, such as a bank account, life insurance, or real estate.

The six-day week prevailed among the farmers reporting, although a few gave their employees Saturday afternoon off, and in general not much work was required of the employees on Sunday. About one-half the farmers required 10 hours' work in summer, while on the other farms working hours varied from 9 to 12. The average number of hours worked in summer was 10.2 and in winter 8.1.

An attempt was made in 1921 and 1922 by the farmers in some districts to stabilize wages by setting a scale for different types of work, but by July, 1922, the scheme had been generally abandoned, as it had been found impossible to secure sufficient labor at the rates established. Men's day wages during 1922 averaged $2.58 without board at times other than harvest, and during harvest the average

was $3.18. The most common day-wage rate with board was $3. The average monthly rate was $67.26 without board and $41.38 with board. About half of the workers received perquisites in addition to their wages. In the case of day laborers these most commonly took the form of car fares or transportation. Among employees working by the month board and room was the most usual addition to the wages, although in two counties room without board was frequently given. About one-fourth of the farmers reporting on this item gave the rent of some house or shack to employees, the estimated value of such accommodations ranging from $3 to $50.

Although the increasing use of machinery and the need for care in producing and preparing perishable farm products for market requires intelligence, the demand among New Jersey farmers was found to be for more and cheaper labor, which in general means lower standards of living and intelligence. Among measures recommended in the report for improving the supply and character of farm labor was the furnishing of living accommodations for noncasual workers, provision of more acceptable quarters for casual migratory labor, including better sanitary arrangements, and of reasonably well built and arranged houses for employees hired by the year. Better methods for placing workers are also needed, public employment offices being considered to be potentially better agents for this purpose than private agencies. The development and use of trade tests to determine in advance something of an applicant's fitness for his work are also recommended as a measure which would assist in making for satisfaction with both employer and employee and for the reduction of labor turnover.

Working and Living Conditions of Negroes of West Virginia

THE report of the West Virginia Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics for the biennium 1923–1924 presents a wide range of facts concerning the situation and activities of the negro population. Unlike most of the Southern States, West Virginia is gaining instead of losing population through the negro migration, and unlike most of the Northern States, it finds that the newcomers tend to settle in rural districts instead of congregating in the large cities. Data in the possession of the bureau lead to the conclusion that during the two years covered there was a net increase of between 6,000 and 7,000 in the colored population of the State.

The figures as to employment seem to show that the negroes of West Virginia are a body of workers. Of the negro males aged 10 years and over, 83.8 per cent are gainfully employed; among the native whites of native parentage the corresponding figure is 74; among the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage it is 72.3, and among the foreign born 93.4 per cent. Foreign-born whites are the only group in West Virginia with a higher percentage gainfully employed than negroes. The prosperity which this indicates is reflected in the situation of the women.

While a higher percentage of negro males are employed in West Virginia than in other States, it is noteworthy that West Virginia has the lowest percentage of negro females employed of any State in the United States. We account for this condition by citing the fact that approximately 75 per cent of the male

negroes of this State over 16 years of age are employed in the coal-mining industry, which pays the highest wages of any unskilled occupation in which negroes are engaged in large numbers, which makes it economically possible for negro men to support their women dependents.

The coal-mining industry is the largest employer of negro labor, the bureau's data showing that 22,421 are engaged in it. The manufacturing and mechanical industries employ approximately 5,000, transportation something over 3,000, domestic and personal service 2,834, and trade, public and professional service and miscellaneous clerical occupations, something over 1,400. The bureau has worked steadily to extend the field of employment for negroes, and has secured their employment in several industries in which they had not previously been employed. The results have been satisfactory, though sometimes a little care was necessary to secure proper adjustments.

In the beginning of negro employment in some industries the turnover was greater than among the old employees of other races, and many of the negroes recently brought in from the South would not work Saturdays or the day following pay day. A process of careful selection of married men or single men over 25 years of age, in some cases with motherless and younger brothers and sisters to support, brought into the industry a group of workers who remain on the same job as long as work lasts, and after a few months most of the new arrivals settle down to punctual, regular, everyday work.

In the coal mines the number of negroes has increased steadily for a period of years. Moreover, they are winning positions which require skill and training. Negro foremen, bosses, and inspectors are becoming more common, and few occupations are closed to the race.

The thousands of negro miners and laborers, hundreds of skilled workmen, and scores filling positions of responsibility in the coal industry are daily demonstrating their fitness for any position in the coal industry from trapper to manager, and the operators are realizing more and more that the negro is a valuable asset in the production of coal.

One fortunate feature of this situation is that the negro penetration of the coal fields has been accomplished without racial friction. The United Mine Workers of America admits negroes to its unions without discrimination of any kind, and while negroes have been concerned in certain strikes, it was as workers, not as negroes. "The strikers are composed of members of both races, and where strike breakers have been used they were men of both races."

The same lack of race antagonism has been apparent throughout the industries of the State. The bureau attributes this partly to the character of the whites and negroes in West Virginia before the migration began, partly to the character of the newcomers and their dispersion throughout the State, so that there is no massing of the colored population in one location, and partly to the careful and deliberate effort of the leaders of both races to prevent any developments of the kind.

During the last two years a campaign has been carried on to increase farm ownership among the negro workers. Many who come for mining own farms in other States, to which they return when employment is poor in mining. If, instead, they owned farms in West Virginia they would be spared the expense of the trip, they would be at hand when needed, and they would be adding to the taxable values and the food supply of the State. One difficulty is that small holdings of cultivated land are not available to any extent, and usually when

a negro buys land he must take an undeveloped plot, clear it, make it ready for cultivation, build the house and outbuildings, and generally do pioneer work. Nevertheless, progress has been made.

This bureau during the past two years has been directly responsible for 82 negroes buying farm tracts in this State of from 10 to 135 acres, and 17 of the purchasers are working their farms themselves or have relatives working them. Others will go to their farms when they have paid in full for them, and still others are earning money at the coal mines to erect homes, equip and stock their farms before beginning farm operations.

Home ownership is handicapped by the difficulty of financing building projects. It is a slow business to save enough to pay for a house outright, and the negro worker usually finds it difficult to borrow. To meet this situation the organization of building and loan associations is encouraged, and thrift campaigns have been promoted. Two building and loan associations, owned by negroes, have already been organized, and are doing so well that two more are being planned.

A campaign is under way to wipe out illiteracy. According to the census of 1920, the percentage of illiteracy among all negroes in West Virginia aged 10 years and over was 15.3. The percentage varied according to age and place of residence; among the urban population it was 10.8, and among the rural negroes it was 17; among those aged 10 to 14, it was only 2.2 per cent, but rose to 59.7 per cent among those aged 65 and over. It is evident from these figures that illiteracy is found mainly among those who, either through age or remoteness from educational facilities, have no opportunity to learn. To meet this situation, night schools have been established in the counties having large numbers of negroes. In 1924 there were 43 such schools, with an enrollment of 953.

If proper night-school facilities are provided, it will be only a few years before there will be practically no negro illiterates in the State under 55 years of age, except those constantly coming here from the South, and they will remain here but a short time before they catch the fever to learn.

As to day schools, it is pointed out that there is much need of better buildings and equipment, that many schools are greatly overcrowded, that sanitary arrangements are too often of the poorest and most objectionable kind, and that the teachers are poorly paid. On the other hand, salaries are better than they were in the past, new schools are being added to those already existing, since 1922 the number of first-class high schools has been increased from six to nine, and over 7 per cent of the colored pupils of the State are found in high schools.

Throughout the report emphasis is laid on the fact that negroes can understand and work with their own race better than whites can. This principle is already recognized to some extent, the State having colored workers in the health department, a colored field agent for the board of children's guardians, and a number of counties and municipalities having colored officials of different grades. The recommendations with which the report closes stress the desirability of extending this practice. The appointment of more negroes as constables, policemen, and prohibition officers is advised. It has been found, wherever tried, that officers of a given race are more successful than others in discovering and preventing crime among the members of that race, and there is every reason to believe that this holds true with the colored people. Negro probation officers to

work among colored juvenile delinquents are especially urged. Three counties already have such officers, and the results there are held to be the strongest possible argument for installing them elsewhere. The appointment of more negro physicians and nurses for public health work, and the provision of negro physicians in industries employing large numbers of negroes and contracting for the medical care of their employees is urged. Another recommendation suggests the passage of a law along the lines of the "blue sky laws," dealing with real-estate operators who victimize ignorant purchasers by selling worthless or sometimes nonexistent property under alluring descriptions and promises. The formation of negro units in the National Guard, the establishment of camps for negroes, and the withholding of State funds from fairs which refuse to permit negro farmers to exhibit their products are other recommendations.

Social Survey of a Chinese Village [1]

A STUDY of social conditions in Sung-Ka-Hong, a small Chinese village about 7 miles from Shanghai, was made in the fall of 1923 by students of Shanghai College. While in the United States social surveys are frequently made as a preliminary to devising plans for civic betterment, this is said to be the first one made in China. The study covered the following points: Family and religious life; town government; housing; health and sanitation; industry, agriculture, and trade; recreation; and education.

The village which was chosen for the survey is a small one of about 360 inhabitants, and although it is situated within a few miles of such a center of trade and industry as Shanghai the life of the people and the organization of the village are much the same as they were a hundred years ago. In view of the rapid development of the country about Shanghai, however, and the fact that the village is now only a little more than a mile from the present industrial region, which is rapidly pushing toward it, it is to be expected that the inhabitants will soon be forced to give up their agricultural pursuits and take part in the industry and trade of the region. The industry of the village was originally entirely agricultural but now only about a third of the population are farmers while there are a number of small shops and workshops. The people in general are poor and less than half the families own farm lands.

The principal agricultural products of the village are rice, wheat, cotton, and beans. Owing to the natural fertility of the soil the crops require comparatively little labor, the men working hard only in the planting and harvesting of each crop while most of the weeding and cultivating of the soil is done by women.

Wages vary according to the season. During the summer and in the fall the pay is 50 cents, Mexican,[2] per day, with no food provided, and $6 per month with food, and 38 cents per day without food and $4 per month with food during the rest of the year.

In nearly every house there are more or less primitive industrial processes carried out such as spinning, weaving, pounding grain in

[1] A social survey of Sung-Ka-Hong, China, by students of the 1923–24 social survey class at Shanghai College under the direction of Harold S. Bucklin. Shanghai, 1924. 111 pp.
[2] $1 Mexican equals approximately 50 cents United States currency.

stone vessels, etc. On the other hand, some more modern types of machinery have been introduced, such as cotton gins and rice-polishing machines. Most of the clothes and shoes worn by the residents are homemade.

There are 21 workshops in the village, the wages of carpenters, masons, and tailors being 50 cents per day without food and 25 to 30 cents per day with food. Bamboo workers received 40 cents per day if no food was furnished and 20 cents with food. There were only 6 factory workers, all women residing in the village. Their place of employment was a cotton mill 3 miles away which could only be reached by walking, and their working hours were 12 per day. Their wages ranged from 20 to 50 cents per day.

There were 47 small shops in the village, which carried on the retail trade of the village and the surrounding country. The earnings of these shops were uniformly small, owing to the small amount of business done and bad debts. These shops are generally located in the front rooms of houses and are looked after by the aged or infirm members of the family.

The means for recreation in the village were almost entirely lacking as there was no public playground and no prospect of securing one except in connection with a newly established school. Such villages as the one studied are almost completely shut off from the outside world because of bad roads and lack of conveyances and there is a general lack of association with their neighbors among the inhabitants, particularly on the part of the women as they never go to the tea houses, which are the chief meeting places of the men.

A school established in 1921 by a club in Shanghai College has taken the place of the old-type school formerly maintained. In 1923 a new schoolhouse was built by one of the citizens. At the time the survey was made there were 60 pupils in the school, of whom 8 were girls. The school has so far been very little used for social purposes, but it holds about the only possibility for development of social and recreational facilities at present among the residents of the village.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are based on figures which have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.[1]

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food, June 15, 1924, and May 15 and June 15, 1925, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of butter was 48.6 cents in June, 1924; 51.9 cents in May, 1925; and 52.7 cents in June, 1925. These figures show increases of 8 per cent in the year and 2 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined show an increase of 8.9 per cent June 15, 1925, as compared with June 15, 1924, and an increase of 2.3 per cent June 15. 1925, as compared with May 15, 1925.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1924, AND MAY 15, 1925

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) June 15, 1925, compared with—	
		June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.7	40.8	41.0	+1	+0.4
Round steak	do	34.8	35.0	35.2	+1	+1
Rib roast	do	29.4	29.8	29.8	+1	0
Chuck roast	do	21.2	22.1	21.8	+3	−1
Plate beef	do	13.2	14.0	13.8	+5	−1
Pork chops	do	30.2	36.0	36.2	+20	+1
Bacon	do	36.2	46.4	46.9	+30	+1
Ham	do	44.6	53.0	53.0	+19	0
Lamb, leg of	do	38.7	38.6	38.4	−1	−1
Hens	do	35.9	37.9	36.9	+3	−3
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.2	31.2	31.3	+0.3	+0.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.5	13.7	13.7	+1	0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.6	11.2	11.3	−3	+1
Butter	Pound	48.6	51.9	52.7	+8	+2
Oleomargarine	do	29.8	30.8	31.6	+6	+3
Nut margarine	do	28.4	29.3	29.3	+3	0
Cheese	do	34.4	36.3	36.5	+6	+1
Lard	do	16.9	22.6	22.9	+36	+1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	24.9	25.7	25.8	+4	+0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	36.1	39.3	42.3	+17	+8
Bread	Pound	8.7	9.4	9.4	+8	0
Flour	do	4.6	6.1	6.1	+33	0
Corn meal	do	4.4	5.4	5.4	+23	0
Rolled oats	do	8.8	9.3	9.2	+5	−1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.7	11.0	11.0	+13	0

[1] In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities. These prices are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Retail prices of dry goods were published quarterly until November, 1923.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15, 1925, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1924, AND MAY 15, 1925—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) June 15, 1925, compared with—	
		June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.3	24.6	24.6	+1	0
Macaroni	Pound	19.5	20.5	20.4	+5	−0.4
Rice	do	9.9	11.0	11.0	+11	0
Beans, navy	do	9.7	10.3	10.3	+6	0
Potatoes	do	3.3	2.7	3.5	+6	+30
Onions	do	6.8	8.7	9.9	+46	+14
Cabbage	do	5.8	5.6	6.0	+3	+7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.7	12.5	12.4	−2	−1
Corn, canned	do	15.8	18.1	18.2	+15	+1
Peas, canned	do	18.1	18.5	18.4	+2	−1
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.0	13.8	13.8	+6	0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.3	7.2	7.2	−13	0
Tea	do	70.9	75.6	75.8	+7	+0.3
Coffee	do	42.3	52.2	50.7	+20	−3
Prunes	do	17.4	17.3	17.3	−1	0
Raisins	do	15.4	14.5	14.5	−6	0
Bananas	Dozen	35.8	37.3	36.5	+2	−2
Oranges	do	45.1	55.5	60.9	+35	+10
All articles combined					+8.9	+2.3

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on June 15, 1913, and on June 15 of each year from 1919 to 1925, together with percentage changes in June of each of these specified years, compared with June, 1913. For example, the price per pound of ham was 27.3 cents in June, 1913; 55.2 cents in June, 1919; 57.7 cents in June, 1920; 48.9 cents in June, 1921; 51.9 cents in June, 1922; 45.4 cents in June, 1923; 44.6 cents in June, 1924; and 53 cents in June, 1925.

As compared with the average price in June, 1913, these figures show the following percentage increases: 102 per cent in June, 1919; 111 per cent in June, 1920; 79 per cent in June, 1921; 90 per cent in June, 1922; 66 per cent in June, 1923; 63 per cent in June, 1924; and 94 per cent in June, 1925.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 58.6 per cent in June, 1925, as compared with June, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on June 15—								Per cent of increase June 15 of each specified year compared with June 15, 1913						
		1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.							
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.9	43.1	46.1	40.0	38.4	40.1	40.7	41.0	66	78	54	48	55	57	58
Round steak	do	22.6	40.4	42.6	35.6	33.5	34.5	34.8	35.2	79	88	58	48	53	54	56
Rib roast	do	20.1	33.8	34.8	29.8	28.2	28.8	29.4	29.8	68	73	48	40	43	46	48
Chuck roast	do	16.3	28.1	27.8	21.6	20.1	20.4	21.2	21.8	72	71	33	23	25	30	34
Plate beef	do	12.2	21.0	19.0	14.1	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.8	72	56	16	6	3	8	13
Pork chops	do	20.8	42.4	40.8	34.1	33.9	29.9	30.2	36.2	104	96	64	63	44	45	74
Bacon	do	27.3	57.2	53.9	42.9	40.4	39.0	36.2	46.9	110	97	57	48	43	33	72
Ham	do	27.3	55.2	57.7	48.9	51.9	45.4	44.6	53.0	102	111	79	90	66	63	94
Lamb, leg of	do	19.4	38.4	41.5	35.0	38.0	38.1	38.7	38.4	98	114	80	96	96	99	98
Hens	do	21.9	42.6	46.0	38.6	36.9	35.4	35.9	36.9	95	110	76	68	62	64	68
Salmon, canned, red	do		[1] 32.0	[1] 38.0	37.5	32.2	31.1	31.2	31.3							
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.8	14.9	16.2	14.2	12.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	69	84	61	42	53	53	56
Milk, evaporated	[2]		15.4	15.0	13.8	10.9	12.2	11.6	11.3							
Butter	Pound	35.2	63.3	67.2	40.2	44.9	50.0	48.6	52.7	80	91	14	28	42	38	50
Oleomargarine	do		41.4	42.8	29.9	27.5	29.1	29.8	31.6							
Nut margarine	do		35.4	36.1	26.8	26.7	27.5	28.4	29.3							
Cheese	do	21.8	42.4	41.8	29.5	31.1	36.1	34.4	36.5	94	92	35	43	66	58	67
Lard	do	15.8	40.2	29.3	16.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	22.9	154	85	3	9	9	7	45
Vegetable lard substitute	do		35.3	36.6	21.2	22.4	22.7	24.9	25.8							
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	27.9	53.5	53.6	35.0	34.1	35.4	36.1	42.3	92	92	25	22	27	29	52
Bread	Pound	5.6	9.9	11.8	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.4	77	111	75	57	55	55	68
Flour	do	3.3	7.5	8.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.6	6.1	127	167	79	61	45	39	85
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.3	6.9	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.4	117	138	55	34	38	52	86
Rolled oats	do		8.5	10.5	9.9	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.2							
Corn flakes	[3]		14.0	14.4	12.3	9.9	9.7	9.7	11.0							
Wheat cereal	[4]		25.1	30.2	29.8	25.8	24.4	24.3	24.6							
Macaroni	Pound		19.3	20.9	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.5	20.4							
Rice	do	8.6	13.8	18.7	8.8	9.6	9.4	9.9	11.0	60	117	2	12	9	15	28
Beans, navy	do		12.1	11.8	7.9	10.6	11.4	9.7	10.3							
Potatoes	do	1.8	3.8	10.3	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	111	472	50	94	78	83	94
Onions	do		11.2	8.1	5.7	8.0	8.1	6.8	9.9							
Cabbage	do		6.8	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.2	5.8	6.0							
Beans, baked	[5]		17.3	16.8	14.4	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.4							
Corn, canned	[5]		19.1	18.7	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.8	18.2							
Peas, canned	[5]		19.0	19.3	17.6	17.8	17.5	18.1	18.4							
Tomatoes, canned	[5]		15.9	15.2	11.3	13.9	13.0	13.0	13.8							
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	10.6	26.7	7.8	7.1	11.1	8.3	7.2	100	404	47	34	109	57	36
Tea	do	54.4	70.1	74.1	68.3	68.0	69.5	70.9	75.8	29	36	26	25	28	30	39
Coffee	do	29.8	42.6	49.2	35.7	36.1	37.8	42.3	50.7	43	65	20	21	27	42	70
Prunes	do		25.4	28.2	18.5	20.6	19.3	17.4	17.3							
Raisins	do		16.8	27.7	30.9	24.1	17.6	15.4	14.5							
Bananas	Dozen		38.2	46.3	41.6	36.3	38.1	35.8	36.5							
Oranges	do		54.4	63.9	49.9	63.5	53.9	45.1	60.9							
All articles combined [6]										88.2	123.7	47.7	44.0	47.6	45.7	58.6

[1] Both pink and red. [2] 8-ounce package. [3] No. 2 can.
[4] 15–16 ounce can. [5] 28-ounce package.

[6] The following 22 articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family, have been used from January, 1913, to December, 1920: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea. The remainder of the 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been included in the weighted aggregates for each month beginning with January, 1921.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food[2] as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for $1 in each year, 1913 to 1924, and in June, 1925.

[2] Although monthly prices on 43 food articles have been secured since January, 1919, prices on only 22 of these articles have been secured each month since 1913.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1924, AND IN JUNE, 1925

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1924	.396	2.5	.338	3.0	.288	3.5	.208	4.8	.132	7.6	.308	3.2
1925, June	.410	2.4	.352	2.8	.298	3.4	.218	4.6	.138	7.2	.362	2.8
	Bacon		Ham		Lard		Hens		Eggs		Butter	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per doz*	*Dozs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1924	.377	2.7	.453	2.2	.190	5.3	.353	2.8	.478	2.1	.517	1.9
1925, June	.469	2.1	.530	1.9	.229	4.4	.369	2.7	.423	2.4	.527	1.9
	Cheese		Milk		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1924	.353	2.8	.138	7.2	.088	11.4	.049	20.4	.047	21.3	.101	9.9
1925, June	.365	2.7	.137	7.3	.094	10.6	.061	16.4	.054	18.5	.110	9.1
	Potatoes		Sugar		Coffee		Tea					
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*				
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8				
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8				
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8				
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8				
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7				
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5				
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4				
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4				
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4				
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5				
1923	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4				
1924	.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.3	.715	1.4				
1925, June	.035	28.6	.072	13.9	.507	2.0	.758	1.3				

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 food articles,[3] by years from 1907 to 1924, and by months for 1924[4] and January through June, 1925. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1923 was 143.4 which means that the average money price for the year 1923 was 43.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1922 was 139.4, which figures show an increase of 4 points but an increase of slightly less than 3 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers, showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index, and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.[3] For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 21 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

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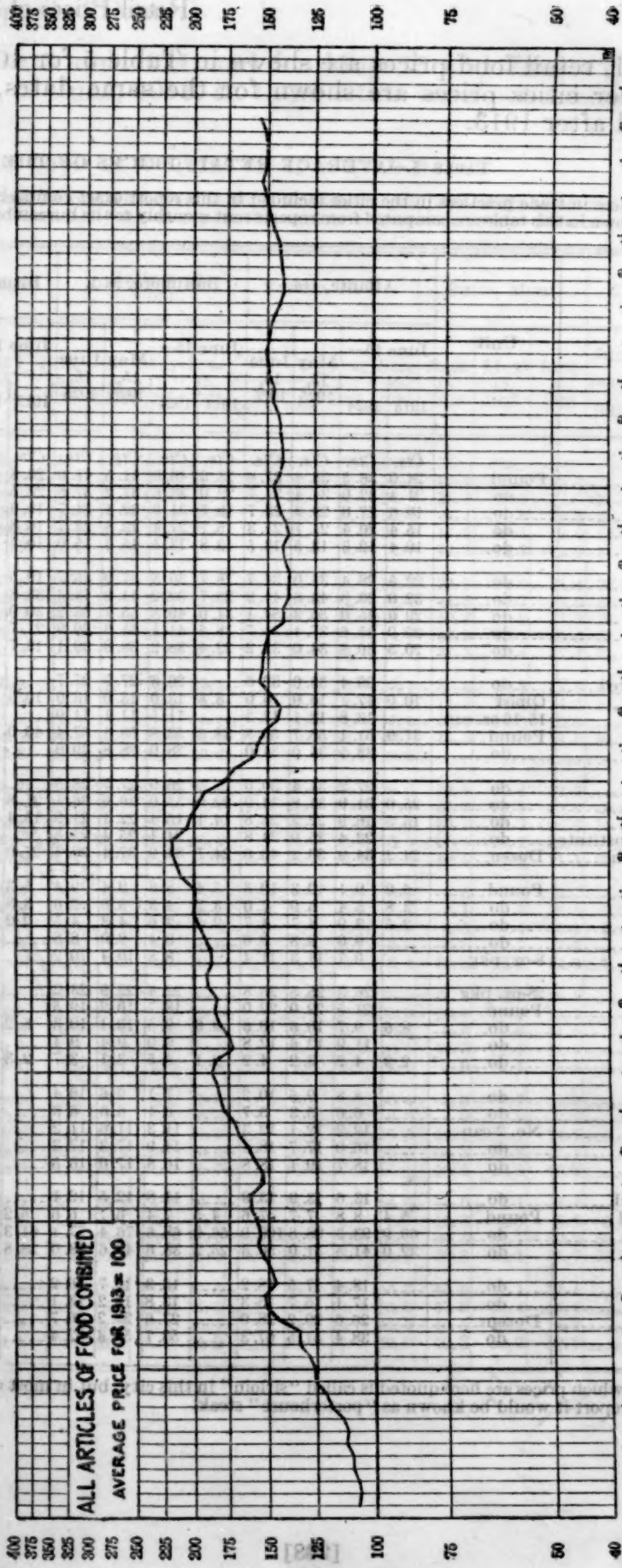
[3] See note 6, p. 17.

[4] For index numbers for each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19-21, and for each month of 1921 and 1922 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1923, p. 69, and for each month of 1923 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1925, p. 21.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1924, BY MONTHS FOR 1924 AND JANUARY TO JUNE, 1925

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Lard	Hens	Eggs	Butter	Cheese	Milk	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Coffee	Tea	All articles
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	.....	.....	74.3	74.4	75.7	80.7	81.4	84.1	85.3	.....	87.2	.....	95.0	87.6	.....	105.3	105.3	.....	.....	82.0
1908	73.3	71.2	78.1	.....	.....	76.1	76.9	77.6	80.5	83.0	86.1	85.5	.....	89.6	.....	101.5	92.2	.....	111.2	107.7	.....	.....	84.3
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3	.....	.....	82.7	82.9	82.0	90.1	88.5	92.6	90.1	.....	91.3	.....	109.4	93.9	.....	112.3	106.6	.....	.....	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	.....	.....	91.6	94.5	91.4	103.8	93.6	97.7	93.8	.....	94.6	.....	108.2	94.9	.....	101.0	109.3	.....	.....	93.0
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	.....	.....	85.1	91.3	89.3	88.4	91.0	93.5	87.9	.....	95.5	.....	101.6	94.3	.....	130.5	111.4	.....	.....	92.0
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	.....	.....	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	.....	97.4	.....	105.2	101.6	.....	132.1	115.1	.....	.....	97.6
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	98.6	102.2	102.3	94.4	103.6	100.5	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	99.7	100.4	102.4
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	93.4	97.5	98.7	93.4	105.0	99.2	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.6	100.2	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	103.0	116.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.3	100.4	113.7
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	174.9	134.5	139.4	127.2	150.4	125.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	101.4	106.9	146.4
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	210.8	177.0	164.9	150.7	162.4	156.2	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	102.4	119.1	168.3
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	233.5	193.0	182.0	177.0	192.8	174.2	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	145.3	128.9	185.9
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	186.7	109.9	197.4	183.0	188.2	187.6	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	157.7	134.7	203.4
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	113.9	186.4	147.5	135.0	153.9	164.0	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	121.8	128.1	153.3
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	107.6	169.0	128.7	125.1	148.9	147.2	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	121.1	125.2	141.6
1923	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	112.0	164.3	134.8	144.7	167.0	155.1	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	126.5	127.8	146.2
1924: Average for year	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	120.3	165.7	138.6	135.0	159.7	155.1	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	145.3	131.4	145.9
January	153.9	149.3	144.4	129.4	109.9	130.5	137.8	166.2	118.4	162.0	158.3	160.1	169.2	159.6	155.4	136.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	185.5	128.2	130.5	149.1
February	152.4	148.0	142.9	127.5	109.9	127.1	135.6	165.1	113.9	164.8	144.3	157.2	168.3	157.3	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	187.3	130.2	130.2	147.3
March	153.1	148.4	144.4	128.8	109.9	128.1	134.4	163.6	110.8	168.5	100.9	151.4	166.1	156.2	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	164.7	189.1	136.9	130.3	143.7
April	155.9	150.7	146.5	130.6	109.9	136.7	134.1	164.7	108.9	169.5	93.0	130.8	161.1	155.1	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	180.0	140.3	130.5	141.3
May	159.8	155.2	148.5	133.1	110.7	142.4	133.7	164.7	108.2	171.8	95.1	120.4	156.6	152.8	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	170.6	167.3	141.6	130.7	141.0
June	160.2	156.1	148.5	132.5	109.1	143.8	134.1	165.8	107.0	168.5	104.6	126.9	155.7	151.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	194.1	150.9	141.9	130.3	142.4
July	160.2	155.2	147.0	131.3	108.3	144.3	134.8	166.2	108.2	165.7	114.2	129.2	155.7	151.7	155.4	145.5	150.0	114.9	194.1	152.7	142.3	130.1	143.3
August	160.2	156.1	147.0	131.3	108.3	165.7	141.9	173.2	122.2	163.4	129.3	126.1	155.7	153.9	157.1	154.5	156.7	117.2	152.9	149.1	145.6	130.3	144.2
September	158.3	153.8	146.5	130.6	109.1	170.5	145.6	174.3	126.6	165.7	150.4	126.6	156.6	156.2	157.1	154.5	160.0	118.4	152.9	156.4	148.7	130.5	146.8
October	155.9	151.1	144.4	129.4	108.3	178.6	148.5	175.1	135.4	164.8	173.0	125.1	157.5	156.2	157.1	160.6	166.7	119.5	141.2	160.0	154.7	132.0	148.7
November	152.4	147.5	142.4	127.5	109.1	150.5	148.5	174.7	141.8	162.0	197.4	127.7	157.0	155.1	158.9	163.6	170.0	120.7	129.4	160.0	164.4	135.1	150.1
December	150.4	145.3	141.4	126.3	108.3	139.5	147.8	173.2	139.9	161.5	202.3	137.1	157.9	155.1	158.9	169.7	173.3	121.8	135.3	160.0	169.5	135.7	151.5
1925: January	152.4	147.1	143.9	128.1	109.9	146.2	149.3	177.0	144.3	168.1	204.4	136.6	162.4	156.2	164.3	181.8	180.0	123.0	147.1	147.3	173.2	136.4	154.3
February	151.6	146.6	143.4	127.5	109.1	144.3	150.4	178.8	144.3	169.5	154.8	132.1	164.7	156.2	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	174.8	137.5	151.4
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	146.2	173.2	113.3	144.9	165.2	155.1	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	175.5	138.1	151.1
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	146.8	177.9	110.4	139.2	165.2	155.1	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	174.8	138.8	150.8
May	160.6	157.0	150.5	138.1	115.7	171.4	171.9	197.0	143.0	177.9	113.9	135.5	164.3	153.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	175.2	139.0	151.6
June	161.4	157.8	150.5	136.3	114.0	172.4	173.7	197.0	144.9	173.2	122.6	137.6	165.2	153.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	205.9	130.9	170.1	139.3	155.0


ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD COMBINED
AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1913 = 100
400 375 350 325 300 275 250 225 200 175 150 125 100 75 50 40
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1916
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1917
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1918
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1919
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1920
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1921
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1922
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1923
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1924
Dec. Sept. June Mar. 1925

TREND IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1916, TO JUNE, 1925

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities for 11 other cities prices are shown for the same dates, with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Owing to differences in trade practices in the cities included in this report exact comparison of prices in the prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers.

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	36.5	38.4	37.8	23.3	40.6	41.5	41.6	26.8	37.1	38.4	39.0
Round steak	do	21.4	32.9	34.4	34.7	22.0	36.6	37.2	37.6	22.5	32.9	34.0	34.2
Rib roast	do	19.6	27.8	29.3	28.7	18.7	31.9	32.4	31.7	19.9	27.5	28.2	28.4
Chuck roast	do	15.4	20.4	21.7	21.3	15.7	21.4	22.8	22.7	16.8	21.0	22.7	22.6
Plate beef	do	10.4	12.3	13.5	13.5	12.8	13.5	15.3	15.0	10.5	13.9	14.8	14.4
Pork chops	do	22.5	28.4	35.0	34.7	18.7	30.3	37.0	36.7	19.5	28.3	34.5	34.3
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	33.8	43.6	44.9	23.7	32.2	41.3	43.3	33.8	36.3	45.9	46.7
Ham, sliced	do	29.0	45.0	56.3	54.1	31.0	49.3	55.7	55.2	30.0	44.6	52.5	53.3
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	35.6	37.1	35.7	18.5	41.1	41.6	39.9	21.7	36.4	37.0	36.5
Hens	do	20.5	30.8	34.0	32.2	22.4	38.2	39.8	39.1	18.7	31.3	33.8	33.5
Salmon, canned, red	do		29.4	33.0	32.6		26.3	27.7	27.7		30.5	32.1	32.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	17.7	16.0	16.0	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	18.5	19.0	19.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can		13.8	13.1	13.3		11.5	11.1	11.0		12.8	12.4	12.5
Butter	Pound	37.9	51.1	55.7	56.5	38.3	53.8	58.1	57.4	40.0	50.3	56.1	56.1
Oleomargarine	do		33.1	34.0	34.0		28.0	28.8	29.0		34.1	37.6	37.1
Nut margarine	do		27.2	31.4	30.0		26.9	27.7	28.5		32.2	33.9	33.8
Cheese	do	25.0	31.9	34.8	34.9	22.0	35.0	36.6	36.1	21.8	33.3	36.2	36.4
Lard	do	15.5	16.9	22.3	22.8	14.1	16.1	22.1	21.9	15.4	16.8	23.3	23.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do		23.4	25.9	24.8		24.1	25.4	25.3		20.8	22.2	22.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.2	34.9	36.2	40.6	24.7	34.9	37.4	39.4	27.0	37.3	37.9	39.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.1	10.3	10.3	5.4	8.8	9.4	9.4	5.3	8.8	10.4	10.4
Flour	do	3.8	5.4	6.9	7.0	3.2	4.3	5.6	5.6	3.8	5.5	7.1	7.1
Corn meal	do	2.5	3.9	4.7	4.7	2.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	2.2	3.4	4.5	4.5
Rolled oats	do		9.0	9.8	9.6		8.4	9.0	8.8		9.2	9.9	9.8
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.7	11.3	11.4		8.8	10.4	10.2		10.1	12.2	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		26.3	25.5	25.8		22.4	22.9	23.2		25.8	25.5	25.3
Macaroni	Pound		21.5	22.0	22.0		18.7	19.2	19.5		19.2	19.3	19.2
Rice	do	8.6	9.7	10.6	10.6	9.0	9.5	10.4	10.3	8.2	10.0	11.1	11.2
Beans, navy	do		11.9	12.6	12.8		9.0	9.4	9.4		11.8	12.2	12.7
Potatoes	do	2.9	4.2	3.2	4.2	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.3	3.8	3.7	5.1
Onions	do		8.8	9.5	10.2		7.1	9.6	10.4		7.5	9.3	9.6
Cabbage	do		6.6	5.3	5.7		6.1	6.6	6.3		5.7	5.6	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.2	12.1	12.3		11.3	11.6	11.2		13.4	12.8	12.8
Corn, canned	do		16.0	17.7	18.1		14.9	17.3	17.3		16.1	19.0	19.1
Peas, canned	do		18.7	19.1	18.8		16.8	17.0	16.5		21.5	22.5	22.4
Tomatoes, canned	do		13.6	13.9	13.9		11.8	12.5	12.1		12.3	13.0	13.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	8.8	7.7	7.6	4.5	7.4	6.7	6.6	5.2	8.8	7.7	7.5
Tea	do	60.0	93.3	98.8	100.9	56.0	68.6	76.4	77.1	61.3	85.5	91.8	93.0
Coffee	do	32.0	41.5	51.0	50.3	25.2	38.6	49.6	48.0	28.8	41.3	54.0	53.8
Prunes	do		18.4	17.5	18.2		16.3	16.7	16.2		19.4	19.6	19.6
Raisins	do		17.1	15.7	15.3		13.8	13.2	13.1		16.7	15.7	15.4
Bananas	Dozen		26.6	29.2	28.0		27.6	29.2	26.7		38.0	39.4	38.6
Oranges	do		38.4	51.5	67.3		53.1	56.3	62.4		42.0	55.9	60.0

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

Cities on Specified Dates

June 15, 1913 and 1924, and for May 15 and June 15, 1925. For exception of June, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

one city with those in another can not be made for some articles, particularly meats and vegetables. Also, As some dealers occasionally fail to report the number of quotations varies from month to month]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
1913	1924						1913	1924						1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1] 37.0	[1] 64.6	[1] 61.6	[1] 61.7	47.4	47.5	47.7	22.8	40.0	39.0	39.8	30.5	32.0	32.2	22.3	33.3	34.1	33.6
34.0	53.0	49.9	50.2	39.8	39.9	40.2	19.8	33.4	33.7	34.2	26.3	27.7	27.9	21.0	31.7	31.4	30.5
25.0	38.9	38.3	39.0	35.5	35.9	35.8	17.5	28.8	29.5	30.0	24.1	27.6	27.8	21.3	27.8	29.5	27.9
18.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	25.4	26.3	25.7	15.5	21.4	22.3	22.2	17.3	19.1	19.0	15.0	20.0	20.7	20.0
-----	16.4	17.3	17.2	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.8	11.9	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.7	12.9	11.9	14.1	14.7	14.3
24.0	33.6	37.6	38.4	33.0	38.2	38.3	20.3	33.1	38.5	38.5	26.9	34.0	34.4	22.5	30.6	34.1	34.1
25.4	36.7	45.0	45.4	41.9	51.1	51.0	23.3	29.6	42.0	44.1	44.5	56.7	56.0	25.8	32.9	42.9	43.2
31.8	50.6	57.2	57.2	50.6	59.0	59.4	26.3	46.3	50.4	50.4	50.5	57.9	57.3	28.3	41.1	49.7	49.1
23.0	41.8	39.5	40.2	42.9	39.6	40.1	18.7	36.5	34.9	34.8	36.3	40.1	40.6	21.3	40.6	41.9	41.3
26.2	40.4	41.4	40.3	40.2	41.9	40.7	21.7	36.9	40.1	38.1	31.3	37.4	35.3	21.4	34.7	37.5	36.8
-----	30.0	30.5	31.0	29.7	29.8	29.8	-----	27.1	29.0	29.1	37.4	28.8	28.8	-----	26.5	30.5	30.8
8.9	12.4	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	12.0	13.2	13.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.5	18.0	18.0
-----	12.3	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.1	11.1	-----	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.5	10.5	10.9	-----	11.4	11.2	11.3
35.3	50.1	54.5	54.5	49.5	53.5	53.5	32.9	49.3	52.9	52.7	44.5	46.0	48.0	35.2	47.9	52.9	52.5
-----	30.7	32.8	29.5	30.0	31.0	30.6	-----	29.1	29.7	29.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	31.4	30.4	30.6
-----	27.6	28.7	28.2	28.3	26.8	26.8	-----	27.1	28.7	28.6	32.8	32.4	32.7	-----	30.3	31.6	31.6
21.4	36.5	37.9	38.3	38.1	38.7	38.7	19.0	34.9	37.3	37.5	37.1	35.8	35.8	20.0	30.3	33.0	33.2
16.0	17.5	22.6	23.3	16.5	22.3	22.5	14.2	15.7	21.8	22.3	20.3	26.2	26.6	15.0	18.3	23.4	23.4
-----	21.8	26.0	25.8	25.0	25.2	25.2	-----	24.3	26.1	26.4	27.1	28.2	29.0	-----	24.3	24.5	24.4
34.4	49.6	52.5	55.7	43.3	48.7	51.8	25.8	36.2	40.1	42.8	40.0	44.2	51.1	25.3	34.6	39.5	40.5
5.9	8.5	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.9	8.9	5.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.8	9.7	5.9	10.7	10.8	10.8
3.7	5.1	6.5	6.6	4.7	5.9	6.0	3.0	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.1	6.3	6.5	3.7	5.7	7.3	7.3
3.6	5.2	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.8	7.6	2.6	4.3	5.5	5.5	4.2	6.4	6.3	2.4	3.4	4.1	4.1
-----	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.3	8.8	8.8	-----	7.6	9.1	9.0	6.8	7.7	7.8	-----	9.3	9.3	9.3
-----	9.7	11.3	11.1	9.2	10.5	10.5	-----	8.9	10.4	10.4	12.3	12.2	12.3	-----	9.9	12.0	11.9
-----	24.2	24.5	24.5	23.5	23.7	23.7	-----	23.9	23.8	23.9	27.5	26.9	26.9	-----	24.7	25.0	25.0
-----	22.9	23.3	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.9	-----	20.9	22.2	21.9	20.4	19.7	19.7	-----	19.6	19.2	18.9
9.2	10.9	11.8	11.6	10.4	11.0	10.9	9.3	9.3	10.9	10.8	9.8	11.6	11.6	5.5	7.7	8.7	8.7
-----	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.8	-----	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.4	-----	10.7	10.8	10.7
1.7	3.4	2.1	2.4	3.7	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.8	1.4	2.6	3.0	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.1
-----	7.7	9.2	10.2	6.6	8.3	9.8	-----	6.9	8.9	10.4	6.9	7.7	9.0	-----	6.9	7.8	8.9
-----	6.5	7.1	7.7	7.1	5.6	6.3	-----	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.2	6.9	7.2	-----	4.4	3.5	3.5
-----	14.0	14.1	14.1	12.3	11.9	11.9	-----	10.5	10.3	10.3	16.1	14.7	14.7	-----	10.6	10.5	10.3
-----	18.8	20.4	20.6	18.9	20.7	20.5	-----	15.4	17.7	17.5	15.3	16.9	17.1	-----	14.4	17.5	17.8
-----	21.5	21.7	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	-----	16.5	17.2	17.1	16.3	16.9	16.9	-----	17.9	18.9	18.9
-----	12.9	13.6	13.5	13.9	14.6	14.5	-----	13.9	15.2	14.7	12.9	14.1	14.4	-----	10.6	11.9	11.8
5.1	7.9	7.1	7.1	8.1	6.7	6.5	5.2	7.7	6.9	6.7	10.3	8.7	8.8	5.0	7.7	6.8	6.6
58.6	70.2	75.1	75.2	58.6	60.9	60.9	45.0	65.0	67.7	68.2	84.5	81.7	80.9	50.0	71.6	72.5	73.6
33.0	49.7	56.0	54.9	40.9	48.2	47.8	29.3	38.9	48.7	48.2	50.3	55.5	55.7	26.3	35.9	45.8	45.3
-----	17.5	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.8	17.0	-----	16.1	16.8	16.7	19.0	17.1	17.5	-----	17.1	16.5	16.5
-----	15.1	13.8	13.9	15.1	14.0	14.1	-----	14.1	13.8	13.7	17.9	15.4	15.4	-----	14.8	14.2	14.4
-----	44.5	47.8	48.3	34.5	36.4	36.4	-----	40.8	45.8	44.2	[2] 15.5	[2] 16.2	[2] 15.9	-----	40.0	37.9	39.3
-----	55.3	68.4	70.4	48.1	57.9	64.2	-----	47.1	56.1	62.8	40.3	55.7	52.9	-----	38.5	48.5	67.0

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.4	41.7	43.6	43.0	23.9	36.1	37.9	38.2	25.2	39.0	38.4	39.6
Round steak	do	20.3	32.0	33.2	34.0	21.3	31.7	34.2	34.5	22.0	32.1	32.7	33.3
Rib roast	do	20.0	32.1	33.3	33.8	19.4	28.5	30.1	29.7	20.0	26.4	27.1	27.5
Chuck roast	do	15.9	21.1	22.6	22.7	15.8	19.0	20.8	20.7	17.2	21.7	22.3	22.6
Plate beef	do	11.2	12.7	13.8	13.2	12.5	14.2	16.7	15.8	12.5	11.4	12.8	13.1
Pork chops	do	18.8	27.9	34.7	33.9	19.6	26.8	36.5	33.5	20.7	32.5	38.3	37.3
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	41.1	50.1	50.0	26.4	30.7	41.3	41.8	28.6	37.0	47.4	47.8
Ham, sliced	do	32.4	47.6	53.0	53.1	29.2	47.2	53.3	52.9	36.0	50.4	56.5	57.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.2	38.6	36.7	37.1	16.5	37.2	39.4	39.9	19.2	38.3	36.3	36.9
Hens	do	20.3	35.0	37.8	37.2	24.9	37.6	41.7	39.6	22.3	37.3	40.5	39.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	32.8	32.9	33.0	-----	28.2	29.5	29.5	-----	29.2	31.0	31.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	13.8
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	10.9	10.7	10.7	-----	10.7	10.7	10.8	-----	11.0	10.8	11.0
Butter	Pound	32.7	47.6	49.4	50.9	35.1	48.2	50.8	52.5	36.2	52.4	53.2	54.4
Oleomargarine	do	-----	26.4	27.6	27.3	-----	29.9	30.9	31.3	-----	31.1	32.0	31.9
Nut margarine	do	-----	25.3	25.7	26.8	-----	27.9	29.8	29.2	-----	29.9	31.1	30.6
Cheese	do	25.0	38.3	40.1	40.1	21.0	33.2	36.1	36.9	23.0	34.5	35.9	35.6
Lard	do	15.0	17.6	22.1	22.2	14.2	14.8	21.0	21.5	16.5	18.4	24.1	24.2
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	25.4	26.3	26.5	-----	24.8	26.0	25.9	-----	26.5	27.0	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.3	37.6	40.5	43.1	21.3	31.2	35.6	37.6	27.6	35.2	40.4	43.3
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.9	9.9	4.8	8.4	9.3	9.2	5.5	7.9	8.0	8.0
Flour	do	2.8	4.2	5.4	5.5	3.3	4.5	5.9	5.8	3.2	4.5	5.9	6.0
Corn meal	do	2.9	5.4	6.2	6.4	2.7	3.6	4.7	4.7	2.7	4.1	5.9	5.7
Rolled oats	do	-----	8.4	8.7	8.7	-----	8.3	8.9	8.9	-----	8.7	9.4	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	-----	9.5	10.1	10.1	-----	9.0	10.2	10.3	-----	9.9	11.2	11.3
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	-----	23.3	24.2	24.1	-----	22.9	23.7	23.8	-----	24.4	24.7	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	-----	17.3	20.0	19.8	-----	16.1	19.7	19.7	-----	19.4	21.6	21.7
Rice	do	8.7	10.6	11.4	11.4	8.8	10.2	10.8	10.9	8.5	10.4	11.1	11.1
Beans, navy	do	-----	9.6	9.9	9.9	-----	7.9	8.6	8.8	-----	8.5	9.7	9.6
Potatoes	do	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.3	3.7	2.4	3.9	1.5	3.3	2.6	4.2
Onions	do	-----	6.3	8.6	9.7	-----	6.9	9.2	10.2	-----	6.4	9.0	10.5
Cabbage	do	-----	5.6	5.6	6.8	-----	5.3	5.3	6.1	-----	5.9	4.9	6.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	12.7	12.7	12.7	-----	11.4	11.6	11.4	-----	12.2	13.3	13.3
Corn, canned	do	-----	15.4	18.3	18.3	-----	14.1	16.7	16.7	-----	16.1	18.8	18.6
Peas, canned	do	-----	17.7	17.9	17.8	-----	16.9	18.1	18.0	-----	17.2	18.0	18.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	14.1	15.0	15.1	-----	12.6	13.9	13.7	-----	13.9	14.5	14.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	4.9	8.1	6.9	6.8	5.0	8.1	7.2	7.1	5.0	8.3	7.4	7.3
Tea	do	53.3	73.1	74.1	74.4	60.0	74.4	75.0	75.6	50.0	67.3	79.1	79.9
Coffee	do	30.7	43.7	51.5	51.2	25.6	36.7	46.0	44.1	26.5	45.5	52.8	52.8
Prunes	do	-----	18.5	18.1	17.8	-----	18.3	17.6	18.0	-----	17.3	19.1	19.0
Raisins	do	-----	16.5	15.6	15.5	-----	15.6	14.4	14.6	-----	15.0	14.5	14.5
Bananas	Dozen	-----	41.3	40.5	41.0	-----	37.1	39.5	39.0	-----	44.2	54.0	52.5
Oranges	do	-----	47.0	60.9	64.6	-----	43.7	54.8	58.4	-----	48.4	59.9	64.2

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
38.7	39.9	40.0	22.5	34.5	34.9	34.7	24.2	33.1	34.2	34.5	24.2	41.1	41.3	41.6	[1] 34.5	[1] 58.9	[1] 59.8	[1] 59.9
33.1	33.8	34.6	20.8	30.9	31.8	31.9	22.1	29.0	29.8	31.2	19.4	32.2	33.6	34.0	27.5	42.9	43.5	43.5
28.6	29.9	29.9	19.2	27.5	28.4	28.0	17.8	23.7	23.8	24.9	19.4	28.1	29.2	29.6	23.5	28.8	28.9	28.8
23.5	24.0	24.3	16.3	21.5	21.9	21.7	15.8	18.0	19.7	19.6	15.0	20.6	22.4	22.1	19.0	21.6	22.5	22.1
15.3	15.8	15.9	12.8	15.5	15.9	16.4	9.4	10.6	11.1	10.7	11.5	12.5	13.2	13.7	-----	13.6	13.0	13.3
29.3	33.9	35.0	21.7	29.4	35.6	36.3	20.3	28.0	33.5	34.5	19.2	31.6	38.3	38.3	22.0	28.7	35.0	35.6
38.1	48.7	48.5	38.0	38.6	46.4	46.9	28.0	39.8	49.0	49.8	24.0	36.1	47.2	48.5	25.8	34.4	44.2	43.1
46.5	55.6	55.0	31.3	50.0	56.9	56.7	30.0	47.5	55.7	55.9	25.5	49.0	56.3	56.7	32.7	46.4	51.3	51.2
43.0	41.4	44.7	22.0	44.3	42.3	42.9	17.8	35.9	35.8	35.7	17.4	41.7	39.3	39.9	21.0	41.9	41.6	41.1
34.5	38.2	37.1	18.3	28.9	30.9	30.5	21.2	30.2	32.3	31.3	21.6	37.3	40.4	39.2	24.5	41.9	42.8	42.3
31.8	32.7	33.0	-----	30.8	33.1	33.0	-----	32.7	33.7	33.5	-----	29.7	32.0	32.4	-----	30.8	31.8	31.4
12.5	11.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	11.7	10.5	10.5	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	12.0	13.0	13.0
11.7	11.2	11.2	-----	14.0	13.3	13.4	-----	11.3	10.6	10.9	-----	11.0	10.8	10.9	-----	13.0	12.7	12.6
46.9	50.4	51.3	36.0	47.6	52.2	51.9	34.3	43.8	47.3	48.7	34.0	48.8	52.3	53.2	35.4	48.8	51.9	51.9
28.8	29.9	30.3	-----	35.0	37.0	-----	-----	32.0	31.0	31.7	-----	29.5	30.1	30.4	-----	31.7	32.7	33.7
27.4	28.7	28.6	-----	32.4	33.5	32.9	-----	29.1	29.2	29.3	-----	26.9	27.5	27.3	-----	30.0	30.7	30.7
33.2	36.2	35.9	20.0	33.4	37.1	37.1	26.1	36.7	39.1	39.0	20.3	35.5	37.5	38.0	23.4	37.5	38.2	38.5
14.6	20.5	20.4	17.5	21.2	24.2	24.3	16.3	17.9	24.2	24.4	16.1	17.1	23.6	23.9	15.0	16.4	21.9	22.1
24.7	25.8	25.9	-----	21.8	24.8	25.1	-----	25.4	24.7	24.7	-----	25.4	26.9	26.9	-----	26.0	27.3	26.9
29.5	32.8	36.4	22.0	30.9	35.0	39.0	25.0	32.9	35.5	36.4	26.0	35.1	40.1	43.4	33.6	44.1	50.1	53.2
7.7	8.1	8.1	5.4	8.7	8.5	8.5	5.4	7.7	8.3	8.3	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.2	8.8	9.1	9.1
4.2	6.2	6.2	3.3	4.6	5.8	5.9	2.6	3.6	5.0	5.2	3.1	4.2	5.9	6.0	3.3	4.9	6.1	6.1
3.6	4.5	4.5	2.7	4.5	5.0	5.0	2.4	3.2	4.3	4.3	2.8	4.6	6.1	6.0	3.4	7.0	7.7	7.5
9.3	9.4	9.4	-----	10.6	10.7	10.6	-----	8.9	9.2	8.9	-----	8.7	9.7	9.7	-----	9.4	9.7	9.7
9.7	11.0	10.7	-----	9.8	11.3	11.3	-----	10.0	11.9	12.0	-----	9.1	10.6	10.7	-----	10.1	11.2	11.2
24.3	23.8	23.9	-----	25.2	26.6	26.1	-----	24.7	24.5	24.5	-----	23.6	24.9	24.7	-----	26.5	26.2	26.0
19.6	23.2	22.5	-----	21.2	21.5	21.6	-----	19.9	18.9	19.1	-----	18.6	21.9	21.8	-----	22.9	24.6	24.4
10.2	12.1	12.3	9.3	11.4	13.2	13.0	8.6	9.9	11.3	11.3	8.4	9.7	11.2	11.5	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.3
8.2	9.1	9.3	-----	11.7	12.8	12.8	-----	10.6	11.0	10.8	-----	8.0	9.2	9.1	-----	9.9	10.5	10.5
3.3	2.1	3.2	2.2	4.5	5.0	5.0	1.4	3.3	2.8	4.4	1.5	2.9	1.7	3.2	2.1	3.7	1.8	2.4
7.7	9.3	9.8	-----	7.0	8.2	9.0	-----	6.3	8.8	10.5	-----	7.0	9.5	11.5	-----	8.1	9.6	10.5
6.2	6.1	6.7	-----	5.8	5.5	6.1	-----	6.1	5.9	6.7	-----	5.6	5.8	6.5	-----	6.7	6.5	7.9
13.7	13.7	13.6	-----	15.0	14.9	14.9	-----	14.1	13.7	14.2	-----	11.9	11.4	12.0	-----	12.8	12.3	12.4
13.7	17.3	17.4	-----	18.2	20.5	21.2	-----	15.0	18.5	19.9	-----	15.6	18.9	19.1	-----	16.4	17.6	17.5
16.3	16.5	16.5	-----	21.8	20.8	21.6	-----	16.8	17.4	17.4	-----	17.4	17.6	17.7	-----	18.5	19.0	19.0
13.5	14.6	14.6	-----	14.4	14.5	14.5	-----	14.3	14.5	14.6	-----	13.1	13.7	14.0	-----	13.9	13.6	13.7
8.7	7.7	7.7	5.7	9.1	8.2	8.2	5.4	9.0	8.1	8.1	5.0	8.1	7.3	7.1	5.3	8.6	7.4	7.3
78.9	89.1	89.1	66.7	99.5	102.7	103.9	52.8	68.3	66.4	66.8	43.3	63.9	73.5	73.5	44.2	59.6	59.7	59.7
41.8	52.3	52.1	36.7	49.0	60.2	60.1	29.4	41.2	51.7	51.2	29.3	40.9	52.0	52.0	33.0	44.2	53.5	53.1
18.4	18.6	17.6	-----	20.0	21.0	21.0	-----	17.5	18.4	18.5	-----	17.9	18.8	19.0	-----	15.9	15.2	15.2
16.2	14.8	15.0	-----	17.2	16.9	16.8	-----	14.8	14.6	14.6	-----	15.5	15.0	15.0	-----	15.8	14.5	14.4
38.5	39.5	40.0	-----	33.0	32.0	30.0	-----	[2] 11.3	[2] 13.8	[2] 12.3	-----	36.2	38.6	38.6	-----	[2] 9.5	[2] 11.8	[2] 10.3
41.4	51.0	58.9	-----	52.6	57.6	58.9	-----	42.2	49.8	55.6	-----	47.8	58.7	61.9	-----	45.1	61.3	59.9

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
					1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	28.6	30.7	31.4	24.7	37.9	38.3	38.0	26.0	35.0	35.7	35.8
Round steak	do	28.8	29.6	30.4	23.3	36.9	36.4	36.3	20.3	28.9	30.9	30.5
Rib roast	do	23.3	23.9	23.6	17.8	27.2	28.8	28.9	23.3	26.7	25.9	26.3
Chuck roast	do	17.7	19.0	19.0	16.4	23.3	24.2	24.6	14.0	18.0	19.1	19.3
Plate beef	do	15.2	16.1	15.7	12.5	14.2	15.1	15.1	10.3	10.4	11.8	11.6
Pork chops	do	27.1	32.7	34.1	21.3	28.2	35.7	36.1	21.3	29.4	32.5	32.1
Bacon, sliced	do	40.5	48.1	48.0	29.0	32.4	43.3	44.6	26.3	34.0	42.0	43.8
Ham, sliced	do	44.3	52.0	51.4	31.2	47.7	53.8	54.9	28.3	41.1	52.1	52.1
Lamb, leg of	do	32.0	35.0	35.0	21.7	41.7	40.7	40.0	19.3	35.0	35.5	34.5
Hens	do	32.4	35.6	31.4	20.8	35.1	37.0	36.3	22.0	34.1	34.8	35.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.8	31.2	31.1	.....	35.1	32.2	33.6	.....	31.9	30.8	30.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.8	16.0	16.0	8.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.5	18.7	18.8	18.8
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	12.3	11.8	11.9	.....	10.9	10.4	10.4	.....	12.2	11.9	12.0
Butter	Pound	49.0	52.6	52.6	34.7	46.2	50.5	51.0	39.2	50.1	54.4	54.8
Oleomargarine	do	33.0	32.7	32.7	.....	29.6	30.3	30.8	.....	29.0	30.4	30.4
Nut margarine	do	29.6	31.2	31.2	.....	28.5	28.6	28.9	.....	28.6	30.4	30.4
Cheese	do	30.9	33.9	34.1	20.5	32.9	37.1	37.5	22.5	30.3	34.1	34.6
Lard	do	19.1	22.7	22.8	15.2	14.4	21.0	21.1	15.5	17.5	23.2	23.2
Vegetable lard substitute	do	17.4	18.9	18.8	.....	25.4	26.5	26.8	.....	23.2	23.9	24.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	31.4	33.5	37.1	22.5	28.5	33.8	36.6	30.6	35.6	36.4	43.8
Bread	Pound	7.0	8.9	8.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	6.5	9.9	11.2	11.2
Flour	do	4.7	6.2	6.2	3.2	4.4	5.8	5.9	3.8	5.4	6.8	6.8
Corn meal	do	4.2	5.1	5.0	2.4	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.0	3.7	4.4	4.4
Rolled oats	do	9.0	9.5	9.5	.....	7.6	7.7	8.2	.....	8.9	9.9	10.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.7	11.9	11.9	.....	9.0	10.1	10.3	.....	9.6	11.3	11.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.1	24.9	24.9	.....	24.5	24.6	24.6	.....	24.7	24.5	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	19.0	19.2	19.0	.....	18.9	20.4	20.4	.....	19.6	20.8	20.6
Rice	do	9.2	9.6	9.8	9.2	10.7	11.1	11.2	6.6	9.2	10.4	10.2
Beans, navy	do	10.5	11.2	11.4	.....	8.4	9.1	9.1	.....	11.0	11.1	11.2
Potatoes	do	3.7	4.4	5.1	1.4	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.6	4.2	3.0	3.1
Onions	do	5.5	8.9	9.9	.....	6.8	8.3	10.7	.....	7.0	8.3	8.8
Cabbage	do	3.7	5.0	5.5	.....	5.5	5.5	6.7	.....	5.4	4.4	4.9
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.8	12.6	12.6	.....	13.5	11.7	11.7	.....	11.5	11.2	11.3
Corn, canned	do	15.4	18.5	18.6	.....	14.4	17.5	17.6	.....	17.9	20.8	20.8
Peas, canned	do	18.2	18.1	18.1	.....	16.1	16.6	17.0	.....	18.5	20.1	20.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.1	13.9	13.6	.....	14.1	14.4	14.4	.....	10.9	12.5	12.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	8.2	7.2	7.2	5.6	8.4	7.4	7.4	5.9	8.8	7.4	7.4
Tea	do	74.5	77.3	76.8	60.0	79.4	80.5	80.4	60.0	92.2	96.2	95.9
Coffee	do	36.0	44.7	44.4	30.5	43.8	51.9	51.7	34.5	42.4	50.9	51.3
Prunes	do	18.8	17.0	17.2	.....	20.1	19.9	19.4	.....	18.9	17.8	17.9
Raisins	do	16.1	15.4	15.3	.....	17.1	15.5	15.5	.....	17.1	15.1	15.3
Bananas	Dozen	30.5	30.4	31.4	.....	32.1	31.5	30.8	.....	29.0	30.0	27.1
Oranges	do	38.9	47.7	52.7	.....	41.6	50.7	54.9	.....	34.3	48.9	56.9

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	38.3	39.6	39.7	26.3	33.9	33.4	33.8	24.0	36.3	37.0	36.8	23.6	33.3	34.3	34.2	[1] 35.8	[1] 57.0	[1] 57.3	[1] 58.4
21.6	32.5	34.0	34.7	19.9	30.7	29.4	30.5	20.8	30.4	30.5	30.3	20.0	29.6	30.7	30.8	28.8	46.3	45.9	46.3
18.2	26.4	26.4	26.7	19.4	25.2	25.0	26.2	20.0	29.6	28.9	30.2	18.3	25.4	25.4	25.7	20.7	28.7	28.3	29.4
15.0	19.2	19.9	19.6	16.3	19.2	19.8	20.7	15.8	19.9	19.8	18.9	15.6	18.9	19.1	19.2	16.8	22.1	22.7	23.3
11.7	11.4	12.4	12.5	13.5	15.0	15.2	15.4	12.1	14.1	14.1	13.7	12.8	14.0	14.4	14.5	-----	16.2	15.8	15.7
18.7	27.0	33.3	34.4	21.3	28.9	31.9	32.9	25.4	36.4	42.1	41.7	19.6	25.8	33.7	32.5	20.2	30.8	35.9	36.8
28.8	38.3	48.7	49.0	37.0	37.2	46.9	47.2	33.8	46.8	52.5	53.8	29.1	30.2	44.5	44.1	23.7	30.8	42.1	42.4
27.8	45.0	54.9	54.3	31.3	44.7	50.0	50.9	35.8	57.2	64.3	63.0	29.4	40.9	47.0	47.5	28.8	38.6	44.9	45.8
19.2	36.8	35.5	35.4	21.3	41.2	42.9	41.4	19.2	32.9	36.2	36.2	18.1	41.0	38.8	40.0	21.5	39.2	38.3	38.4
18.0	31.5	32.8	32.4	20.0	28.0	29.2	28.8	26.6	38.8	42.9	42.1	23.2	37.4	38.4	38.6	25.3	42.1	43.1	42.9
----	33.9	34.6	34.6	----	31.4	31.5	31.7	----	37.3	28.5	29.1	----	29.6	28.8	29.4	-----	29.5	30.7	31.0
8.7	13.3	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.7	15.3	15.3	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	12.3	12.0
----	12.0	11.8	11.9	----	12.5	11.9	12.0	----	10.3	9.9	9.9	----	12.4	11.7	11.9	-----	13.0	12.8	12.9
34.8	47.3	50.3	52.2	37.9	44.0	52.1	51.9	34.5	51.2	50.8	55.9	35.4	48.4	52.7	53.5	37.2	51.6	56.1	56.1
----	28.0	26.9	27.3	----	31.4	30.0	30.0	----	34.2	34.3	34.3	----	29.6	32.1	32.2	-----	28.8	31.0	30.0
----	27.8	27.6	27.5	----	29.1	30.5	30.5	----	28.5	29.8	29.8	----	29.6	29.5	29.4	-----	22.7	24.7	24.7
21.8	34.7	37.0	36.6	21.7	33.5	37.3	37.6	19.5	37.4	38.1	37.3	20.8	30.9	35.9	35.9	21.5	35.2	36.8	37.1
16.2	16.9	22.4	22.9	15.8	18.8	23.7	23.9	18.0	19.5	23.7	23.3	15.3	14.6	21.2	21.7	16.0	16.7	21.9	22.2
----	26.0	27.2	27.3	----	20.7	23.5	23.9	----	24.5	25.4	25.4	----	27.3	28.8	28.2	-----	23.3	25.9	26.2
22.2	31.4	34.5	37.6	27.5	32.9	33.9	37.9	30.5	40.7	41.7	45.5	20.8	30.3	34.3	37.3	30.0	42.5	44.5	47.8
6.1	8.1	9.6	9.7	6.0	8.0	8.7	8.7	6.0	8.7	9.3	9.3	5.7	8.4	9.3	9.3	6.1	8.3	8.4	8.5
3.0	4.3	5.9	6.0	3.6	5.0	6.6	6.7	3.6	4.5	5.9	5.9	3.7	5.1	6.8	6.8	3.4	4.7	6.1	6.2
2.5	4.6	5.7	5.7	2.4	3.4	4.3	4.4	3.2	4.3	5.7	5.6	2.4	3.1	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.6	5.6	5.4
----	9.0	9.5	9.5	----	9.2	10.4	10.3	----	9.3	9.8	9.9	----	8.4	8.7	8.7	----	8.6	9.0	8.9
----	9.9	12.2	12.2	----	9.5	12.1	12.2	----	9.7	10.2	10.1	----	9.4	10.7	10.6	-----	9.7	11.4	11.3
----	25.2	25.0	25.0	----	24.7	24.7	24.7	----	23.3	23.7	23.7	----	24.3	24.2	24.1	-----	24.4	24.6	24.6
----	22.0	21.6	21.4	----	20.2	21.6	21.7	----	15.4	17.6	17.5	----	16.9	18.7	18.4	-----	24.0	24.4	24.5
8.7	9.5	10.6	10.3	8.3	8.6	10.3	10.0	7.7	10.0	11.1	11.1	8.1	9.7	10.8	10.9	8.5	9.7	10.6	10.7
----	9.7	10.1	10.1	----	10.0	10.4	10.0	----	9.4	10.4	10.4	----	8.3	9.5	9.5	-----	9.4	9.7	9.8
1.5	2.9	2.3	3.1	1.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	1.6	3.7	4.6	4.6	2.0	2.7	2.4	3.6	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.9
----	7.4	8.8	9.8	----	7.1	9.5	10.8	----	5.4	8.5	8.5	----	6.6	8.9	10.2	-----	7.4	8.7	9.7
----	5.1	6.5	5.0	----	6.3	4.5	4.1	----	4.1	4.2	3.9	----	5.6	5.3	5.5	-----	7.4	7.1	7.8
----	14.0	13.7	13.7	----	12.4	12.2	12.0	----	12.4	11.5	11.7	----	11.8	11.5	11.2	-----	14.1	14.3	14.3
----	14.7	17.4	17.7	----	14.6	20.6	20.5	----	15.5	17.6	17.9	----	15.5	19.2	19.8	-----	18.3	18.6	18.6
----	16.5	17.0	16.7	----	18.8	19.1	19.2	----	17.4	18.7	18.8	----	16.5	17.9	17.7	-----	20.6	20.5	20.4
----	13.7	14.5	14.5	----	12.9	13.6	13.7	----	[2] 14.3	[2] 15.7	[2] 15.4	----	12.2	12.8	12.8	-----	-----	14.3	14.4
5.5	8.8	7.7	7.6	5.5	8.7	8.0	7.9	5.3	8.0	6.7	6.7	5.1	8.2	7.4	7.4	5.1	8.4	7.3	7.5
54.0	79.0	82.1	82.1	50.0	86.9	99.9	99.9	54.5	69.1	75.0	75.0	62.5	72.9	76.2	77.6	46.3	59.5	61.2	61.5
27.8	44.5	53.3	52.8	30.8	44.4	53.5	53.9	36.3	46.2	51.8	51.3	27.5	40.4	51.5	50.2	32.0	45.5	52.4	51.6
----	18.5	17.8	17.7	----	18.4	18.9	19.1	----	16.8	16.4	15.5	----	15.5	16.6	17.0	-----	16.2	16.4	16.0
----	16.7	15.5	15.7	----	18.5	16.6	17.1	----	13.4	11.9	12.0	----	14.9	14.7	14.9	-----	14.6	14.3	14.3
----	[3] 10.0	[3] 11.4	[3] 11.1	----	[3] 8.4	[3] 10.0	[3] 7.8	----	[3] 10.1	[3] 10.5	[3] 9.5	----	38.0	36.7	37.5	-----	[3] 9.4	[3] 10.1	[3] 9.4
----	45.6	54.2	59.0	----	43.3	48.9	55.4	----	37.5	49.0	53.0	----	39.4	47.8	53.6	-----	47.4	55.9	64.3

[2] No 2½ can.

[3] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
		1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.5	32.9	34.8	34.9	22.5	38.5	37.5	38.0	23.5	32.6	33.5	33.1
Round steak	do	19.4	28.8	30.9	30.9	21.0	33.0	33.1	33.6	21.0	29.4	29.5	29.8
Rib roast	do	20.4	24.5	25.7	25.7	18.5	27.3	27.6	27.4	20.5	25.3	25.1	25.4
Chuck roast	do	15.5	18.3	18.5	18.3	16.5	22.5	23.0	23.1	16.5	20.4	19.9	19.7
Plate beef	do	12.2	13.4	14.4	14.2	11.5	12.8	13.5	13.4	10.1	10.8	11.2	11.1
Pork chops	do	20.0	24.8	28.7	29.4	19.5	28.3	34.6	35.0	18.3	29.1	34.1	34.5
Bacon, sliced	do	30.0	31.5	41.4	41.5	27.3	36.8	46.4	45.4	26.7	38.0	49.2	49.9
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	42.9	50.0	49.6	27.8	42.6	49.0	49.0	28.3	43.4	51.3	52.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.8	37.8	38.1	38.7	19.5	39.4	38.5	39.3	17.0	36.7	35.8	36.4
Hens	do	19.7	29.8	31.8	31.4	21.5	31.9	36.1	33.9	18.2	30.6	33.7	32.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	34.8	32.3	32.3	----	34.9	29.9	30.5	----	37.1	33.3	33.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.7	15.3	15.3	7.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	----	11.8	11.3	11.4	----	11.3	10.9	11.2	----	12.1	11.2	11.3
Butter	Pound	37.1	44.4	48.8	49.6	32.8	45.9	48.0	49.5	31.8	44.0	47.0	47.8
Oleomargarine	do	----	29.5	38.5	40.0	----	27.5	27.8	28.1	----	28.5	28.9	29.0
Nut margarine	do	----	24.0	26.3	26.3	----	26.4	27.5	27.4	----	25.6	27.3	27.5
Cheese	do	21.3	28.7	32.9	33.1	21.3	30.3	34.1	34.8	20.0	32.0	34.9	35.3
Lard	do	15.5	14.5	19.9	21.0	15.4	17.8	23.1	23.4	15.4	16.2	21.8	22.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	23.0	23.7	23.3	----	25.2	26.9	26.7	----	27.1	27.1	27.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.3	31.6	34.2	36.4	22.2	29.7	35.0	37.4	22.0	29.9	33.4	35.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	8.9	9.6	9.6	5.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	3.6	5.3	6.8	6.8	3.1	4.3	5.2	5.3	3.0	4.7	5.5	5.6
Corn meal	do	2.0	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.0	4.4	5.7	5.5	2.5	4.2	5.6	5.5
Rolled oats	do	----	9.2	9.3	9.3	----	8.2	8.8	8.7	----	8.1	8.5	8.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	9.8	11.2	11.1	----	9.2	10.5	10.5	----	9.9	10.9	10.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	----	24.3	24.2	24.2	----	23.9	23.7	23.8	----	24.0	24.8	24.7
Macaroni	Pound	----	18.7	19.5	19.5	----	17.2	18.8	18.6	----	17.2	18.5	18.6
Rice	do	8.0	8.7	9.9	10.2	9.0	10.3	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.7	11.2	11.3
Beans, navy	do	----	9.3	9.8	9.8	----	9.1	9.5	9.4	----	9.4	9.6	9.6
Potatoes	do	1.7	3.3	3.3	4.0	1.1	2.5	1.8	2.7	.8	2.6	1.6	1.9
Onions	do	----	5.8	7.0	7.9	----	7.3	9.0	11.1	----	7.6	8.6	10.5
Cabbage	do	----	4.5	4.1	4.6	----	5.8	5.8	6.8	----	5.8	5.2	5.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	13.0	12.1	12.1	----	11.7	11.4	11.4	----	13.8	13.6	13.6
Corn, canned	do	----	14.5	17.5	17.4	----	15.8	18.0	18.1	----	13.5	16.8	16.6
Peas, canned	do	----	18.3	18.4	18.3	----	16.6	17.0	17.0	----	16.3	17.0	16.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	12.6	12.4	12.6	----	14.1	15.0	15.0	----	14.6	15.0	15.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	8.7	7.2	7.1	5.3	8.0	6.9	6.8	5.6	8.6	7.3	7.4
Tea	do	63.8	83.3	95.4	95.4	50.0	70.4	71.2	71.6	45.0	64.7	62.7	62.3
Coffee	do	27.5	39.5	50.1	50.1	27.5	39.4	48.2	47.5	30.8	45.7	53.4	53.4
Prunes	do	----	15.4	16.9	16.3	----	17.7	17.3	17.4	----	18.4	17.3	17.5
Raisins	do	----	10.2	14.7	14.7	----	15.0	14.6	14.7	----	15.2	14.6	14.6
Bananas	Dozen	----	31.4	34.0	31.0	----	[3] 9.3	[3] 9.8	[3] 9.2	----	[3] 10.5	[3] 12.2	[3] 11.4
Oranges	do	----	43.8	55.6	59.9	----	45.4	54.1	58.7	----	47.4	54.6	58.7

[1] Whole. [2] No. 3 can. [3] Per pound.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
30.5	34.2	34.2	27.2	46.5	46.3	45.8	32.4	52.1	51.6	52.6	22.5	33.7	34.0	33.6	26.3	43.8	44.7	44.3
28.9	32.9	32.9	26.8	43.8	44.1	43.2	29.6	42.7	42.7	43.1	19.5	30.2	30.2	30.0	25.3	42.1	42.2	42.0
25.0	27.7	28.1	21.6	36.0	35.9	34.8	24.2	35.3	34.9	35.4	19.4	28.9	29.3	28.9	22.5	37.4	38.3	38.1
19.8	21.7	22.1	18.0	24.3	24.4	24.0	19.2	25.7	25.8	26.2	14.5	19.8	20.3	20.3	16.4	23.4	23.7	23.3
15.2	17.1	17.1	12.8	13.3	13.0	12.4	-----	14.0	13.3	14.3	10.9	15.1	16.2	15.5	15.3	18.4	19.4	18.8
30.9	37.9	37.5	21.8	31.6	36.6	36.1	23.2	30.6	35.5	35.8	21.9	29.4	33.9	33.9	21.5	33.0	39.2	39.3
36.5	42.7	45.9	24.4	35.4	43.5	43.3	28.8	36.4	46.2	46.9	29.7	35.8	43.8	43.6	26.0	35.0	45.8	46.5
41.2	49.6	50.4	[1] 20.8	[1] 26.4	52.3	50.5	33.4	51.0	57.5	57.8	26.8	42.0	50.7	49.5	29.5	49.0	57.4	57.3
36.0	40.0	38.1	21.2	41.6	39.6	37.9	20.8	41.9	39.9	40.2	21.3	40.3	38.4	37.3	17.2	39.0	37.6	36.3
36.0	34.6	36.4	23.8	39.5	40.1	37.6	23.7	40.8	41.4	41.5	20.0	34.7	37.8	35.0	22.1	38.9	39.5	39.3
28.5	29.7	29.7	-----	27.9	27.7	27.7	-----	31.6	29.9	29.7	-----	42.0	37.4	37.4	-----	28.5	29.5	29.6
20.0	17.8	17.8	9.0	14.5	15.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	14.0	12.3	12.3	9.0	13.0	15.0	14.0
11.5	11.5	11.7	-----	11.4	10.5	10.8	-----	12.2	11.6	11.9	-----	11.1	11.1	11.0	-----	11.0	10.7	10.8
47.8	55.6	55.6	36.4	51.3	54.1	53.8	34.2	48.2	52.6	52.4	35.0	48.1	52.2	52.9	34.5	49.4	52.4	52.6
31.2	33.7	34.1	-----	30.9	31.4	31.5	-----	32.3	32.5	32.8	-----	30.4	31.8	31.8	-----	30.8	31.1	31.1
27.8	28.9	29.3	-----	28.0	29.0	29.0	-----	29.8	30.2	30.2	-----	28.3	29.5	29.6	-----	28.0	28.3	28.3
32.0	35.6	36.0	24.2	41.0	38.3	38.8	22.0	36.2	37.7	37.9	22.0	31.6	35.4	35.4	19.4	36.9	37.4	37.3
16.5	23.1	22.8	15.8	17.2	22.5	23.0	15.7	16.7	22.4	22.8	14.9	16.0	21.5	21.7	16.1	18.0	23.1	23.3
19.8	21.1	21.0	-----	25.0	26.0	26.1	-----	23.9	25.2	25.4	-----	21.7	22.1	22.4	-----	25.5	26.1	26.0
33.4	34.8	38.6	34.6	45.9	47.8	51.3	35.0	43.3	48.6	52.1	25.6	34.2	37.5	39.7	32.8	44.4	49.2	51.9
8.8	9.7	9.5	5.6	8.6	9.1	9.1	6.0	8.1	8.3	8.8	5.2	7.7	8.9	8.9	6.2	9.5	9.6	9.6
5.0	6.8	6.8	3.6	4.7	5.9	6.0	3.2	4.6	6.0	6.0	3.8	5.4	7.4	7.4	3.3	4.8	6.1	6.2
3.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	3.0	6.1	6.7	6.7	2.6	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.5	5.5	6.8	6.6
8.5	8.9	8.8	-----	8.3	8.3	8.3	-----	8.8	9.5	9.5	-----	8.5	9.1	9.1	-----	8.7	8.8	8.7
9.3	11.2	11.2	-----	8.9	10.1	9.9	-----	9.6	11.1	11.2	-----	9.3	10.8	10.6	-----	8.8	10.0	10.0
23.5	24.1	24.2	-----	23.3	23.4	23.5	-----	23.8	24.1	23.9	-----	24.0	24.2	24.0	-----	22.6	23.0	23.0
19.3	19.9	19.8	-----	20.9	21.1	21.1	-----	22.7	23.0	23.2	-----	8.6	9.8	9.7	-----	20.0	20.9	21.1
8.9	10.1	10.1	9.0	9.6	10.4	10.4	9.3	10.4	11.6	11.5	7.4	9.4	9.9	9.9	8.0	9.6	10.5	10.5
9.9	10.2	10.3	-----	9.6	10.5	10.5	-----	9.5	10.1	10.1	-----	8.8	9.8	9.6	-----	10.4	11.3	11.3
2.7	2.9	4.9	2.9	3.8	3.0	4.1	2.0	3.2	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.2	4.1	2.8	4.4	2.9	3.6
6.6	6.9	8.1	-----	7.0	9.5	10.8	-----	7.7	8.8	10.5	-----	4.9	5.5	6.7	-----	6.9	8.7	10.1
3.9	3.6	3.7	-----	6.2	6.5	6.5	-----	6.3	6.2	7.2	-----	4.3	3.6	4.1	-----	5.5	5.8	6.7
12.3	11.6	11.6	-----	11.3	11.4	11.5	-----	11.8	11.8	11.6	-----	12.2	12.0	12.0	-----	12.0	11.3	11.4
15.3	17.5	17.5	-----	15.3	18.0	18.2	-----	17.8	18.8	19.4	-----	13.4	18.7	18.5	-----	15.8	16.9	17.4
16.5	17.3	16.9	-----	18.2	18.2	17.9	-----	20.6	20.4	20.2	-----	16.9	16.9	17.1	-----	18.2	17.1	17.0
11.5	12.7	12.7	-----	11.9	12.2	12.1	-----	[2] 21.9	[2] 22.6	[2] 23.0	-----	11.5	13.4	13.4	-----	11.7	13.0	12.9
8.5	7.4	7.2	5.1	7.7	6.9	6.7	5.1	8.4	7.2	7.1	5.1	7.5	6.4	6.4	4.8	7.4	6.2	6.2
75.5	80.8	79.3	53.8	58.1	61.5	62.2	55.0	59.2	58.6	57.9	62.1	71.7	83.2	83.6	43.3	59.8	63.9	64.1
40.3	49.8	51.0	29.3	40.6	48.7	49.6	33.8	45.1	53.3	52.2	26.7	35.6	37.4	37.5	27.5	39.8	46.0	45.9
17.9	16.6	17.3	-----	15.5	16.0	16.0	-----	16.1	17.0	17.5	-----	17.9	18.8	18.2	-----	16.1	15.6	15.6
16.0	15.4	15.3	-----	15.3	13.8	13.8	-----	14.8	14.1	14.2	-----	15.5	14.2	14.1	-----	15.5	14.2	14.2
29.0	26.4	25.7	-----	36.7	38.3	38.3	-----	33.8	35.7	35.8	-----	19.0	21.4	18.4	-----	39.3	41.2	40.4
34.2	46.4	55.0	-----	53.4	61.2	67.8	-----	47.1	61.6	66.7	-----	41.7	49.9	53.6	-----	54.0	68.5	76.0

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
					1913	1924					
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	43.0	39.9	40.2	25.1	37.2	37.4	38.3	34.1	35.3	35.6
Round steak	do	35.1	32.9	33.6	22.0	34.2	34.9	35.3	31.7	32.1	33.1
Rib roast	do	32.6	30.9	31.7	18.1	27.0	25.8	25.4	23.5	24.3	24.7
Chuck roast	do	21.7	21.9	21.8	15.1	20.9	21.7	21.8	20.4	21.3	21.4
Plate beef	do	14.4	15.0	15.5	10.4	10.4	11.3	11.2	12.3	13.6	13.6
Pork chops	do	29.2	32.4	33.6	18.7	28.8	34.3	35.4	27.4	32.8	32.7
Bacon, sliced	do	30.1	40.4	43.1	27.5	41.3	51.4	51.2	39.7	48.5	48.4
Ham, sliced	do	39.3	42.3	43.5	29.0	47.2	56.1	56.3	44.3	52.8	53.4
Lamb, leg of	do	38.6	39.0	40.6	17.8	41.1	38.5	38.5	36.9	37.8	37.8
Hens	do	34.3	37.8	36.7	17.6	30.7	32.9	31.3	32.7	35.7	33.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	28.9	30.9	31.4	.....	32.9	33.9	33.9	31.9	32.8	32.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.0	7.9	11.0	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	10.8	10.8	10.9	.....	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.5
Butter	Pound	49.8	52.9	53.8	34.0	44.6	48.2	48.9	45.3	48.0	49.5
Oleomargarine	do	30.0	31.5	31.8	.....	30.1	31.6	30.9	29.8	30.3	30.2
Nut margarine	do	27.2	27.4	27.1	.....	28.9	29.2	29.3	28.6	29.5	29.2
Cheese	do	29.4	33.4	34.0	22.3	32.1	35.8	36.0	33.8	36.1	35.9
Lard	do	14.6	20.7	21.3	17.3	18.7	24.6	24.5	17.5	23.2	23.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	18.2	22.4	22.4	.....	25.7	27.2	26.4	27.4	27.2	27.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	35.6	37.4	41.8	22.8	30.6	32.7	36.2	29.6	34.2	36.3
Bread	Pound	7.9	9.4	9.4	5.2	9.4	9.8	9.8	8.6	10.0	10.0
Flour	do	4.4	6.1	6.2	2.8	3.9	5.2	5.4	4.6	5.9	5.9
Corn meal	do	3.8	4.7	4.8	2.3	3.9	5.3	5.2	4.2	5.1	5.3
Rolled oats	do	7.3	9.0	8.9	.....	9.9	10.7	10.9	9.3	9.3	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	8.8	10.6	10.4	.....	9.6	11.9	12.1	10.0	12.1	12.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	22.7	23.8	23.9	.....	24.4	24.6	24.6	25.2	25.8	25.8
Macaroni	Pound	20.1	19.0	18.9	.....	20.3	21.2	21.5	19.5	20.9	20.9
Rice	do	10.2	11.8	11.7	8.5	8.8	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.9	11.1
Beans, navy	do	9.0	9.9	9.8	.....	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.0	9.7	9.7
Potatoes	do	3.7	2.6	3.3	1.8	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.1	2.6
Onions	do	6.3	7.7	8.8	.....	7.1	9.5	10.7	8.0	10.4	12.0
Cabbage	do	3.7	4.3	4.5	.....	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	9.9	10.1	10.1	.....	14.6	14.6	14.6	12.6	12.0	12.0
Corn, canned	do	15.4	18.0	17.8	.....	15.8	16.3	16.3	14.2	16.8	16.6
Peas, canned	do	18.6	21.6	21.6	.....	16.7	16.4	16.4	18.3	19.1	19.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	11.4	12.1	12.0	.....	14.2	15.1	15.1	14.3	15.4	15.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.3	6.4	6.4	5.7	8.7	7.9	7.8	9.1	8.2	8.1
Tea	do	76.5	93.6	93.1	56.0	76.3	76.5	76.8	62.6	66.2	63.4
Coffee	do	39.0	51.1	51.0	30.0	46.9	57.7	57.6	42.1	51.8	52.1
Prunes	do	14.6	16.8	16.2	.....	17.4	17.4	17.8	20.5	19.2	19.3
Raisins	do	14.4	13.9	14.1	.....	17.6	16.3	16.3	16.4	15.2	15.1
Bananas	Dozen	33.6	33.8	33.8	.....	[1] 10.1	[1] 11.9	[1] 10.9	[1] 9.8	[1] 11.8	[1] 10.1
Oranges	do	40.6	53.7	55.7	.....	39.9	50.4	50.9	39.2	49.5	49.9

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924						1913	1924			1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
[2]30.0	[2]52.2	[2]53.3	[2]54.1	27.2	45.7	45.9	46.2	[2]59.3	[2]60.8	[2]60.4	23.5	29.2	29.2	28.9	[2]39.6	[2]70.6	[1]68.7	[2]69.4
25.4	41.5	40.1	40.5	23.7	37.3	38.1	38.8	46.7	46.6	46.5	21.2	25.6	27.1	26.6	31.0	48.7	47.6	48.2
22.3	34.8	35.7	35.8	22.0	33.2	33.6	33.2	30.6	29.4	29.7	19.5	24.7	25.2	24.8	23.8	38.0	37.6	37.6
17.6	22.5	22.3	22.3	17.0	23.0	23.9	23.8	20.2	20.1	20.1	16.9	17.4	17.9	17.9	18.8	28.1	28.5	28.1
12.3	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.3	15.4	14.9	15.2	13.9	12.1	13.5	12.8	-----	18.4	18.7	18.8
20.8	35.6	39.7	40.2	22.0	33.3	38.5	38.2	31.2	37.2	37.5	21.6	27.7	35.3	36.7	21.8	34.8	40.3	39.8
27.1	33.5	42.9	44.9	29.0	40.5	48.7	49.1	35.2	43.9	43.6	30.6	40.3	50.0	50.5	23.4	34.9	45.8	45.6
31.6	51.1	58.0	57.9	29.6	55.4	57.8	59.5	45.9	53.7	54.8	30.8	46.3	52.8	53.6	32.3	51.8	58.0	57.2
21.4	41.6	40.2	40.1	21.4	42.6	41.0	40.7	39.9	37.0	37.4	18.1	34.2	35.9	33.5	20.0	42.5	42.4	41.5
23.2	39.0	41.0	40.5	24.8	42.3	44.3	44.0	40.6	41.2	40.7	20.0	32.8	35.1	33.3	24.8	41.4	42.8	41.6
-----	25.7	28.5	28.6	-----	27.7	28.9	29.0	27.6	29.4	29.4	-----	36.7	32.1	32.1	-----	30.3	30.5	30.6
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.8	13.0	13.0	9.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	9.0	12.0	13.5	13.2
-----	11.9	11.4	11.4	-----	11.2	11.1	11.0	12.6	12.2	12.3	-----	10.8	10.1	10.1	-----	12.1	11.5	11.6
39.7	53.4	55.5	55.7	36.7	48.5	53.2	54.8	52.6	56.2	56.0	35.0	46.3	48.8	50.0	36.2	49.6	51.5	52.7
-----	29.9	30.6	31.4	-----	29.2	31.4	31.4	32.0	32.0	32.0	-----	28.8	30.0	30.0	-----	29.5	30.6	31.0
-----	27.5	29.7	30.2	-----	27.0	29.7	29.7	27.9	28.3	28.3	-----	29.1	29.7	29.6	-----	28.6	28.5	28.8
25.0	37.7	38.1	39.2	24.5	36.7	38.4	38.6	35.9	37.2	37.5	20.5	36.4	36.7	36.0	21.7	35.4	35.1	35.4
15.3	16.0	22.0	22.4	15.5	15.4	21.8	22.3	16.8	23.3	23.2	18.2	18.7	24.3	24.5	15.2	16.4	22.3	22.5
-----	24.9	25.6	25.6	-----	25.1	26.2	26.6	23.1	25.9	25.4	-----	28.0	28.9	28.6	-----	25.6	27.0	27.0
27.7	37.4	40.3	43.9	25.5	37.3	41.5	43.3	39.5	42.6	45.2	26.3	34.5	36.3	39.3	32.8	44.2	49.5	50.6
4.8	8.5	9.4	9.4	5.4	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.3	10.4	10.4	5.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	5.9	8.8	9.2	9.2
3.2	4.7	5.7	5.9	3.2	4.4	5.8	5.8	4.6	6.0	6.1	2.9	4.1	5.8	5.8	3.5	5.2	6.4	6.5
2.7	4.2	5.1	5.1	2.7	4.9	5.7	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.5	3.3	4.1	5.9	5.7	2.8	4.3	5.3	5.2
-----	8.1	8.7	8.7	-----	9.0	9.3	9.2	6.9	7.8	7.6	-----	9.9	10.3	10.3	-----	9.3	9.4	9.3
-----	8.8	10.0	10.0	-----	9.4	10.5	10.5	9.7	11.4	11.5	-----	11.4	11.4	11.3	-----	9.7	10.8	10.8
-----	23.6	23.8	23.9	-----	24.1	25.2	25.2	24.6	25.2	25.0	-----	26.1	26.2	26.4	-----	24.3	24.2	24.3
-----	20.3	21.5	21.6	-----	21.4	23.3	23.6	24.4	24.2	24.6	-----	17.5	17.9	17.9	-----	23.0	23.8	24.1
9.8	10.8	12.0	12.1	9.2	10.2	11.4	11.6	11.0	11.8	11.6	8.6	10.2	10.7	11.1	9.3	9.9	11.1	10.9
-----	10.0	10.1	10.2	-----	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.8	10.4	10.3	-----	9.5	10.8	11.1	-----	9.8	10.3	10.6
2.5	3.9	3.6	4.5	1.7	3.7	2.9	3.9	2.9	1.6	2.0	.6	2.8	3.3	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.8	2.6
-----	6.5	8.2	10.0	-----	6.9	9.0	10.3	7.3	8.1	10.4	-----	5.7	8.5	8.2	-----	6.8	8.7	9.6
-----	5.4	5.5	6.6	-----	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.2	5.0	6.6	-----	6.1	6.7	5.5	-----	5.3	6.0	6.8
-----	11.3	10.9	11.0	-----	13.0	12.8	12.8	15.4	15.2	15.2	-----	14.5	14.6	14.6	-----	12.1	11.7	11.7
-----	14.7	16.4	16.5	-----	15.8	17.3	17.6	17.1	18.1	17.9	-----	19.0	20.9	20.7	-----	18.0	18.5	18.6
-----	16.6	16.0	15.9	-----	17.6	18.2	18.6	20.2	19.9	19.7	-----	18.8	19.4	19.7	-----	20.1	19.7	19.7
-----	12.0	12.7	12.6	-----	13.3	13.9	13.9	[3]24.0	[3]22.7	[3]23.9	-----	[3]16.4	[3]17.0	[3]16.8	-----	12.8	15.1	15.1
4.9	7.6	6.3	6.2	5.5	8.6	7.2	7.3	8.3	7.1	7.1	6.2	8.9	7.6	7.3	5.0	7.8	6.9	6.8
54.0	60.7	70.3	69.6	58.0	78.4	79.1	81.6	61.6	63.5	61.2	55.0	70.9	76.0	76.8	48.3	59.1	61.5	61.5
25.0	36.6	45.9	45.5	30.0	42.3	51.3	51.4	47.9	54.4	53.8	35.0	44.6	52.2	51.7	30.0	46.9	53.7	53.8
-----	16.3	14.8	14.7	-- --	20.0	19.8	19.3	15.8	16.2	16.0	-----	10.0	12.1	12.3	-----	18.0	17.5	17.6
-----	14.9	13.5	13.5	-----	14.7	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.4	-----	14.1	13.5	13.5	-----	15.0	14.3	13.9
-----	31.8	34.1	33.6	-----	38.4	42.6	40.9	[4]10.0	[4]11.6	[4]11.0	-----	[4]15.8	[4]14.2	[4]13.3	-----	33.8	35.0	32.9
-----	49.6	64.9	70.8	-----	49.8	59.3	64.5	49.2	58.2	67.5	-----	43.7	50.3	52.7	-----	52.4	64.3	70.1

[2] No. 3 can. [3] No. 2½ can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	40.1	39.4	39.4	40.4	40.5	41.2	23.7	35.4	37.7	37.8
Round steak	do	19.6	34.6	34.1	34.3	33.7	33.9	33.6	22.2	33.3	35.5	35.3
Rib roast	do	18.9	30.8	31.1	31.5	29.8	29.9	30.4	18.3	28.6	30.0	29.8
Chuck roast	do	15.3	22.5	22.8	22.1	23.4	23.6	23.2	14.3	18.9	21.0	20.8
Plate beef	do	12.3	15.3	15.3	15.4	12.1	12.5	12.6	10.7	12.0	13.4	12.9
Pork chops	do	20.8	30.3	36.2	37.0	34.4	39.1	39.2	18.2	25.8	31.6	32.2
Bacon, sliced	do	25.0	30.5	40.9	42.6	32.5	42.3	43.1	26.0	34.8	45.6	45.8
Ham, sliced	do	25.7	37.5	42.4	43.1	45.5	52.4	52.5	27.3	42.6	50.8	50.4
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	45.4	45.3	43.5	41.2	38.8	39.4	18.0	38.9	39.6	38.9
Hens	do	21.3	35.5	37.8	35.5	40.6	41.8	41.1	18.5	31.9	36.1	34.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	32.7	32.7	32.7	28.8	30.8	30.7	----	32.6	32.7	32.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	11.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	----	12.7	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.6	11.5	----	10.3	10.1	10.3
Butter	Pound	38.6	55.0	57.3	57.3	48.1	53.2	53.1	34.4	49.9	52.5	53.2
Oleomargarine	do	----	29.6	32.6	32.0	31.1	31.4	32.7	----	27.5	27.9	27.9
Nut margarine	do	----	30.3	30.5	29.8	28.5	28.8	28.3	----	24.9	25.9	26.3
Cheese	do	22.3	34.9	36.1	36.4	34.3	37.6	37.9	19.3	30.9	34.6	35.0
Lard	do	15.0	16.8	21.6	21.9	16.9	22.3	22.3	13.6	12.8	18.2	19.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	24.5	26.1	25.9	22.6	24.9	24.7	----	25.0	25.9	26.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.0	33.2	37.1	41.1	34.2	37.5	40.8	21.4	31.4	36.1	36.9
Bread	Pound	5.4	8.4	9.4	9.4	8.2	8.9	8.9	5.5	8.9	9.5	9.5
Flour	do	3.3	4.6	6.0	6.0	4.6	6.0	6.0	3.0	4.2	5.7	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.5	6.6	2.2	4.0	4.8	4.8
Rolled oats	do	----	9.1	9.3	9.4	8.3	9.5	9.6	----	8.3	8.9	8.9
Corn flakes	8 oz. pkg.	----	9.6	10.9	11.1	9.5	10.6	10.7	----	8.8	10.2	10.3
Wheat cereal	28 oz. pkg.	----	25.3	25.5	25.6	24.0	24.3	24.3	----	23.6	23.6	23.8
Macaroni	Pound	----	20.4	20.6	20.7	19.2	22.5	22.3	----	20.8	21.7	21.7
Rice	do	10.0	11.4	12.6	12.7	9.9	11.2	11.2	8.3	9.3	10.2	10.3
Beans, navy	do	----	10.1	11.1	11.4	9.4	10.1	10.0	----	8.2	9.0	9.1
Potatoes	do	2.1	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.7
Onions	do	----	7.3	8.6	9.2	8.1	9.1	10.9	----	5.7	7.3	9.5
Cabbage	do	----	4.6	5.7	5.3	7.0	5.9	6.8	----	5.1	5.1	5.0
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	11.1	10.6	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.0	----	11.3	11.1	11.0
Corn, canned	do	----	14.7	16.1	16.3	17.1	17.6	17.9	----	15.7	17.0	17.1
Peas, canned	do	----	19.7	20.9	20.7	19.3	19.6	19.3	----	17.3	17.0	16.8
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	11.8	12.5	12.7	13.6	15.0	14.0	----	13.4	13.4	13.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	8.1	6.8	6.8	7.7	6.4	6.4	5.0	8.2	7.3	7.2
Tea	do	56.0	81.8	86.6	87.8	63.6	68.7	66.6	55.0	69.3	70.0	71.0
Coffee	do	26.8	40.7	49.5	49.9	37.7	50.4	50.0	24.3	41.3	48.8	47.8
Prunes	do	----	19.9	18.9	19.3	18.3	18.8	19.1	----	19.8	19.5	19.7
Raisins	do	----	15.0	13.7	13.9	14.2	13.9	14.1	----	15.4	14.5	14.6
Bananas	Dozen	----	37.7	37.7	37.7	39.6	41.9	41.7	----	31.4	34.2	35.4
Oranges	do	----	42.1	58.5	62.1	41.8	53.5	63.8	----	42.9	51.2	56.5

[1] No. 2½ can. [2] Per pound.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
1913	1924			1913	1924			1913	1924						1913	1924		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
25.9	35.3	36.0	36.2	22.9	29.4	31.1	30.8	20.7	30.8	32.7	32.0	31.7	33.5	33.4	25.8	50.1	49.9	50.5
23.0	30.3	29.9	30.5	20.0	25.7	28.3	27.8	19.0	28.0	29.2	28.8	26.1	27.3	27.1	21.5	40.1	41.1	41.4
21.0	28.4	29.2	28.9	19.9	21.8	23.3	23.4	21.0	29.2	31.2	30.9	26.1	27.0	27.0	23.5	36.7	36.0	36.3
17.1	21.9	23.1	22.9	15.7	18.0	18.7	18.7	14.6	18.1	20.0	19.4	15.1	18.1	17.6	17.5	26.9	27.1	27.0
10.8	11.5	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	13.4	12.9	13.3	13.8	15.6	15.3	11.9	13.8	14.1	12.1	10.9	10.9	11.2
18.9	28.9	33.3	33.9	23.1	28.3	35.8	35.6	23.7	33.7	42.2	41.5	26.7	31.3	30.4	20.0	32.9	39.5	40.6
26.7	36.3	47.1	46.5	31.7	34.0	47.8	47.5	33.9	48.0	57.4	55.2	30.0	41.4	41.7	27.5	39.5	48.1	48.4
28.3	41.7	50.5	50.5	30.7	42.3	52.7	52.8	30.0	51.8	61.0	59.6	33.6	42.5	42.3	31.0	52.1	57.7	57.1
19.1	35.5	33.1	33.7	18.8	33.7	34.5	35.1	16.7	34.0	38.2	37.2	43.8	41.4	40.0	20.0	47.7	46.2	46.8
20.3	29.1	32.9	32.0	24.3	31.2	30.2	30.8	23.4	40.5	42.6	41.7	32.4	34.6	33.9	24.2	43.4	45.3	44.4
-----	35.8	34.2	34.2	-----	35.4	33.8	33.4	-----	27.3	28.3	28.3	35.0	30.4	30.4	-----	34.1	31.8	31.7
6.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	8.7	10.0	11.5	11.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	8.4	11.0	12.0	12.0
-----	12.1	11.8	11.8	-----	10.6	9.9	10.2	-----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	-----	11.7	11.6	11.8
32.9	43.8	46.9	46.7	34.4	43.7	48.4	50.4	34.6	51.2	51.9	56.4	51.3	56.0	56.3	35.3	49.5	51.3	51.8
-----	29.7	27.5	27.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.8	28.8	28.8	33.1	35.3	35.1	-----	31.0	-----	-----
-----	27.0	28.7	28.5	-----	28.9	30.1	29.9	-----	28.0	29.3	29.4	31.5	32.2	32.3	-----	25.0	-----	-----
21.0	32.7	33.7	33.7	23.3	28.3	30.3	30.6	19.0	37.3	36.2	37.2	31.1	35.1	35.2	18.3	34.6	35.3	35.5
15.0	17.1	22.1	22.9	19.2	18.4	25.3	25.1	18.4	19.5	25.1	25.0	16.8	22.2	22.1	15.6	17.1	23.0	23.2
-----	23.7	27.2	27.8	-----	28.9	29.5	29.7	-----	26.8	27.9	28.4	18.3	19.2	19.9	-----	25.6	26.2	26.8
22.5	30.8	34.2	36.1	24.4	29.0	36.6	39.0	29.6	37.3	39.3	44.6	37.9	37.8	40.5	26.5	35.8	40.3	42.9
5.9	9.3	10.2	10.2	5.9	9.7	10.8	10.8	5.9	9.1	9.9	9.9	8.6	10.2	10.2	5.6	9.0	10.2	10.2
3.1	4.5	5.8	5.9	2.6	3.2	5.3	5.2	3.4	4.8	6.5	6.5	5.4	7.0	7.0	3.5	5.1	6.5	6.5
2.5	4.0	5.7	5.5	3.3	3.9	5.7	5.7	3.4	4.6	5.9	5.8	3.2	4.1	4.1	-----	5.6	7.4	7.4
-----	9.5	9.8	10.0	-----	8.9	8.9	8.8	-----	9.6	9.7	9.8	8.7	9.0	9.1	-----	9.8	10.0	10.0
-----	10.0	12.0	12.4	-----	10.9	11.9	12.0	-----	10.6	10.7	10.7	8.9	10.3	10.3	-----	9.9	10.7	10.8
-----	25.0	25.0	25.0	-----	24.9	24.9	24.9	-----	23.6	24.6	24.6	23.3	23.8	23.7	-----	25.3	26.5	26.2
-----	18.4	18.7	18.9	-----	18.9	19.7	19.7	-----	14.1	14.2	14.0	17.2	18.0	18.1	-----	22.9	23.8	23.0
10.0	10.0	10.7	10.5	8.2	9.1	11.3	11.4	8.5	9.8	11.3	11.0	8.9	10.1	9.8	8.5	10.0	10.9	11.1
-----	9.4	9.8	9.8	-----	10.2	10.9	10.9	-----	9.8	10.4	10.5	10.3	11.3	11.6	-----	12.1	12.7	12.4
0.9	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	3.0	3.0	4.6	2.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.0	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.7
-----	7.4	8.9	10.6	-----	6.7	9.0	9.9	-----	3.6	7.6	7.2	6.5	8.4	8.7	-----	7.0	8.4	11.3
-----	5.5	5.3	5.6	-----	6.9	5.8	6.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.5	4.0	4.3	-----	5.7	5.8	6.1
-----	14.3	13.9	13.9	-----	15.2	15.0	14.5	-----	13.7	14.2	14.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	-----	12.2	12.1	12.1
-----	15.0	16.2	16.4	-----	14.6	17.3	17.6	-----	17.6	18.8	18.8	14.4	19.3	19.5	-----	17.2	18.1	18.2
-----	17.6	16.9	16.9	-----	15.5	16.6	16.9	-----	18.4	18.9	18.9	18.2	18.1	17.8	-----	18.5	19.1	19.0
-----	14.5	14.8	14.8	-----	14.4	16.1	16.2	-----	[1]15.0	[1]16.0	[1]16.2	11.0	11.8	11.6	-----	13.1	13.8	13.7
5.4	9.1	7.7	7.7	5.9	9.5	8.1	8.0	5.3	8.2	7.2	7.1	7.9	6.9	6.9	5.3	8.5	7.2	7.0
45.0	67.1	72.9	72.4	65.7	84.3	84.4	84.4	50.0	59.8	67.7	68.4	67.2	78.2	77.6	52.5	61.3	66.8	66.6
30.0	46.8	53.1	52.9	35.8	49.6	56.6	56.8	32.0	42.8	51.4	51.7	38.5	48.6	48.8	31.3	42.7	54.1	53.5
-----	18.5	17.9	17.5	-----	15.1	16.1	16.2	-----	16.7	15.1	14.8	14.7	15.4	15.7	-----	16.5	17.5	17.8
-----	16.9	14.9	15.1	-----	14.8	13.4	13.3	-----	13.7	13.0	13.0	15.0	13.7	13.6	-----	14.8	14.4	14.3
-----	[2]10.6	[2]11.9	[2]11.4	-----	[2]17.8	[2]16.2	[2]14.9	-----	36.4	37.2	35.6	35.0	33.0	32.7	-----	34.2	35.6	35.6
-----	50.3	55.3	58.8	-----	41.1	46.2	53.3	-----	41.9	50.2	57.6	40.7	52.4	66.6	-----	49.8	60.8	63.8

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1924	May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925	June 15—		May 15, 1925	June 15, 1925
		1913	1924						1913	1924		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.8	32.3	34.0	33.6	36.1	35.3	34.9	27.5	45.7	44.9	45.6
Round steak	do	21.5	27.5	29.2	29.3	35.5	35.1	34.5	23.9	38.8	38.9	39.1
Rib roast	do	20.0	26.3	27.2	26.6	23.3	24.8	23.9	21.6	35.4	34.3	34.0
Chuck roast	do	16.8	17.6	18.8	18.7	21.0	21.0	20.7	17.9	24.9	23.2	23.6
Plate beef	do	13.0	13.5	14.5	14.5	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.1	12.5	12.9	12.5
Pork chops	do	24.2	30.1	38.7	39.0	26.9	33.0	33.6	20.9	33.6	40.1	40.9
Bacon, sliced	do	31.7	44.6	54.5	54.2	38.1	46.1	47.4	26.8	32.2	44.9	47.2
Ham, sliced	do	30.8	50.0	57.7	57.3	44.2	52.7	51.0	30.0	52.5	58.6	59.4
Lamb, leg of	do	20.8	34.0	35.8	35.0	45.4	38.8	39.0	20.9	43.5	43.5	41.6
Hens	do	24.3	32.5	34.7	34.7	32.2	36.1	35.4	22.6	39.4	40.3	39.9
Salmon, canned, red	do		30.3	32.1	32.4	33.8	33.4	33.7		27.4	28.4	29.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.5	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can		10.3	10.4	10.4	12.4	11.6	11.8		12.1	11.6	11.7
Butter	Pound	35.0	46.5	49.0	49.4	47.5	50.0	51.1	37.4	51.5	55.1	55.4
Oleomargarine	do		30.0			30.4	31.0	31.2		30.2	30.8	30.8
Nut margarine	do		29.6	29.8	29.8	29.2	29.3	29.5		28.6	28.7	28.8
Cheese	do	21.7	34.6	34.3	34.5	36.3	36.5	35.9	22.8	36.7	39.5	39.1
Lard	do	17.7	18.1	23.9	24.0	17.1	22.4	22.9	14.8	16.3	21.3	22.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do		27.6	29.3	29.2	28.0	28.2	28.4		24.9	24.9	25.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	28.5	34.7	36.8	41.7	30.2	35.3	36.7	25.6	37.6	38.8	44.0
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.8	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.3	5.7	9.0	8.2	8.1
Flour	do	2.9	4.3	6.0	5.7	4.7	6.2	6.2	3.8	4.8	6.4	6.5
Corn meal	do	3.1	4.2	5.6	5.5	4.9	5.6	5.5	2.5	4.3	5.4	5.3
Rolled oats	do		8.9	9.1	9.0	10.8	10.3	10.3		9.3	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.6	12.1	12.0	10.1	11.9	11.9		9.4	10.6	10.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.0	26.5	26.7	25.3	26.2	26.2		23.6	23.8	24.1
Macaroni	Pound		18.1	18.3	18.3	19.6	20.1	20.1		21.2	23.2	23.7
Rice	do	7.7	11.9	12.3	12.4	10.3	10.6	10.8	9.6	10.2	11.5	11.8
Beans, navy	do		10.4	11.3	11.3	8.9	9.7	9.7		9.0	9.7	9.6
Potatoes	do	1.1	4.1	3.5	4.5	3.2	2.3	3.1	1.9	3.5	3.6	4.3
Onions	do		5.1	8.5	9.3	8.6	10.1	11.6		7.7	9.0	10.1
Cabbage	do		7.0	7.5	6.3	6.6	5.8	6.3		5.5	5.8	6.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		14.9	14.4	14.4	12.7	11.5	11.8		11.3	10.9	10.8
Corn, canned	do		18.0	19.8	19.7	14.9	18.3	18.9		14.7	16.7	17.1
Peas, canned	do		20.5	20.8	20.8	17.7	18.6	18.6		16.5	16.9	17.7
Tomatoes, canned	do		[1]16.1	[1]18.5	[1]18.5	14.6	15.3	15.3		11.2	12.2	12.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	9.3	7.7	7.6	9.3	7.8	7.8	4.9	7.7	7.0	7.0
Tea	do	50.0	75.0	80.0	79.5	74.2	77.7	78.0	57.5	77.5	82.2	87.4
Coffee	do	28.0	44.3	52.0	51.5	41.5	53.3	52.9	28.8	37.6	47.1	46.5
Prunes	do		14.3	14.6	15.1	17.9	17.3	16.6		19.9	18.4	18.2
Raisins	do		15.5	14.5	14.4	16.6	14.9	15.3		15.0	13.5	13.9
Bananas	Dozen		[2]15.0	[2]13.9	[2]13.8	[2]8.6	[2]10.2	[2]8.4		35.8	37.7	34.7
Oranges	do		43.6	53.9	57.9	43.2	53.8	66.2		46.7	60.0	69.7

[1] No. 2½ can. [2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [5] in June, 1925, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in June, 1924, and in May, 1925. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.[6]

[5] For list of articles, see note 6, p. 17.

[6] The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of June, 99.4 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 45 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Scranton, Springfield, Ill., and Washington.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in June, 1925:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JUNE, 1925

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99.4	99	100	100	99.5	99
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	45	12	8	14	7	4

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN JUNE, 1925, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN JUNE, 1924, MAY, 1925, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase, June, 1925, compared with—			City	Percentage increase, June, 1925, compared with—		
	1913	June, 1924	May, 1925		1913	June, 1924	May, 1925
Atlanta	56.1	10.1	2.3	Minneapolis	52.0	7.7	1.6
Baltimore	63.4	9.6	0.9	Mobile		13.0	2.6
Birmingham	63.3	13.4	2.1	Newark	47.0	6.4	1.4
Boston	51.1	4.8	1.3	New Haven	50.4	6.2	3.3
Bridgeport		5.7	2.4	New Orleans	51.8	10.6	1.7
Buffalo	57.1	9.0	3.1	New York	55.4	5.6	1.1
Butte		8.3	3.6	Norfolk		11.2	2.9
Charleston, S. C.	56.4	8.7	1.2	Omaha	54.7	10.1	3.1
Chicago	65.6	9.2	4.3	Peoria		9.6	1.7
Cincinnati	56.6	10.5	2.3	Philadelphia	58.2	8.7	3.0
Cleveland	57.6	12.2	4.4	Pittsburgh	57.5	7.9	2.9
Columbus		7.7	3.5	Portland, Me		5.7	1.8
Dallas	54.2	8.5	0.7	Portland, Oreg	42.0	8.9	2.1
Denver	44.2	9.5	4.6	Providence	51.5	5.2	1.7
Detroit	65.6	10.4	4.5	Richmond	63.6	10.0	2.6
Fall River	47.4	4.9	2.0	Rochester		8.9	3.6
Houston		14.7	1.9	St. Louis	58.0	10.1	2.5
Indianapolis	49.7	8.7	4.2	St. Paul		7.1	1.5
Jacksonville	47.3	9.0	1.8	Salt Lake City	43.9	15.3	4.1
Kansas City	53.4	10.0	2.7	San Francisco	54.1	9.4	2.0
Little Rock	46.5	10.6	1.4	Savannah		12.0	1.5
Los Angeles	47.1	7.3	1.6	Scranton	59.6	11.1	3.8
Louisville	52.9	13.9	2.6	Seattle	49.5	8.0	1.9
Manchester	46.7	4.4	1.6	Springfield, Ill		6.6	2.3
Memphis	48.1	12.0	2.0	Washington, D. C.	63.0	9.5	2.8
Milwaukee	55.4	6.5	3.3				

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States[a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, June 15, 1924, and May 15 and June 15, 1925, for the United States and for each of the cities from which prices have been obtained. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds used. The coal dealers in each city are asked to quote prices on the kinds of bituminous coal usually sold for household use.

The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1924, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1925

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
United States:					
Pensylvania anthracite—					
Stove	**$7.99**	**$7.46**	**$15.06**	**$14.98**	**$15.05**
Chestnut	**8.15**	**7.68**	**15.00**	**14.78**	**14.84**
Bituminous	**5.48**	**5.39**	**8.84**	**8.63**	**8.61**
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	7.21	6.67	6.67
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.70	[1] 7.24	[1] 15.50	[1] 15.50	[1] 15.75
Chestnut	[1] 7.93	[1] 7.49	[1] 15.25	[1] 15.00	[1] 15.25
Bituminous	----------	----------	7.45	7.45	[1] 7.55
Birmingham, Ala.					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	7.43	6.73	6.82
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	15.50	15.75	15.75
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	15.50	15.50	15.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	15.00	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	----------	----------	15.00	15.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.39	13.39	13.48
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.35	13.02	13.14
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	10.80	10.83	10.83
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 8.38	[1] 7.75	[1] 17.00	[1] 17.00	[1] 17.00
Chestnut	[1] 8.50	[1] 8.00	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10
Bituminous	[1] 6.75	[1] 6.75	11.00	11.00	[1] 11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.25	16.10	16.30
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.25	15.98	16.11
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	7.85	8.06	8.23
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	7.22	6.50	6.50
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	14.31	14.48	14.32
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	14.31	14.37	14.37
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	7.87	7.93	7.93

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

[a] Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1924, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1925—Continued

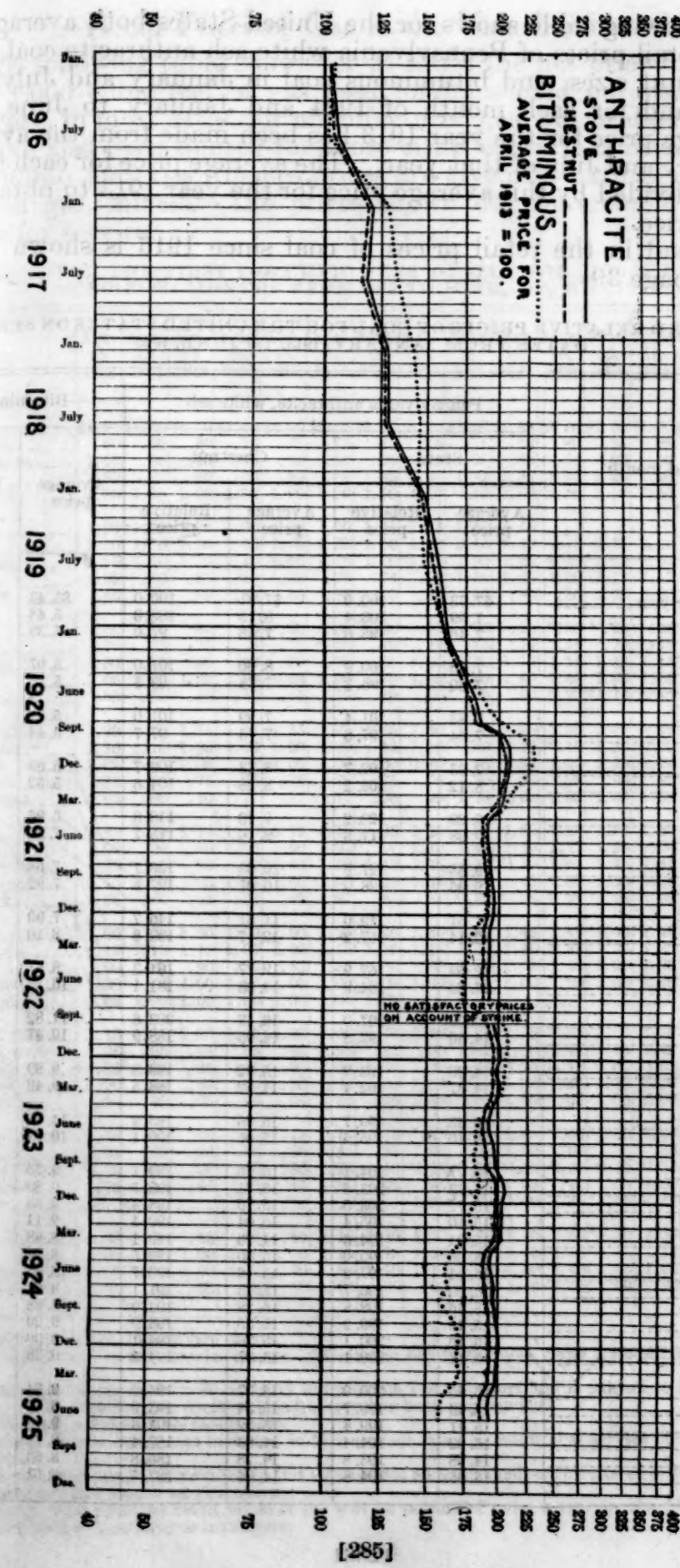
City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous	----	----	$6.51	$5.99	$6.04
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg	----	----	16.00	14.50	15.13
Bituminous	$8.25	$7.21	13.23	11.22	11.56
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	16.00	15.33	15.58
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	16.00	15.58	15.83
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	8.86	9.39	9.61
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.25	15.08	15.08
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.25	15.08	15.08
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	9.14	8.70	8.70
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	15.33	15.63	15.54
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.33	15.46	15.38
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous	----	----	12.00	10.83	11.17
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.95	8.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	9.15	8.25	16.00	16.00	16.00
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	6.74	6.53	6.56
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	13.00	12.00	12.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace	----	----	14.75	14.58	13.50
Stove, No. 4	----	----	16.00	15.94	15.00
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	8.31	8.07	8.07
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg	----	----	15.00	14.00	----
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.00	10.30	10.30
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	14.40	15.94	15.13
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	7.18	6.17	6.17
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.42	16.50	16.50
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	16.67	16.00	16.00
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[1] 4.34	[1] 4.22	7.93	7.13	6.85
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.50	16.40	16.50
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.35	16.25	16.35
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	8.83	9.08	9.13
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	17.80	17.70	17.80
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.65	17.55	17.65
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	10.54	10.86	10.87
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous	----	----	9.86	9.00	8.90
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	12.99	13.18	13.50
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	12.99	12.93	13.00
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	14.75	14.55	14.55
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	14.75	14.55	14.55
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	[1] 6.06	[1] 6.06	10.07	9.29	9.21
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	13.63	14.02	14.12
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	13.63	13.68	13.78
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----	----	14.50	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	----	----	14.50	15.00	15.00
Bituminous	----	----	8.22	8.57	8.52

[1] Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1924, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1925—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1924	1925	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	$6.63	$6.13	$9.72	$9.50	$9.50
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	6.31	6.44	6.37
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.16	[1] 6.89	[1] 15.04	[1] 14.57	[1] 14.61
Chestnut	[1] 7.38	[1] 7.14	[1] 14.89	[1] 14.11	[1] 14.14
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.94	[1] 7.38	[1] 16.00	14.38	14.63
Chestnut	[1] 8.00	[1] 7.44	[1] 16.00	14.38	14.63
Bituminous	[3] 3.16	[3] 3.18	7.06	6.72	6.69
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	16.08	16.08	16.08
Chestnut	----------	----------	16.08	16.08	16.08
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	12.21	13.23	12.96
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.50	[4] 15.50	[4] 15.75	[4] 15.75
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	[4] 15.50	[4] 15.50	[4] 15.50
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.13	15.13
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.50	15.13	15.13
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	8.90	8.00	8.00
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	13.95	13.99	14.20
Chestnut	----------	----------	13.85	13.67	13.85
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.13	16.20	16.20
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	16.38	15.95	15.95
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.29	6.02	6.01
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	17.80	17.68	17.80
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.65	17.53	17.65
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	10.70	10.37	11.20
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	17.50	18.00	18.25
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	17.75	18.00	18.25
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	7.34	8.41	8.41
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	24.50	24.50	24.50
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	15.94	16.39	16.39
Savannah, Ga.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	[5] 17.00	[5] 17.00	[5] 17.00
Chestnut	----------	----------	[5] 17.00	[5] 17.00	[5] 17.00
Bituminous	----------	----------	[5] 10.78	[5] 10.25	[5] 10.25
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	10.18	10.28	10.32
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	10.15	10.20	10.23
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	[6] 7.63	[6] 7.70	[6] 9.88	[6] 10.15	[6] 9.81
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	4.40	4.35	4.38
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.50	[1] 7.38	[1] 15.33	[1] 15.11	[1] 15.27
Chestnut	[1] 7.65	[1] 7.53	[1] 15.01	[1] 14.57	[1] 14.75
Bituminous	----------	----------	8.56	[1] 8.48	[1] 8.49

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[3] Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).
[4] Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[5] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.
[6] Prices in Zone A. The cartage charges in Zone A were as follows: January and July, 1913, $0.50; April, 1924, and March and April, 1925, $1.25. These charges have been included in the price.


ANTHRACITE
STOVE
CHESTNUT
BITUMINOUS
AVERAGE PRICE FOR APRIL 1913 = 100.
NO SATISFACTORY PRICES ON ACCOUNT OF STRIKE.
40 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300 325 350 375 400
1916 Jan. July
1917 Jan. July
1918 Jan. July
1919 Jan. July
1920 June Sept. Dec.
1921 Mar. June Sept. Dec.
1922 Mar. June Sept. Dec.
1923 Mar. June Sept. Dec.
1924 Mar. June Sept. Dec.
1925 Mar. June Sept Dec.

TREND IN THE RETAIL PRICE OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1916, TO JUNE, 1925

The following table shows for the United States both average and relative retail prices of Pennsylvania white ash anthracite coal, stove and chestnut sizes, and bituminous coal in January and July, 1913 to 1923, and for each month of 1924 and January to June, 1925. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative price.

The trend in the retail prices of coal since 1916 is shown in the chart on page 39.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES FROM JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1925

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut			
	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price
1913—						
Average for year	$7.73	100.0	$7.91	100.0	$5.43	100.0
January	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2
1914—						
January	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6
1915—						
January	7.83	101.4	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1
1916—						
January	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6
1917—						
January	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7
1918—						
January	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8
1919—						
January	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1
1920—						
January	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1
1921—						
January	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7
1922—						
January	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6
1923—						
January	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7
1924—						
January	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5
February	15.73	203.5	15.71	198.5	9.80	180.3
March	15.72	203.5	15.70	198.4	9.53	175.4
April	15.10	195.4	15.04	190.1	9.11	167.7
May	15.04	194.6	14.96	189.1	8.88	163.5
June	15.06	195.0	15.00	189.5	8.84	162.7
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5
August	15.20	196.7	15.13	191.1	8.63	158.8
September	15.36	198.8	15.28	193.0	8.88	163.5
October	15.45	199.9	15.35	193.9	9.20	169.2
November	15.46	200.1	15.36	194.1	9.30	171.2
December	15.46	200.1	15.37	194.2	9.28	170.8
1925—						
January	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0
February	15.43	199.7	15.34	193.9	9.36	172.2
March	15.41	199.4	15.32	193.6	9.16	168.6
April	15.02	194.4	14.83	187.4	8.75	161.0
May	14.98	193.8	14.78	186.8	8.63	158.8
June	15.05	194.8	14.84	187.5	8.61	158.4

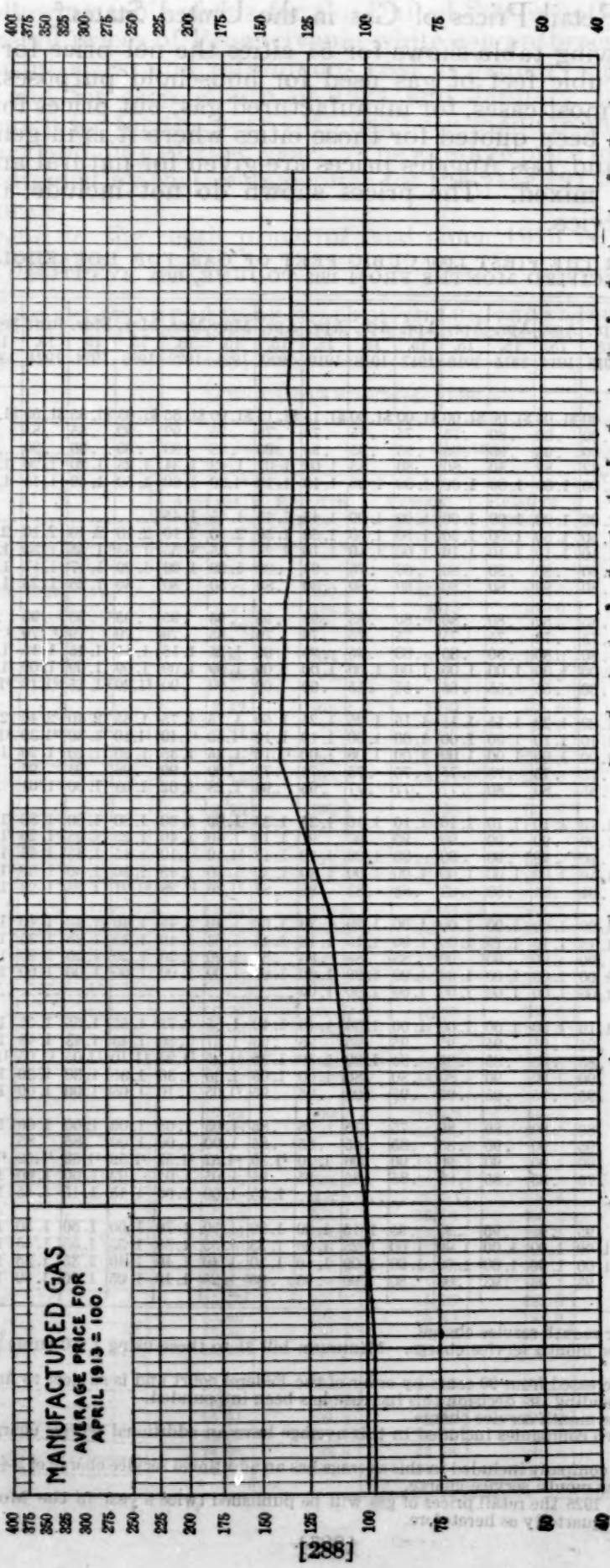
Retail Prices of Gas in the United States [a]

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net price for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas used for household purposes. Prices are, in most cases, for manufactured gas, but prices for natural gas have also been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. For Buffalo and Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas, mixed. The prices shown do not include any extra charge for service.

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM 1913 TO JUNE, 1925, BY CITIES

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	Sept. 15, 1924	Dec. 15, 1924	June 15, 1925
Atlanta	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.15	$1.15	$1.90	$1.65	$1.65	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55
Baltimore	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Birmingham	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Boston	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42	1.34	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.18
Bridgeport	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[11].30	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Buffalo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	----	----	----	----	----	----
Butte	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.76	.94	.90	1.29	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Cleveland	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Denver	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.79	.79	.79	[2].79	[2].79	[2].79	[2].79
Fall River	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.05
Indianapolis	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	[3]1.20	[3]1.15	[3]1.15	[3]1.10	[3]1,10	[3]1.10
Jacksonville	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.65	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Manchester	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[4]1.50	[4]1.40	[4]1.40	1.30	[4]1.30	[4]1.30	[4]1.30	[4]1.30
Memphis	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	[1]1.10	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Milwaukee	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.98	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Minneapolis	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.01	.98	.98	.95
Mobile	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
New Haven	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	[11].10	[11].10	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.40
New Orleans	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	[5]1.36	[5]1.28	[6]1.21	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Norfolk	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Omaha	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.53	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.25
Peoria	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Portland, Me	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Portland, Oreg	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67	1.50	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Providence	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	[11].25	[11].25	[11].10	[11].05	[11].05	[11].05	[11].05	[11].00
Richmond	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	[7]1.05	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Louis	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Paul	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Salt Lake City	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	[4]1.30	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52	[4]1.52
San Francisco	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	.95	1.05	1.04	.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05
Savannah	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.25	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Scranton	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Seattle	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Springfield, Ill	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Washington, D.C.	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.
[2] Plus 10 cents per month service charge. Minimum bill $1 to those using 1,200 cubic feet or less per month.
[3] The rate was increased from 90 cents by order of the Federal court and is subject to final decision by the same court. Pending the decision this increase has been impounded.
[4] Plus 25 cents per month service charge.
[5] The prices of two companies included in this average have an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.
[6] The price of one company included in this average has an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.
[7] Plus 40 cents per month service charge.
[a] Beginning with 1925 the retail prices of gas will be published twice a year in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, instead of quarterly as heretofore.



TREND IN THE RETAIL PRICE OF GAS IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1916, TO JUNE, 1925

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM 1913 TO JUNE 1925, BY CITIES—Continued

Natural gas

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	Sept. 15, 1924	Dec. 15, 1924	June 15, 1925
Buffalo	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35	$0.42						*
Cincinnati	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.75
Cleveland	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.40	.40	[1].45	[1].45	[1].45	[1].45	[1].45
Columbus					.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.55
Dallas	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	[9].68
Kansas City, Mo.	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	[1].80	[1].80	[1].85	[1].85	[1].29	[1].29	[1].29	[1].29
Little Rock	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	[1].55	[1].55	[1].55	[1].55	[1].55
Louisville		.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.50	.50	.53	.53	[9].60	[9].60	[9].60

Manufactured and natural gas, mixed

Los Angeles			$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.75	$0.75	$0.75	$0.76	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68
Buffalo											[10].62	.62	.60	.60	.60	.60

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.
[8] Plus 33 cents per month meter charge.
[9] Minimum bill $1.
[10] Price includes a coal charge.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas average prices have been computed for all of the cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920, and for May 15, September 15, and December 15, 1921, March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1922, 1923, and 1924, and June 15, 1925. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until 1921. The price in June, 1925, showed an increase of 33 per cent since April, 1913. From December, 1924, to June, 1925, there was a decrease of nearly 1 per cent in the price of gas.

AVERAGE[1] AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1925, FOR ALL CITIES COMBINED

[Average price in April, 1913=100]

Date	Average price	Relative price	Date	Average price	Relative price
Apr. 15, 1913	$0.95	100.0	June 15, 1922	$1.29	135.8
Apr. 15, 1914	.94	99.0	Sept. 15, 1922	1.27	133.7
Apr. 15, 1915	.93	97.9	Dec. 15, 1922	1.27	133.7
Apr. 15, 1916	.92	96.8	Mar. 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1917	.92	96.8	June 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1918	.95	100.0	Sept. 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1919	1.04	109.5	Dec. 15, 1923	1.28	134.7
Apr. 15, 1920	1.09	114.7	Mar. 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
May 15, 1921	1.32	139.0	June 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
Sept. 15, 1921	1.31	137.9	Sept. 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
Dec. 15, 1921	1.30	136.8	Dec. 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
Mar. 15, 1922	1.29	135.8	June 15, 1925	1.26	132.6

[1] Net price.

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt hour of electricity used for household purposes for specified months, from 1913 to 1925. For the cities having more than one tariff for domestic consumers the rates are shown for the schedule under which most of the residences are served.

The consumption per month is expressed in hours of demand for several of the cities from which prices for electricity have been obtained. Since the demand is determined by a different method in each city, the explanation of these methods is given on page 48.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO JUNE, 1925, FOR 51 CITIES

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	December, 1923	June, 1924	December, 1924	June, 1925
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Atlanta	First 100 kilowatt hours	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Baltimore	First 40 kilowatt hours	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Birmingham	First 100 kilowatt hours	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:															
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt hours	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[5] 11.2	[5] 11.4	[5] 11.8	[5] 11.0	[4] 9.5	[4] 9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Company B	do	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[5] 11.5	[5] 11.4	[5] 11.8	[5] 11.0	[4] 9.5	[4] 9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Bridgeport	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.5
Buffalo [6]	First 60 hours' use of demand	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Excess	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Butte	First 25 kilowatt hours	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 25 kilowatt hours											4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Charleston	First 50 kilowatt hours	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0								
Chicago [6]	First 30 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati [6]	First 30 hours' use of demand	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Excess	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:															
Company A	All current	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0							
Company B	All current	[10] 8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	[11] 3.0
	Next 690 kilowatt hours	5.0													
Columbus	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Dallas	First 800 kilowatt hours	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Denver	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Detroit	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room	[12] 12.6	[12] 12.6	[12] 12.6	[12] 12.6	[12] 12.6	[12] 12.6	[12] 12.6	12.6	12.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
	Excess	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fall River	First 25 kilowatt hours	[13] 9.5	[13] 9.5	[13] 8.6	[13] 8.6	[13] 8.6	[14] 9.5	[14] 10.5	[14] 10.5	[14] 10.5	[14] 9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 975 kilowatt hours											8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Houston [6]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[15] 12.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Excess	7.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:															
Company A	First 50 kilowatt hours	[16] 7.5	[16] 7.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 7.5	[17] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
	Next 150 kilowatt hours			[18] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[18] 6.0	[18] 6.0	[18] 7.0	[19] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3
Company B	First 50 kilowatt hours	[13] 7.0	[13] 7.0	[17] 6.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 6.5	[17] 7.5	[17] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
	Next 150 kilowatt hours			[18] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 7.0	[18] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3
Jacksonville	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0

Jacksonville	All current	7.0	7.0	[15] 7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	7.0
Kansas City	First 5 kilowatt hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms).	[20] 9.9	[20] 9.9	[20] 9.9	[20] 9.9	[20] 7.6	[21] 8.4	[21] 9.0	[20] 8.7	[20] 8.7	[20] 8.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Next 5 kilowatt hours per room											5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Little Rock	First 200 kilowatt hours	[4] 13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Los Angeles:																	
Company A	First 100 kilowatt hours	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Company B	do	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2							
Louisville	1 to 149 kilowatt hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Manchester	First 25 kilowatt hours	[4] 11.4	[4] 11.4	[4] 11.4	[4] 11.4	[4] 11.4	[22] 12.0	[22] 12.0	[22] 12.0	[22] 12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Next 50 kilowatt hours						[22] 6.0	[22] 6.0	[22] 6.0	[22] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Memphis	First 6 kilowatt hours per room	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[23] 6.0	[23] 6.0	[23] 6.0	[2] 9.0	[2] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Excess										5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Milwaukee	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms.[24]	[25] 11.4	[25] 10.5	[25] 10.5	[25] 9.5	[25] 9.5	[26] 10.3	[26] 10.3	[26] 10.3	9.5	8.6	8.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt hours for each active room.	[27] 4.8	[27] 4.8	[28] 4.8	[28] 4.8	[28] 4.8	[26] 5.6	[26] 5.6	[26] 5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	[26] 2.7	[26] 2.7	[26] 2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Minneapolis	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.6	9.5	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt hours per active room	[18] 5.7	[18] 5.7	[18] 5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile	First 50 kilowatt hours	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	11.7	9.9	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Newark	First 20 kilowatt hours	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 9.0	[14] 9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt hours												8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
New Haven	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.0
New Orleans	First 20 kilowatt hours [29]	[29] 13.0	[29] 12.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt hours	[18] 6.0	[18] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8

[1] First 150 kilowatt hours.
[2] First 50 kilowatt hours.
[3] The gross rate is 10 cents per kilowatt hour with discounts of 10 per cent for a monthly consumption of 1 to 25 kilowatt hours and 15 per cent for a monthly consumption of 25 to 150 kilowatt hours. The average family used 25 or more kilowatt hours per month.
[4] All current.
[5] All current. Price includes a coal charge, and a surcharge of 10 per cent from December, 1918, to June, 1920, and 5 per cent from December, 1920, to December, 1921.
[6] For determination of demand, see explanation following table.
[7] First 100 kilowatt hours.
[8] First 25 kilowatt hours.
[9] First 36 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand, see explanation following table.
[10] First 10 kilowatt hours.
[11] Service charge 30 cents per month additional.
[12] First 2 kilowatt hours per active room.
[13] First 200 kilowatt hours.
[14] First 500 kilowatt hours.
[15] First 2 kilowatt hours per 16 candlepower of installation.
[16] All current. This rate applies to a 5-year contract with a minimum charge of $1 per month. For a 1-year contract, the rates per kilowatt hour are 10 cents without a minimum charge, or 9⅗ cents with a minimum of $1 per month.
[17] First 1.5 kilowatt hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt hour per socket for excess sockets.
[18] Excess.
[19] Next 1.5 kilowatt hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt hour per socket for excess sockets.
[20] First 3 kilowatt hours per active room; minimum, 3 rooms.
[21] First 3 kilowatt hours per room; minimum, 3 rooms. Price for December, 1918, includes a surcharge of 10 per cent, and December, 1919, a surcharge of 14 per cent.
[22] Surcharge, 25 cents per month additional.
[23] First 80 kilowatt hours. There is an additional charge of 30 cents per month. At the end of the year any amount paid in excess of 7½ cents per kilowatt hour is refunded.
[24] And the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[25] First 4 kilowatt hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[26] Same schedule as in December, 1917, plus a surcharge of 8 mills.
[27] Additional energy up to 100 kilowatt hours.
[28] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt hours per active room shall have been consumed.
[29] First 30 hours' use of connected load.

RETAIL PRICES OF ELECTRICITY

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO JUNE, 1925, FOR 51 CITIES—Contd.

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	December, 1923	June, 1924	December, 1924	June, 1925
New York:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt hours	[30] 10.0	[30] 10.0	[31] 8.0	[31] 8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	[32] 7.9	[32] 7.7	[32] 7.6	[32] 7.5	[32] 7.4	[32] 7.4	[32] 7.3
Company B	All currents [33]	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Company C [6]	First 60 hours' use of demand	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	[32] 9.0	[32] 8.7	[32] 8.6	[32] 8.5	[32] 8.4	[32] 8.3	[32] 7.8
Norfolk	First 100 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Omaha	All current	[29] 11.4	[29] 10.5	[8] 8.0	[8] 8.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Next 125 kilowatt hours	[16] 5.7	[16] 5.7	6.0	6.0										
Peoria	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms. [34]	[35] 9.9	[35] 9.9	[35] 9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Second 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms. [34]				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Philadelphia:															
Company A	First 12 kilowatt hours	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 48 kilowatt hours				[36] 7.0	[36] 7.0	[36] 7.0	[36] 7.0	[36] 7.0	[36] 7.0	[36] 7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Company B	First 20 kilowatt hours	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 10.0	[14] 9.0	[14] 9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt hours												8.0	8.0	8.0
Pittsburgh [6]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 9.0	[4] 9.0	[4] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 60 hours' use of demand							6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Portland, Me	All current	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:															
Company A	First 9 kilowatt hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next kilowatt hours [37]	[38] 6.7	[38] 6.7	[38] 6.7	[38] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	[39] 5.7	[39] 5.7	[39] 5.7	[39] 5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B	First 13 kilowatt hours	[40] 9.0	[40] 9.0	[40] 9.0	[40] 8.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next kilowatt hours [41]	[42] 7.0	[42] 7.0	[42] 7.0	[42] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	[18] 4.0	[18] 4.0	[18] 4.0	[18] 3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Providence	All current	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	[43] 7.5	[43] 7.5	[43] 7.5	[43] 7.5	[43] 6.9	[43] 6.9	[43] 7.0	7.0	6.9
Richmond	First 100 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Rochester	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
St. Louis:															
Company A	First 9 kilowatt hours per active room	[25] 9.5	[25] 9.5	[25] 8.6	[25] 8.1	[25] 7.6	[25] 7.6	[44] 7.6	[44] 7.6	[44] 7.6	[44] 7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt hours per room.			[25] 5.7	[25] 5.7	[25] 5.7	[25] 5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7				
	Excess	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Company B	First 27 kilowatt hours [45]	[46] 9.0	[46] 9.0	[47] 8.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	[45] 7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 12 kilowatt hours [30]			[47] 5.7	[45] 5.7	[45] 5.7	[45] 5.7	[45] 5.7	[45] 5.7	[45] 5.7	5.7				
	Excess	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
St. Paul	First 30 kilowatt hours	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
	Excess	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Salt Lake City	First 250 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1

Salt Lake City	First 250 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
San Francisco:															
Company A	First 10 kilowatt hours	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 8.0	[7] 8.0	[51] 9.2	[7] 8.5	[7] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Company B	First 10 kilowatt hours	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 8.0	[7] 8.0	[51] 9.2	[7] 8.5	[7] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Savannah:															
Company A	First 50 kilowatt hours	[52] 12.0	[10] 10.8	[10] 10.8	[10] 10.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0				
	Excess	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4										
Company B	First 100 kilowatt hours	[10] 12.0	[10] 12.0	[10] 12.0	[10] 12.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.2	[7] 7.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Excess	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0										
Scranton	First 150 kilowatt hours	[4] 9.0	[4] 9.0	[4] 9.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Seattle:															
Company A	First 40 kilowatt hours	[53] 6.0	[53] 6.0	[54] 5.5	[54] 5.5	[54] 5.5	[54] 5.5	[54] 5.5	[54] 6.0	[54] 6.0	[54] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Company B	do	[53] 6.0	[53] 6.0	[54] 5.5	[54] 5.5	[54] 5.5	[54] 5.5	[54] 5.5	[54] 6.0	[54] 6.0	[54] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Springfield:															
Company A	First 30 kilowatt hours	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	[55] 10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt hours	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	[56] 7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Company B	First 30 kilowatt hours				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Excess				3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Washington, D. C.	First 120 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.5

[1] First 150 kilowatt hours.
[2] First 50 kilowatt hours.
[4] All current.
[5] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[7] First 100 kilowatt hours.
[8] First 25 kilowatt hours.
[10] First 10 kilowatt hours.
[14] First 500 kilowatt hours.
[18] Excess.
[25] First 4 kilowatt hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[28] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt hours per active room shall have been consumed.
[29] First 30 hours' use of connected load.
[30] First 250 kilowatt hours.
[31] First 900 kilowatt hours.
[33] Price includes a coal charge.
[38] A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on all bills of $2 or over when payment is made within 10 days from date of bill.
[54] And 4 kilowatt hours for each additiona lactive room.
[55] 1 to 200 kilowatt hours.
[56] Next 75 kilowatt hours.
[57] The number of kilowatt hours paid for at this rate is that in excess of the first 9 kilowatt hours until 100 hours' use of the demand is reached. After 100 hours of demand have been consumed the lower rate can be applied. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[58] Next 70 kilowatt hours.
[59] Next 100 kilowatt hours.
[60] First 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[61] For an installation of 600 watts or less 7 kilowatt hours will apply. For each 30 watts of installation in excess of 600 watts 1 additional kilowatt hour will apply.
[62] Next 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[63] Service charge, 50 cents per month additional. In December, 1922 and 1923, and March, 1923 and 1924, there was a reduction of 1 mill under the fuel clause.
[64] First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[65] For a house of 5 or 6 rooms. For a house of 4 rooms or less 18 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 36 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate.
[66] For a house of 6 rooms or less 15 kilowatt hours; for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt hours.
[67] For a house of 6 rooms or less 15 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 5 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 10 at the secondary rate.
[68] For a house of 4 rooms or less 8 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 6 at the secondary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms 12 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 9 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 16 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate.
[69] For a house of 4 rooms or less 10 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms 15 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate, and for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate.
[70] For a house of 5 or 6 rooms. For a house of 4 rooms or less 8 kilowatt hours is paid for at the secondary rate, and for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 16 kilowatt hours is paid for at the secondary rate.
[51] First 30 kilowatt hours.
[52] First 15 kilowatt hours.
[53] First 60 kilowatt hours.
[54] First 45 kilowatt hours.
[55] First 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[56] Next 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

Determination of Demand

IN BUFFALO the demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 per cent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, 2½ per cent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 per cent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one-half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

In Chicago, the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand has been estimated as follows: For a rated capacity of 475 to 574 watts, 11 kilowatt hours; 575 to 674 watts, 12 kilowatt hours; 675 to 774 watts, 13 kilowatt hours; and 775 to 874 watts, 14 kilowatt hours. Although the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand of from 1 to 1,500 watts is given on the printed tariff, the equivalent is here shown only for installations of from 475 to 874 watts; the connected load of the average workingman's home being, as a rule, within this range.

In Cincinnati, the demand has been estimated as being 70 per cent of the connected load, excluding appliances.

In Cleveland, from December, 1913, to December, 1919, inclusive, Company A determined the demand by inspection as being 40 per cent of the connected load. From December, 1919, to the present time, there has been a flat rate for all current consumed.

In Houston, the demand is estimated as 50 per cent of the connected load, each socket opening being rated at 50 watts.

In New York the demand for Company C, when not determined by meter, has been computed at 50 per cent of total installation in residences, each standard socket being rated at 50 watts and all other outlets being rated at their actual kilowatt capacity.

In Pittsburgh since December, 1919, the demand has been determined by inspection. The first 10 outlets have been rated at 30 watts each, the next 20 outlets at 20 watts each, and each additional outlet at 10 watts. Household utensils and appliances of not over 660 watts each have been excluded.

In Portland, Oreg., the demand for Company A has been estimated as one-third of the connected lighting load. Ranges, heating devices, and small power up to rated capacity of 2 kilowatts are not included.

For Company B the demand, when not based on actual measurement, was estimated at one-third of the connected load. No demand was established at less than 233 watts.

In Springfield, Ill., the demand for Company A from December, 1913, to September, 1922, was the active load predetermined as follows: 80 per cent of the first 500 watts of connected load plus 60 per cent of that part of the connected load in excess of the first 500 watts—minimum active load, 150 watts.

In Washington, D. C., the demand is determined by inspection and consists of 100 per cent of the connected load, excluding small fans and heating and cooking appliances.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in June, 1925

A REACTION from the recent downward trend of wholesale prices is shown for June by information gathered in representative markets by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, rose to 157.4 for June compared with 155.2 for May.

In the group of farm products there were strong price advances among cattle, hogs, lambs, hay, onions, potatoes, and wool, which more than offset decreases in corn, wheat, rye, and milk. The increase in this group as a whole was 2¼ per cent. Foods also moved upward, with increases for most hog products, coffee, eggs, and fruits. Fuels averaged 2½ per cent higher than in May, due to rising prices of fuel oil, gasoline, Pennsylvania crude petroleum, and anthracite coal. In the group of miscellaneous commodities the phenomenal increase in rubber prices was responsible for a rise of nearly 5 per cent in the June level.

In all other commodity groups prices in June averaged lower than in May, ranging from one-tenth of 1 per cent in the case of cloths and clothing to approximately 1¾ per cent in the case of building materials.

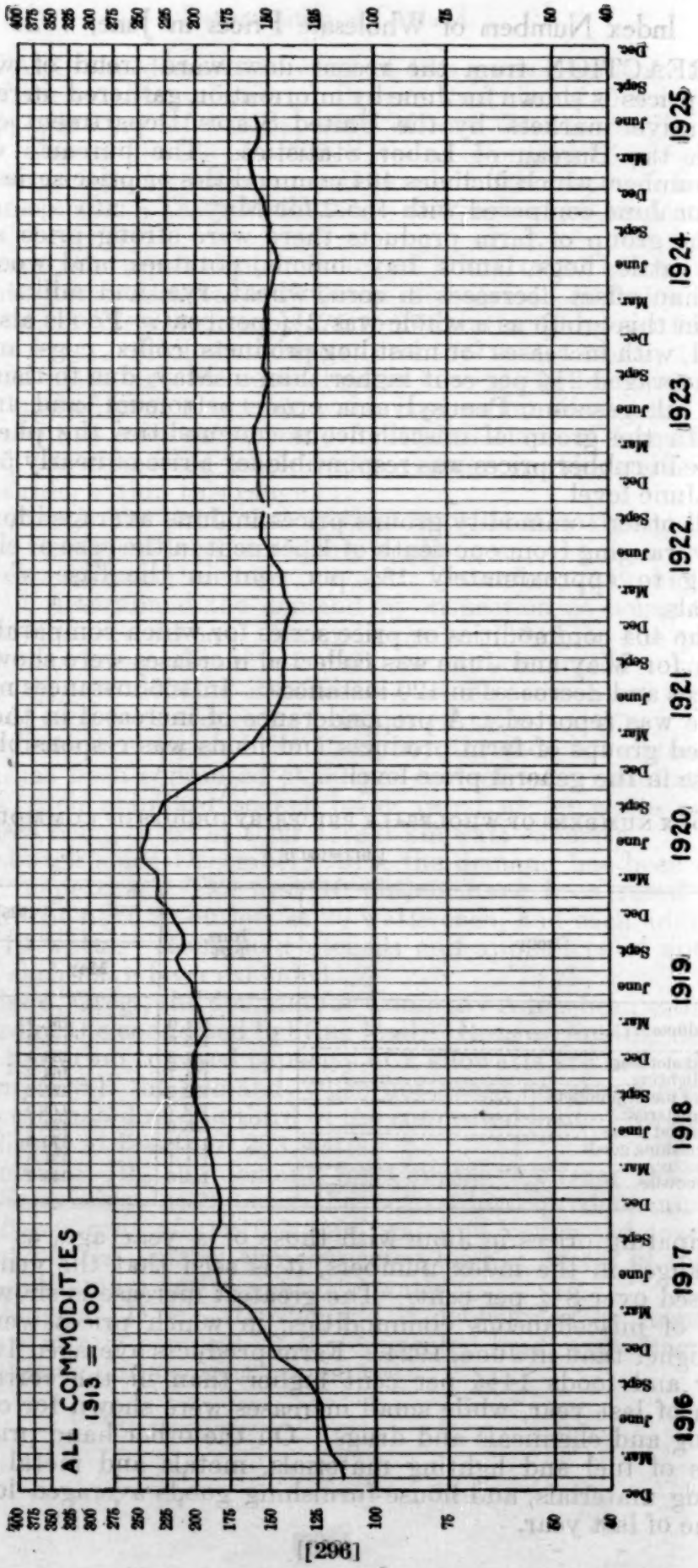
Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for May and June was collected increases were shown in 118 instances and decreases in 120 instances. In 166 instances no change in price was reported. A preponderance of increases in the heavily weighted groups of farm products and foods was responsible for the increase in the general price level.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100.0]

Group	June, 1924	1925	
		May	June
Farm products	134.0	151.9	155.4
Foods	135.6	153.2	155.3
Cloths and clothing	187.2	188.4	188.2
Fuel and lighting	174.7	168.2	172.6
Metals and metal products	132.2	127.2	126.1
Building materials	172.7	173.6	170.7
Chemicals and drugs	126.6	133.1	132.8
House-furnishing goods	171.8	170.5	169.9
Miscellaneous	111.1	131.3	137.8
All commodities	144.6	155.2	157.4

Comparing prices in June with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level increased over 8¾ per cent. The greatest increase is shown for the group of miscellaneous commodities, in which prices were 24 per cent higher than in June, 1924. Farm products averaged 16 per cent higher and foods 14½ per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year, while small increases were shown for cloths and clothing and chemicals and drugs. On the other hand prices in the groups of fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and house-furnishing goods averaged lower than in June of last year.



TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1916, TO JUNE, 1925

Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities

CONTINUING information published in preceding issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW,[1] there is presented herewith a comparison of wholesale price trends of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities during the period from January, 1923, to June, 1925, inclusive. These index numbers have been made by combining into two groups the weighted prices of all commodities included in the bureau's regular series of index numbers. Roughly speaking, all articles originating on American farms have been placed in the first group, while all remaining articles have been put in the second. The five-year period 1910–1914, instead of the year 1913, forms the base in this presentation.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1925

[1910–1914=100.0]

Year and month	1923		1924		1925	
	Agricultural	Non agricultural	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
Average for year	142.8	171.3	144.2	161.6		
January	141.3	176.6	144.3	163.7	160.8	164.7
February	141.9	177.7	142.7	166.3	159.4	167.3
March	144.0	179.4	139.7	165.8	162.0	165.4
April	143.5	180.4	138.7	163.7	155.4	162.3
May	142.4	176.1	137.6	161.8	154.3	161.3
June	140.6	172.4	135.2	159.3	156.9	163.2
July	138.3	168.8	141.1	158.4		
August	139.3	166.7	146.6	158.9		
September	146.2	166.9	145.3	158.2		
October	146.7	165.0	150.8	158.1		
November	146.4	163.2	150.5	160.2		
December	145.5	162.0	156.4	162.8		

Average Wholesale Prices of Commodities, April to June, 1925

IN CONTINUATION of the plan of publishing each quarter in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW a detailed statement of wholesale prices, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's compilation of wholesale prices together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the absolute money price wherever such information can be supplied. Index numbers for the several groups and subgroups also are included in the table. To show more minutely the fluctuation in prices, all index numbers are here published to one decimal fraction. Figures are given for April, May, and June, 1925.

[1] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for August, 1924, p. 77; February, 1925, pp. 53, 54; May, 1925, p. 65.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
FARM PRODUCTS				**153.0**	**151.9**	**155.4**
Grains				**167.2**	**179.7**	**175.8**
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	$0.875	$0.883	$0.885	139.9	141.1	141.5
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades	1.082	1.137	1.099	173.1	181.8	175.7
No. 3 mixed	1.054	1.113	1.085	171.2	180.8	176.2
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.454	.484	.505	120.9	128.9	134.5
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	1.118	1.190	1.089	175.6	187.0	171.1
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.549	1.676	1.618	169.6	183.6	177.1
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.701	1.892	1.815	172.5	191.8	184.0
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	1.562	1.655	1.632	178.2	188.8	186.2
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.474	1.614	1.589	168.7	184.8	181.9
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	1.663	1.718	1.682	179.0	184.9	181.1
Livestock and poultry				**137.4**	**131.9**	**139.7**
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime	10.825	10.500	11.320	121.2	117.6	126.8
Good to choice	9.988	9.656	10.500	117.4	113.5	123.4
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy	12.575	12.181	12.700	150.3	145.6	151.8
Light	12.625	12.250	12.710	149.3	144.9	150.3
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades	7.919	6.531	5.625	169.0	139.4	120.0
Lambs, western, medium to good	14.156	12.281	14.875	181.6	157.6	190.8
Wethers, fed, good to choice	8.844	8.281	8.650	165.4	154.9	161.8
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago	.280	.256	.248	181.7	166.3	160.9
New York	.338	.284	.281	201.6	169.5	167.9
Other farm products				**159.7**	**156.3**	**159.5**
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	6.281	6.225	6.365	157.4	156.0	159.5
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	27.500	25.400	26.308	166.5	153.8	159.3
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans	.243	.236	.240	191.6	185.4	189.2
New York	.244	.234	.242	190.9	183.3	188.9
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin	37.940	38.710	36.480	174.1	177.7	167.4
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston	.300	.318	.318	119.2	126.2	126.5
Firsts, Chicago	.273	.296	.300	121.1	131.2	133.0
Extra firsts, Cincinnati	.273	.289	.302	121.8	129.1	135.0
Candled, New Orleans	.318	.331	.333	135.5	141.4	142.1
Firsts, New York	.291	.316	.328	117.0	127.0	131.5
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia	.308	.329	.355	116.7	124.8	134.7
Extra, pullets, San Francisco	.291	.323	.350	108.7	120.4	130.7
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	2.764	2.776	2.640	204.9	205.8	195.7
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	19.375	19.400	17.625	136.6	136.8	124.2
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	16.125	15.313	17.200	103.5	98.3	110.4
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago	21.750	20.750	23.900	135.7	129.5	149.1
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago	.184	.183	.200	97.6	96.8	106.0
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York	.747	.725	.741	105.1	102.0	104.1
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago	.116	.113	.113	76.9	74.6	74.6
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers, Chicago	.142	.143	.147	77.4	77.5	79.9
Hides, packers', heavy, Texas steers, Chicago	.141	.142	.137	77.7	78.6	75.7
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York	.294	.290	.290	110.3	108.9	108.9
Pacifics, Portland, Oreg	.138	.130	.155	80.0	75.6	90.2
Milk, fluid, per quart—						
Chicago	.062	.061	.060	144.6	142.3	140.2
New York	.077	.072	.067	173.6	163.4	151.0
San Francisco	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, fresh, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago	3.281	5.670	6.679	208.8	360.6	424.8
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va	.068	.068	.067	191.8	191.8	189.0
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago	.988	1.620	2.258	96.5	158.2	220.5
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia	1.669	1.825	(1)	345.8	378.2	-------
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean	.062	.063	.066	(3)	(3)	(3)
Honduras, head, clean	.069	.069	.070	135.7	136.5	138.7
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—						
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky.[2]	24.500	24.500	25.000	185.6	185.6	189.4
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky	11.128	9.707	9.652	124.9	108.9	108.3

[1] No quotation. [2] Not included in weighted index. [3] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
FARM PRODUCTS—Continued						
Other farm products—Continued.						
Wool—						
Ohio, grease basis, per pound, Boston—						
Fine clothing	$0.500	$0.430	$0.450	218.9	188.2	197.0
Fine delaine	.550	.480	.550	230.3	201.0	230.3
Half blood	.550	.450	.530	216.4	177.0	208.5
One-fourth and three-eighths grade	.550	.450	.500	208.9	171.0	189.9
South American, grease basis, per pound, Boston—						
Argentine crossbreds, straight quarter blood	.408	.325	.325	119.9	95.6	95.6
Montevideo 50s	.491	.405	.410	138.7	114.4	115.8
Territory, scoured, per pound, Boston—						
Fine and fine medium, staple	1.425	1.268	1.285	253.7	225.7	228.8
Half blood	1.313	1.145	1.187	255.2	222.7	231.0
FOODS				**154.0**	**153.2**	**155.3**
Meats				**157.9**	**150.6**	**151.3**
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good, native steers, Chicago	.183	.178	.175	140.9	137.5	135.1
Sides, native, New York	.161	.156	.148	128.3	124.3	118.2
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	19.250	19.500	19.500	101.7	103.0	103.0
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago	.282	.256	.263	169.6	154.2	158.2
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago	.248	.252	.280	166.4	169.5	188.3
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York	.154	.158	.132	150.0	153.7	128.8
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago	.258	.251	.240	173.3	168.9	161.5
Loins, western, New York	.268	.255	.255	175.6	167.4	167.4
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	40.875	37.125	40.050	181.9	165.2	178.2
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago	.221	.213	.222	178.5	171.9	179.9
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago	.235	.221	.232	184.5	173.7	182.3
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago	(1)	(1)	.264			182.4
Fowls, 48–54 pounds to dozen, New York	.315	.306	.290	172.7	167.8	159.0
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago	.141	.148	.148	152.0	159.3	158.8
Butter, cheese, and milk				**148.3**	**143.6**	**141.9**
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston	.455	.428	.431	143.4	134.8	136.0
Chicago	.428	.408	.425	138.0	131.3	136.8
Cincinnati [4]	.400	.380	.395	(3)	(3)	(3)
New Orleans	.475	.463	.478	141.3	137.6	142.2
New York	.450	.427	.425	139.5	132.5	131.1
Philadelphia	.456	.434	.434	140.0	133.2	133.9
St. Louis	.440	.419	.431	142.4	135.6	139.6
San Francisco	.429	.431	.479	135.3	136.0	151.0
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago	.229	.223	.224	161.4	156.9	157.8
State, fresh flats, colored, average, New York	.216	.201	.215	140.1	130.6	139.5
California, flats, fancy, San Francisco	.232	.230	.248	145.5	144.3	155.3
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	5.875	5.875	5.875	125.0	125.0	125.0
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.081	4.088	4.325	115.5	115.6	122.4
Other foods				**155.0**	**158.5**	**162.4**
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound before baking—						
Chicago	.075	.075	.075	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati	.071	.071	.071	199.7	199.7	199.7
New Orleans	.075	.075	.072	244.9	244.9	237.1
New York	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco	.078	.078	.078	194.5	194.5	194.5
Cocoa beans, Arriba, per pound, New York	.171	.168	.158	111.4	109.8	102.9
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per pound, New York	.202	.186	.216	181.7	167.4	193.9
Copra, South Sea, sun dried, per pound, New York	.059	.059	.059	56.4	56.4	56.4
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass	7.750	7.500	7.500	115.5	111.8	111.8
Mackerel, salt, large, 3s, per barrel, Boston	15.840	14.355	12.870	142.8	129.4	116.0
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	2.750	2.750	2.750	188.3	188.3	188.3

[1] No quotation. [3] No 1913 base price. [4] As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
FOODS—Continued						
Other foods—Continued.						
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	$6.131	$6.638	$5.920	196.3	212.5	189.6
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City	7.850	8.215	8.381	195.7	204.8	208.9
Winter straights, Kansas City	7.038	7.215	7.506	182.9	187.5	195.1
Standard patents, Minneapolis	8.250	8.869	8.530	180.0	193.5	186.1
Second patents, Minneapolis	7.950	8.519	8.285	179.8	192.6	187.4
Patents, Portland, Oreg	10.187	10.340	9.812	226.6	230.0	218.3
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	7.944	8.380	8.675	174.0	183.5	190.0
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis	7.525	7.920	8.050	176.9	186.2	189.3
Patents, Toledo	8.075	8.900	8.681	170.9	188.3	183.7
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s	1.800	1.800	1.800	118.6	118.6	118.6
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s	2.750	2.600	2.150	133.9	126.6	104.7
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.118	.123	.123	164.5	170.6	170.6
Currants, Patras, cleaned	.108	.108	.108	140.3	140.3	140.3
Prunes, California, 60–70s	.073	.071	.075	111.4	108.7	114.3
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.078	.073	.072	106.8	99.9	98.5
Fruit, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, Chicago	6.625	6.938	7.250	208.8	218.6	228.4
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	3.125	3.125	3.125	203.0	203.0	203.0
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	6.344	7.500	9.075	109.9	129.9	157.2
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	6.406	6.844	7.525	144.9	154.8	170.3
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	4.098	4.248	4.360	191.7	198.7	204.0
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	2.190	2.333	2.216	132.7	141.3	134.3
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.161	.163	.176	145.8	147.9	159.4
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. mill	2.190	2.333	2.216	136.8	145.7	134.3
Yellow, Philadelphia	3.200	3.175	3.163	223.2	221.4	220.6
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.525	.525	.525	137.8	137.8	137.8
Oatmeal, car lots, in sacks (90 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York	3.258	3.306	3.500	131.7	133.6	141.4
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	.245	.239	.235	150.8	147.1	144.6
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.129	.119	.126	111.6	102.9	109.4
Pepper, black, per pound, New York	.123	.130	.142	113.2	119.4	130.4
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	2.127	1.995	1.995	208.6	195.6	195.6
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels	.056	.055	.055	131.8	128.3	127.6
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.045	.043	.044	127.1	123.1	126.0
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.098	.094	.100	122.5	118.5	125.6
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.350	.350	.350	141.0	141.0	141.0
Vegetables, canned, per dozen, New York—						
Corn, Maryland, standard	1.475	1.475	1.475	232.5	232.5	232.5
Peas, State and western, No. 5	1.300	1.300	1.300	150.0	150.0	150.0
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3	1.600	1.500	1.500	123.1	115.4	115.4
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York	.115	.115	.115	85.4	85.4	85.4
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.124	.118	.116	203.9	194.4	191.6
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.111	.107	.107	153.2	146.9	148.1
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	118.5	118.5	118.5
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.106	.102	.099	(1)	(1)	(1)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.129	.129	.129	210.8	210.5	210.9
Vinegar, cider, 40-grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.200	.200	.200	179.1	179.1	179.1
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING				189.9	188.4	188.2
Boots and shoes, per pair, factory				186.5	186.5	186.5
Children's—						
Little boy's, gun metal, blucher	1.615	1.615	1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.663	1.663	1.663	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.948	1.948	1.948	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youth's, gun metal, blucher	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's—						
Black, calf, blucher	6.400	6.400	6.400	205.6	205.6	205.6
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal	5.150	5.150	5.150	162.6	162.6	162.6
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.250	3.250	3.250	145.3	145.3	145.3

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued						
Boots and shoes, per pair, factory—Continued.						
Men's—Continued.						
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	$4.500	$4.500	$4.500	230.2	230.2	230.2
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	5.150	5.150	5.150	162.6	162.6	162.6
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.400	3.400	3.400	152.0	152.0	152.0
Chocolate elk, blucher	1.739	1.739	1.739	122.1	122.1	122.1
Vici kid, black, Goodyear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Women's—						
Black, kid, Goodyear welt, 8½-inch lace	4.000	4.000	4.000	147.2	147.2	147.2
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Kid, black, McKay sewed, lace oxford	3.600	3.600	3.600	241.7	241.7	241.7
Patent leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods, factory				**188.7**	**180.4**	**178.6**
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard	.216	.207	.206	167.7	161.0	160.1
Drillings, brown, per yard—						
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.161	.158	.157	194.3	191.1	189.6
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.165	.165	.165	200.5	200.5	200.5
Flannels, per yard—						
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound	.140	.140	.140	191.8	191.8	191.8
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound	.190	.190	.190	212.6	212.6	212.6
Ginghams, per yard—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound	.115	.115	.115	176.9	176.9	176.9
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound	.131	.131	.131	211.2	211.2	211.2
Hosiery, per dozen pairs—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn	1.750	1.750	1.750	217.5	217.5	217.5
Women's, cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam	2.400	2.400	2.400	135.5	135.5	135.5
Women's combed yarn, 16-ounce	1.715	1.715	1.715	171.4	171.4	171.4
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard—						
Fruit of the Loom	(1)	(1)	.181			211.6
Lonsdale	.169	.169	.169	209.3	209.3	208.5
Rough Rider	.152	.150	.148	189.5	187.5	184.5
Wamsutta nainsook	.229	.229	.229	248.9	248.9	248.9
Print cloth, 27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound, per yard	.067	.064	.063	193.9	184.9	182.9
Sheeting, brown, 4/4 per yard—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound	.157	.157	.140	186.2	186.2	166.3
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound	.148	.148	.139	201.2	201.2	190.2
Ware shoals, 4 yards to the pound	.106	.102	.097	172.6	165.5	157.5
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per spool	.073	.073	.073	186.0	186.0	186.0
Underwear—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	7.425	7.425	7.425	207.6	207.6	207.6
Women's union suits, carded yarn, per dozen	10.500	10.500	10.500	173.1	173.1	173.1
Yarn, per pound—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1, cones	.383	.373	.374	173.3	168.7	168.9
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1, cones	.420	.399	.403	169.7	161.1	162.9
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 20/2	.417	.400	.387	179.5	172.1	166.4
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 40/2	.562	.550	.528	146.8	143.5	137.9
Woolen and worsted goods, factory				**218.4**	**214.4**	**213.5**
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard	1.040	1.040	1.040	224.4	224.4	224.4
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounces, per yard	3.250	3.250	3.250	187.4	187.4	187.4
Suiting, per yard—						
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce	3.128	3.128	3.128	226.3	226.3	226.3
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce	3.780	3.600	3.600	244.7	233.0	233.0
Serge, 9½-ounce	1.530	1.530	1.530	240.2	240.2	240.2
Serge, 11-ounce	2.475	2.475	2.475	218.9	218.9	218.9
Trousering, cotton warp, 11/11½-ounce, per yard	1.800	1.800	1.800	159.0	159.0	159.0
Underwear—						
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	33.000	33.000	33.000	168.5	168.5	168.5
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen	30.380	30.380	30.380	309.6	309.6	309.6
Women's dress goods, per yard—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch	2.674	2.674	2.674	203.4	203.4	203.4
French serge, 35-inch	.800	.800	.800	242.4	242.4	242.4
Poplar cloth, cotton warp	.375	.375	.375	197.4	197.4	197.4
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch	.685	.685	.685	211.8	211.8	211.8
Storm serge, double warp, 50-inch	1.035	1.035	1.035	184.0	184.0	184.0
Yarn, per pound—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s	1.750	1.750	1.750	225.3	225.3	225.3
Half blood, 2/40s	2.225	2.085	2.038	199.4	186.8	182.5
Fine, domestic, 2/50s	2.531	2.315	2.244	240.1	219.6	212.8

[1] No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued						
Silk, etc.				160.9	165.4	169.8
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York	$1.946	$1.946	$1.946	217.9	217.9	217.9
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—						
China, Canton, filature, extra A	5.024	5.230	5.447	143.6	149.5	155.7
Japan, Kansai, No. 1	5.978	6.174	6.370	164.3	169.6	175.0
Japan, special, extra extra	6.223	6.419	6.566	152.7	157.5	161.2
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1	4.606	4.606	4.616	157.9	157.9	158.3
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	5.880	5.880	5.909	169.6	169.6	170.5
FUEL AND LIGHTING				169.0	168.2	172.6
Anthracite coal, per gross ton				213.1	212.6	213.9
Average spot price for 8 cities—						
Chestnut	13.151	13.126	13.211	(2)	(2)	(2)
Egg	12.707	12.690	12.799	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pea	9.806	9.760	9.797	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tidewater, New York, average sales realization—						
Broken	10.816	(1)	10.840	243.3	.....	243.8
Chestnut	10.763	10.876	10.959	202.6	204.7	206.2
Egg	10.739	10.883	10.979	212.1	214.9	216.8
Stove	11.167	11.272	11.376	220.6	222.7	224.8
Bituminous coal				193.4	193.2	192.2
Baltimore, per net ton, mine run, pools 1-11-71	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham, per net ton—						
Mine run, Jagger district	2.590	2.590	2.590	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, Jagger district	3.290	3.440	3.740	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, Jagger district	2.190	2.190	2.190	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chicago, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	4.450	4.450	4.450	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	4.560	4.560	4.560	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, central Illinois	3.550	3.520	3.450	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cincinnati, per net ton—						
Mine run, Kanawha	3.390	3.390	3.390	154.1	154.1	154.1
Mine run, New River	3.990	3.990	3.990	165.4	165.4	165.4
Cleveland, per net ton—						
Mine run, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.503	3.640	3.600	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, West Virginia, high volatile	4.315	4.453	4.570	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.178	3.190	3.140	(2)	(2)	(2)
Norfolk, Va., mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton	4.500	4.500	4.350	150.0	150.0	145.0
Pittsburgh, prepared sizes, per net ton	4.000	4.000	3.750	(2)	(2)	(2)
Indianapolis, mine run, per net ton	3.455	3.378	3.315	(2)	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	2.960	2.960	2.960	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	3.410	3.410	3.410	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, southern Illinois	2.785	2.735	2.760	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other fuel and lighting				143.7	143.0	152.0
Coke—						
Alabama, foundry, per net ton, at oven	5.156	4.813	4.750	(2)	(2)	(2)
Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven	3.169	3.113	2.895	129.9	127.6	118.7
Fuel oil, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 24-26, per barrel	1.031	.913	.935	114.3	101.2	103.6
Pennsylvania, 26-40, per gallon	.055	.053	.061	(2)	(2)	(2)
Gasoline—						
Motor, per gallon, tank wagon, New York	.200	.190	.215	118.8	112.9	127.7
Motor, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 58-60	.100	.112	.130	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pennsylvania, 58-60	.131	.136	.159	(2)	(2)	(2)
Natural, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma, Grade B	.086	.118	.153	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—						
California	1.270	1.270	1.270	362.9	362.9	362.9
Kansas-Oklahoma	1.800	1.800	1.800	192.7	192.7	192.7
Pennsylvania	3.425	3.363	3.750	139.8	137.2	153.1
Refined petroleum, per gallon—						
Standard white, 110° fire test, New York	.135	.133	.130	156.4	154.1	150.6
Water white, Pennsylvania, f. o. b. refinery	.078	.075	.075	126.0	122.0	121.1

[1] No quotation.

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS				**128.7**	**127.2**	**126.1**
Iron and steel				**140.0**	**137.6**	**135.6**
Iron ore, per ton, lower Lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 55 per cent	$4.740	$4.740	$4.740	114.2	114.2	114.2
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.250	4.250	4.250	125.0	125.0	125.0
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace	20.125	18.813	18.050	136.9	127.9	122.7
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	22.885	21.760	20.760	133.6	127.0	121.2
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	21.885	20.885	20.060	136.7	130.5	125.3
Foundry, No. 2, southern, Birmingham, Ala	20.000	20.000	19.600	171.1	171.1	167.6
Ferromanganese, per gross ton, seaboard	115.000	115.000	115.000	197.3	197.3	197.3
Spiegeleisen, 18 and 22 per cent, per gross ton, furnace	33.000	33.000	32.900	132.0	132.0	131.6
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia	.031	.031	.028	163.5	162.0	147.9
Common, Pittsburgh	.030	.030	.030	184.2	181.8	181.8
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.150	2.000	2.000	156.3	145.4	145.4
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.900	2.850	2.780	159.4	156.7	152.8
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	53.100	51.350	51.100	227.2	219.7	218.6
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	2.000	1.920	143.9	143.9	138.1
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer	35.500	35.250	35.000	137.7	136.7	135.7
Open hearth	35.500	35.250	35.000	136.0	135.1	134.1
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.050	2.000	2.000	132.4	129.2	129.2
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.020	.020	.019	135.1	135.1	129.7
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, black, per pound, Pittsburgh	.034	.032	.032	155.3	147.9	144.3
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.050	2.000	2.000	135.7	132.4	132.4
Terneplate, 8 pounds, I. C., per base box (220 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.500	11.500	11.500	165.8	165.8	165.8
Tin plate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	3.600	3.550	3.540	155.9	153.7	153.3
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.713	2.650	2.650	179.3	175.2	175.2
Nonferrous metals				**103.6**	**104.0**	**105.1**
Aluminum, per pound, New York	.270	.270	.270	114.2	114.2	114.2
Copper, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.133	.134	.134	84.8	85.1	85.4
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.205	.203	.203	96.9	95.6	95.6
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.162	.160	.160	97.0	95.6	95.6
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.080	.081	.083	181.4	183.4	189.1
Lead pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	9.565	9.478	10.040	188.2	186.5	197.6
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.110	1.081	1.110	196.5	191.4	196.5
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.673	.679	.695	109.8	110.9	113.4
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.523	.548	.560	116.4	122.1	124.8
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	9.271	9.200	9.350	128.0	127.0	129.1
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.073	.073	.074	125.9	125.6	126.4
BUILDING MATERIALS				**174.4**	**173.6**	**170.7**
Lumber				**184.5**	**183.7**	**178.8**
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1, common, boards	17.500	17.500	16.500	190.1	190.1	179.2
No. 2 and better, drop siding	35.000	34.000	34.000	201.9	196.2	196.2
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	50.000	49.000	47.500	241.7	237.0	229.6
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	35.000	35.000	35.000	165.9	165.9	165.9
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	64.875	61.000	60.000	215.2	202.4	199.1
Oak, white, plain, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	64.000	63.000	60.000	173.0	170.3	162.2
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	55.000	53.000	53.000	188.2	181.3	181.3
Pine, yellow, flooring, long leaf, B and better, per 1,000 feet, New York [1]	105.000	105.000	105.000	235.5	235.5	235.5
Pine, yellow, southern, 1,000 feet, mill—						
Board, No. 2, common, 1 x 8 [1]	22.730	22.290	21.150	178.5	175.0	166.1
Flooring, B and better	45.670	45.060	44.140	198.3	195.6	191.6
Timbers, square edge and sound	25.020	28.670	25.540	171.0	195.9	174.5
Poplar, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	53.000	53.000	52.000	160.5	160.5	157.4
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	34.500	34.000	33.750	159.2	156.8	155.7
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	4.160	4.190	4.350	136.9	137.8	143.1
Shingles—						
Cypress, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill	6.000	6.000	5.750	169.4	169.4	162.4
Red cedar, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill	2.700	2.750	2.790	137.3	139.8	141.9
Brick, common building, per 1,000				**208.4**	**208.1**	**206.1**
Simple average of 82 yard prices	14.157	14.138	14.002	208.4	208.1	206.1
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago [1]	8.620	8.640	8.720	174.6	175.0	176.6

[1] Not included in weighted index.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued						
Structural steel				135.7	132.4	132.4
Other building materials				165.0	164.9	164.0
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and California	$1.800	$1.800	$1.800	173.3	173.3	173.3
Buffington, Ind	1.750	1.750	1.750	173.1	173.1	173.1
Northampton, Pa	1.750	1.750	1.750	196.6	196.6	196.6
Crushed stone, 1½-inch, per cubic yard, New York	1.750	1.750	1.750	194.4	194.4	194.4
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 28 plant prices	.964	.949	.940	194.8	191.9	190.2
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.060	.060	.060	93.8	93.8	93.8
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	9.388	9.428	9.432	227.4	228.4	228.7
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory [2]—						
Medium weight	1.670	1.672	1.691	(3)	(3)	(3)
Shingles, individual	5.193	5.134	5.207	(3)	(3)	(3)
Shingles, strip	4.629	4.600	4.600	(3)	(3)	(3)
Slate surfaced	1.934	1.907	1.933	(3)	(3)	(3)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	.645	.628	.623	169.2	164.7	163.5
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	12.000	12.000	12.000	259.5	259.5	259.5
Glass, plate, per square foot, New York—						
3 to 5 square feet	.430	.430	.430	181.7	181.7	181.7
5 to 10 square feet	.605	.605	.605	190.1	190.1	190.1
Glass, window, f. o. b. works, per 50 square feet—						
Single A	3.420	3.363	3.135	150.4	147.9	137.9
Single B	3.249	3.195	2.978	146.3	143.9	134.1
Linseed oil, per gallon, New York	1.045	1.052	1.055	226.1	227.7	228.3
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin, common to good (B), per barrel, New York	7.950	8.913	8.910	165.0	185.0	185.0
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	.958	1.060	.990	223.8	247.7	231.4
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.158	.158	.156	233.9	233.0	231.2
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.070	.070	.070	130.1	130.1	130.1
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (SeeM etals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS				133.6	133.1	132.8
Chemicals				125.6	125.1	124.8
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent	.031	.031	.030	160.8	158.2	159.6
Muriatic, 20°	.009	.009	.009	69.2	69.2	64.2
Nitric, 42°	.058	.058	.058	117.8	117.8	119.1
Salicylic, U. S. P	.350	.350	.350	123.5	123.5	123.5
Stearic, triple pressed	.168	.168	.168	126.4	126.4	126.4
Sulphuric, 66°	.007	.007	.007	70.0	70.0	70.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.575	.575	.550	157.2	157.2	150.4
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.580	.580	.580	142.2	121.3	121.3
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.035	.035	.035	200.0	200.0	200.0
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.300	.300	.300	120.0	120.0	120.0
Benzol, pure, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.240	.236	.248	88.1	86.6	190.8
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	1.900	1.900	1.900	161.0	161.0	161.0
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.050	.050	.050	133.3	133.3	133.3
Coal-tar colors, per pound, New York—						
Black, direct	.350	.350	.350	109.4	109.4	109.4
Brown, sulphur	.200	.200	.200	90.9	90.9	90.9
Indigo, 20 per cent	.150	.150	.150	83.3	83.3	83.3
Copper sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound	.046	.046	.045	88.9	88.3	86.9
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Creosote oil, grade 1, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.140	.140	.140	(3)	(3)	(3)
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.090	.090	.088	106.7	106.7	103.6
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.100	.100	.101	99.0	99.0	99.9
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						

[2] Not included in weighted index.

[3] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS—Continued						
Chemicals—Continued.						
Potash, caustic, 88–92 per cent, per pound, New York	$0.076	$0.076	$0.076	214.1	214.1	214.1
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	1.100	1.100	1.100	183.3	183.3	183.3
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.019	.019	.019	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York	.800	.800	.800	125.8	125.8	125.8
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	14.000	14.000	14.250	63.6	63.6	64.8
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.093	.091	.094	131.7	129.1	132.7
Fertilizer materials				**106.0**	**105.1**	**104.3**
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	9.000	9.000	9.600	116.9	116.9	124.8
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	3.075	2.981	2.550	98.5	95.5	81.6
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	20.000	21.800	23.000	99.4	108.3	114.4
Muriate of potash, 80–85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	34.550	34.550	34.550	90.7	90.7	90.7
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	2.100	2.260	2.500	61.6	66.3	73.4
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.640	2.610	2.538	106.9	105.7	102.8
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	30.463	29.000	28.100	130.4	124.1	120.3
Drugs and pharmaceuticals				**179.7**	**179.5**	**179.6**
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.455	.455	.455	104.5	104.5	104.5
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.290	.290	.290	95.1	95.1	95.1
Alcohol, grain, 188 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.855	4.855	4.855	194.3	194.3	194.3
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.220	.220	.220	92.3	92.3	92.3
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.500	2.500	2.500	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glycerin, refined, per pound, New York	.190	.189	.190	96.4	95.9	96.4
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	12.000	12.000	12.000	199.4	199.4	199.4
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	7.950	7.750	7.750	198.8	193.8	193.8
Phenol, U. S. P. (carbolic acid), per pound, New York	.230	.230	.230	209.4	209.4	209.4
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.500	.500	.500	227.7	227.7	227.7
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS				**170.5**	**170.5**	**169.9**
Furniture				**150.2**	**150.2**	**150.2**
Bedroom—						
Bed, combination, per bed, factory	32.000	32.000	32.000	142.2	142.2	142.2
Chair, all gum, cane seat, per chair, factory	4.000	4.000	4.000	177.8	177.8	177.8
Chiffonette, combination, per chiffonette, factory	34.000	34.000	34.000	104.6	104.6	104.6
Dresser, combination, per dresser, factory	48.000	48.000	48.000	133.3	133.3	133.3
Rocker, quartered oak, per chair, Chicago	4.655	4.655	4.655	227.2	227.2	227.2
Set, three pieces, per set, Chicago	31.115	31.115	31.115	163.9	163.9	163.9
Dining room—						
Buffet, combination, per buffet, factory	48.000	48.000	48.000	111.6	111.6	111.6
Chair, all gum, leather slip seat, per six, factory	31.000	31.000	31.000	206.7	206.7	206.7
Table, extension, combination, per table, factory	30.000	30.000	30.000	162.2	162.2	162.2
Living room—						
Davenport, standard pattern, per davenport, factory	63.000	63.000	63.000	182.6	182.6	182.6
Table, library, combination, per table, factory	30.000	30.000	30.000	150.0	150.0	150.0
Kitchen—						
Chair, hardwood, per dozen, Chicago	17.640	17.640	17.640	276.9	276.9	276.9
Refrigerator, lift-top, each, factory	17.010	17.010	17.010	164.7	164.7	164.7
Table, with drawer, per table, Chicago	4.263	4.263	4.263	300.0	300.0	300.0
Furnishings				**236.8**	**236.8**	**234.5**
Blankets, factory—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair	1.400	1.400	1.400	231.4	231.4	231.4
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound	1.416	1.416	1.416	185.0	185.0	185.0
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow	3.120	3.120	3.120	232.9	232.9	232.9
Brussels, Bigelow	3.168	3.168	3.168	245.2	245.2	245.2
Wilton, Bigelow	5.280	5.280	5.280	219.3	219.3	219.3
Cutlery—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair, factory	1.350	1.350	1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross, factory	15.000	15.000	12.500	260.9	260.9	217.4
Pails, galvanized iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory	22.992	22.300	21.369	156.8	152.1	145.7

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925	Apr., 1925	May, 1925	June, 1925
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—Continued						
Furnishings—Continued.						
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4, factory—						
Pepperell, per yard	$0.479	$0.479	$0.452	200.2	200.2	189.0
Wamsutta, P. L., per yard	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware—						
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen, factory	.200	.200	.200	181.8	181.8	181.8
Glass pitchers, ½-gallon, per dozen, factory	2.250	2.250	2.250	281.3	281.3	281.3
Glass tumblers, ⅓-pint, per dozen, factory	.200	.200	.200	166.7	166.7	166.7
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen, factory	.980	.980	.980	211.5	211.5	211.5
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen, factory	1.260	1.260	1.260	221.0	221.0	221.0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.85 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.260	.260	.240	193.2	193.2	178.3
Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory	6.809	6.755	6.599	165.7	164.5	160.7
MISCELLANEOUS				**128.8**	**131.3**	**137.8**
Cattle feed				**127.4**	**141.4**	**141.3**
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis	23.188	26.719	26.125	126.3	145.5	142.3
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York	37.500	37.500	37.500	132.5	132.5	132.5
Linseed meal, per ton, New York	42.000	42.300	44.500	147.8	148.9	156.6
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis	24.063	29.125	29.500	123.7	149.7	151.7
Leather				**149.2**	**142.7**	**143.0**
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.480	.460	.460	178.0	170.6	170.6
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston	.700	.675	.675	279.6	269.6	269.6
Harness, California, oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago	.441	.441	.441	109.9	109.9	109.9
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.290	.250	.260	113.4	97.7	101.6
Sole, per pound—						
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston	.380	.360	.360	127.5	120.7	120.7
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston	.500	.490	.480	111.4	109.2	107.0
Union, middle weight, New York	.490	.490	.490	122.1	122.1	122.1
Paper and pulp				**185.2**	**185.2**	**184.6**
Paper—						
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.037	.037	.037	178.9	178.9	178.9
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York	.133	.133	.130	271.5	271.5	266.4
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York	2.600	2.600	2.660	116.9	116.9	119.6
Other miscellaneous				**106.0**	**110.4**	**121.9**
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, per yard, New York	.095	.093	.096	118.3	116.5	119.8
Cylinder oil, gallon, refinery—						
Oklahoma, medium, filtered stock	.175	.166	.184	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 600, filtered, D	.310	.299	.301	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hemp, manila, fair, current, shipment, per pound, New York	.171	.163	.135	184.6	175.8	145.3
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York	.105	.098	.095	157.0	145.7	142.0
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York	.240	.240	.249	168.4	168.4	174.6
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York	.280	.280	.280	190.9	190.9	190.9
Rubber, Para, island, fine, per pound, New York	.340	.420	.619	42.1	52.0	76.7
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York	.091	.091	.090	211.3	211.3	208.3
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati	4.125	4.125	4.125	133.8	133.8	133.8
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia	4.851	4.851	4.851	137.5	137.5	137.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York	.060	.060	.060	163.0	163.0	163.0
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York	.696	.696	.696	179.0	179.0	179.0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York	8.320	8.320	8.320	147.5	147.5	147.5
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series)				**156.2**	**155.2**	**157.4**

[1] No 1913 base price.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar (Wholesale Prices), 1920 to 1925

ARTICLES in the September, 1923, and August, 1924, numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW compared monthly variations in the buying power of the dollar over a period of years with respect to certain commodities and groups of commodities included in the bureau's compilation of wholesale prices. The dollar's average purchasing power in 1913, the last pre-war year, formed the basis for the comparison. In the present article the more important facts are shown for the period from 1920, when the prices of most commodities were at their highest peak, to the middle of 1925.

The following table shows monthly changes in the buying power of the pre-war dollar from January, 1920, to June, 1925, as computed from the bureau's weighted index numbers of wholesale prices for groups of commodities:

MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1920, TO JUNE, 1925

[1913=$1.00]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1920:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	40.5	43.3	29.5	51.4	57.1	36.5	52.8	41.8	51.6	42.9
February	42.1	45.1	28.9	50.4	52.8	34.1	51.3	41.3	50.8	43.0
March	42.1	45.6	29.1	48.1	50.8	33.6	48.9	41.3	50.0	42.7
April	41.1	42.0	29.7	43.3	49.3	33.4	47.7	41.3	48.5	40.9
May	41.5	40.3	30.5	41.8	49.4	34.2	47.0	40.4	48.1	40.5
June	42.1	41.1	31.8	40.1	49.9	36.4	47.1	40.3	48.8	41.1
July	43.0	42.0	33.3	38.5	49.5	37.2	47.3	36.4	49.3	41.5
August	45.8	45.2	35.0	37.2	49.5	37.7	47.7	36.5	50.2	43.2
September	47.6	46.4	37.6	35.6	50.0	39.2	48.7	36.7	51.4	44.2
October	53.4	49.8	40.7	35.7	52.2	41.7	50.6	36.8	53.2	47.3
November	57.7	52.5	44.2	37.9	56.7	46.5	55.1	38.5	56.0	50.9
December	65.7	58.8	46.5	39.3	62.3	49.0	61.0	41.4	60.1	55.8
1921:										
January	69.7	61.6	51.0	40.5	65.3	52.0	65.2	46.0	64.7	58.9
February	75.3	66.1	53.1	44.5	67.8	55.6	67.2	46.1	67.9	62.5
March	78.7	66.1	54.6	47.2	71.6	57.9	69.7	46.2	71.8	64.4
April	85.8	69.4	56.8	48.8	72.6	59.9	73.9	46.3	77.2	67.6
May	84.9	71.8	57.7	50.0	72.3	60.7	74.5	47.9	79.6	68.7
June	88.0	72.9	58.0	52.3	75.1	61.3	75.2	51.0	80.3	70.6
July	84.0	71.1	58.3	53.8	80.8	62.5	77.5	55.6	81.6	70.9
August	81.2	68.6	58.6	54.5	85.4	64.2	77.5	55.7	84.0	70.7
September	80.5	70.3	56.0	55.2	86.4	64.1	76.2	55.7	84.7	70.7
October	80.5	71.3	55.4	53.0	86.2	62.9	76.0	55.6	84.4	70.6
November	82.4	72.2	55.5	50.7	88.0	61.4	77.5	56.1	84.0	71.1
December	83.1	73.7	55.6	50.4	88.3	63.2	78.9	56.1	82.9	71.5
1922:										
January	82.1	76.6	56.7	51.2	89.1	63.5	80.5	56.3	85.7	72.3
February	76.6	74.2	57.4	52.2	91.0	64.0	81.4	56.5	85.5	70.7
March	76.9	73.2	58.0	52.2	91.7	64.7	80.2	57.0	85.6	70.3
April	77.4	73.2	58.5	51.7	88.8	64.1	80.6	57.1	86.3	70.1
May	75.6	72.4	57.1	46.4	84.4	62.3	81.8	56.9	86.6	67.8
June	76.1	71.2	55.8	44.4	83.1	59.7	82.1	57.0	87.4	66.8
July	73.9	70.5	55.4	39.3	82.8	59.0	82.6	57.8	87.5	64.6
August	76.5	72.3	55.4	36.9	79.4	58.0	81.9	57.8	86.9	64.5
September	75.0	72.5	54.8	40.9	74.6	55.6	80.8	57.8	86.5	65.2
October	72.6	71.4	53.2	44.2	74.1	54.6	80.5	56.7	83.5	64.9
November	69.8	69.9	52.1	45.9	75.4	54.2	78.6	55.9	82.3	64.3
December	69.0	69.2	51.5	46.4	76.4	54.1	76.9	55.0	81.6	64.0
1923:										
January	70.2	71.2	51.0	45.8	75.0	53.3	76.4	54.3	80.6	64.2
February	70.2	71.0	50.2	47.1	71.9	52.0	75.9	54.3	79.4	63.8
March	70.0	69.8	49.7	48.6	67.2	50.6	73.8	54.1	78.9	63.1
April	70.8	69.3	48.8	50.0	64.9	48.9	73.5	53.6	79.1	63.0
May	72.1	69.2	49.6	52.7	65.9	49.6	74.6	53.6	79.9	64.0
June	72.7	70.4	50.6	53.7	67.6	51.5	76.1	53.5	81.6	65.1
July	74.0	70.8	51.8	54.6	68.8	52.7	77.8	53.6	82.9	66.4
August	72.2	70.6	51.9	56.1	69.2	53.8	78.5	54.7	83.2	66.6
September	69.6	67.9	49.6	56.9	69.4	55.0	78.2	54.8	82.7	65.1
October	69.5	67.3	50.3	58.2	70.5	54.9	77.5	54.7	83.5	65.3
November	68.7	67.6	49.8	59.7	70.9	55.2	76.8	56.8	84.7	65.7
December	69.2	68.1	49.2	61.7	70.6	56.1	76.7	56.7	85.9	66.2

MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1920, TO JUNE, 1925—Contd.

[1913=$1.00]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1924:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	69.3	69.8	50.0	59.2	70.5	55.2	75.9	56.9	85.8	66.1
February	69.9	69.9	51.0	55.6	70.0	54.9	76.4	56.9	88.1	65.9
March	72.9	71.0	52.2	55.3	69.6	54.9	77.0	57.2	88.6	66.7
April	72.2	72.9	52.9	56.0	72.1	55.1	77.9	57.2	88.6	67.4
May	73.3	73.2	53.5	56.4	74.3	55.5	78.6	58.0	89.0	68.1
June	74.6	73.7	53.4	57.2	75.6	57.9	79.0	58.2	90.0	69.2
July	71.0	72.1	53.3	57.7	76.7	59.2	79.1	58.5	89.0	68.9
August	68.8	69.4	52.7	58.9	76.7	59.1	76.9	58.5	87.0	66.8
September	69.9	67.7	53.6	59.5	78.0	58.6	76.6	58.4	86.4	67.2
October	67.0	66.0	53.1	61.7	78.6	58.6	75.6	58.5	83.5	65.8
November	66.9	65.0	52.5	61.4	77.7	58.3	74.6	58.1	81.4	65.5
December	63.8	63.3	52.2	60.8	75.2	57.1	74.3	58.0	77.8	63.7
1925:										
January	61.2	62.6	52.3	59.6	73.4	55.8	74.0	57.9	78.7	62.5
February	61.9	63.7	52.4	56.3	73.7	54.7	74.3	58.0	80.3	62.3
March	62.0	62.9	52.4	57.3	74.8	55.6	74.5	58.8	79.7	62.1
April	65.4	64.9	52.7	59.2	77.7	57.3	74.9	58.7	77.6	64.0
May	65.8	65.3	53.1	59.5	78.6	57.6	75.1	58.7	76.2	64.4
June	64.4	64.4	53.1	57.9	79.3	58.6	75.3	58.9	72.6	63.5

In January, 1920, as measured by the bureau's general index number of wholesale prices, the dollar of 1913 equaled 42.9 cents. In May of the same year it declined to 40.5 cents, increasing thereafter to 72.3 cents in January, 1922. Rising prices brought corresponding declines in the pre-war dollar's buying power until in March, 1925, it stood at 62.1 cents, increasing to 64.4 cents in May and declining again to 63.5 cents in June of the present year.

Among the several groups of commodities the lowest point in the purchasing power of the 1913 dollar within the period was reached by the group of cloths and clothing in 1920, when it sank below 30 cents as a result of the high prices prevailing in the early part of that year. The highest point was reached by metals in March, 1922, when it rose above 91 cents. For the five and one-half years covered by the comparisons the equivalent in buying power of the dollar in 1913 averaged as follows: Farm products, 68.3 cents; foods, 65.2 cents; cloths and clothing, 50 cents; fuel and lighting, 50.7 cents; metals and metal products, 71.9 cents; building materials, 53.9 cents; chemicals and drugs, 71.9 cents; house-furnishing goods, 52.6 cents; miscellaneous commodities, 76.8 cents; all commodities, 62.4 cents.

The table which follows furnishes a comparison of the pre-war dollar's purchasing power since 1920 for agricultural and nonagricultural commodities. The figures for agricultural commodities in this table are based on the wholesale prices of all products of American farms included in the bureau's regular series of weighted index numbers, while those for nonagricultural commodities are based on the prices of all other articles so included.

MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1920, TO JUNE, 1925

[1913=$1.00]

Year and month	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Year and month	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Year and month	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
1920:	*Cents*	*Cents*	1922:	*Cents*	*Cents*	1924:	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	41.6	44.4	January	80.1	66.0	January	68.9	63.9
February	43.2	42.9	February	75.0	67.0	February	69.7	62.9
March	43.1	42.3	March	73.5	67.4	March	71.2	63.1
April	40.7	41.1	April	73.6	67.0	April	71.7	63.9
May	40.1	41.1	May	72.2	63.9	May	72.7	64.6
June	40.5	41.8	June	72.4	62.2	June	73.5	65.6
July	41.5	41.7	July	71.0	59.2	July	70.5	66.0
August	44.5	42.0	August	73.6	57.4	August	68.2	65.8
September	46.1	42.5	September	73.6	58.5	September	68.5	66.1
October	51.1	44.1	October	71.7	59.2	October	66.0	66.1
November	55.2	47.3	November	69.8	59.7	November	66.1	65.3
December	62.7	50.3	December	69.0	59.8	December	63.6	64.2
1921:			1923:			1925:		
January	65.8	53.3	January	70.4	59.2	January	61.8	63.6
February	70.0	56.4	February	70.1	58.8	February	62.4	62.5
March	70.5	59.2	March	69.1	58.3	March	61.4	63.3
April	75.6	61.2	April	69.3	58.0	April	64.0	64.5
May	76.9	62.2	May	69.8	59.4	May	64.5	64.8
June	79.1	63.9	June	70.7	60.6	June	63.4	64.1
July	76.8	65.9	July	71.9	61.9			
August	74.6	67.2	August	71.4	62.7			
September	75.0	66.9	September	68.0	62.6			
October	76.3	65.8	October	67.8	63.4			
November	78.5	64.9	November	67.9	64.1			
December	79.6	65.0	December	68.4	64.5			

In the first half of 1920, the year of high prices, there was little difference in the buying power of the pre-war dollar as between agricultural and nonagricultural commodities, the average being around 42 cents. After the middle of that year, with the slump in prices of farm products, the purchasing power of the 1913 dollar in terms of agricultural commodities rose rapidly, reaching 80 cents in January of 1922. At this time the pre-war dollar was equal to only 66 cents in the purchase of nonagricultural commodities. In 1923 and 1924 relatively more agricultural than nonagricultural commodities continued to be purchasable by the dollar of 1913, but in 1925 these conditions have been reversed, showing that agricultural products have again slightly exceeded the price level of other commodities.

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for June, 1925. These data, together with the data that have been given in previous reports, are shown in the tables following. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and of fuel and light (which include coal, wood, gas, electricity, and kerosene) are furnished the bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents

and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 400 to 2,000 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table 1 shows the changes in the total cost of living from June, 1920, June, 1924, and December, 1924, respectively, to June, 1925, in 32 cities, and in the United States as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, JUNE, 1924, AND DECEMBER, 1924, TO JUNE, 1925

City	Per cent of decrease from June, 1920, to June, 1925	Per cent of increase from—		City	Per cent of decrease from June, 1920, to June, 1925	Per cent of increase from—	
		June, 1924, to June, 1925	December, 1924, to June, 1925			June, 1924, to June, 1925	December, 1924, to June, 1925
Atlanta	20.8	2.3	1.1	Mobile	20.8	3.7	(2)
Baltimore	17.3	3.1	1.4	New Orleans	15.3	2.9	[1] 0.3
Birmingham	17.6	3.4	.1	New York	19.8	1.9	[1] .4
Boston	21.3	1.6	[1] .9	Norfolk	22.6	2.1	[1] .1
Buffalo	18.9	3.3	1.1	Philadelphia	16.8	3.6	.9
Chicago	17.5	2.6	1.0	Pittsburgh	15.5	2.9	.9
Cincinnati	17.0	5.0	3.8	Portland, Me	20.4	1.8	[1] .4
Cleveland	18.1	2.6	1.3	Portland, Oreg	22.3	2.0	(2)
Denver	19.4	2.8	.7	Richmond	18.8	2.8	.2
Detroit	21.8	.9	1.3	St. Louis	17.8	3.0	1.4
Houston	19.4	3.7	.4	San Francisco	17.2	3.1	1.3
Indianapolis	19.1	1.8	.1	Savannah	24.6	2.0	1.0
Jacksonville	21.1	2.2	.3	Scranton	16.2	3.8	1.0
Kansas City	23.0	1.7	.9	Seattle	19.0	2.3	1.6
Los Angeles	12.3	1.0	.9	Washington	18.5	3.0	.6
Memphis	17.7	1.9	.1				
Minneapolis	18.0	1.2	.3	Average, U. S.	19.9	2.6	.6

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

Table 2 shows the changes in each of six groups of items in 19 cities from December, 1914, to June, 1925.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 2 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while the figures for the United States, shown in Table 4, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 2 and 3, computed on a 1913 base.

It will be noted that, from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. In June, 1920, the high water mark of prices was reached, the average for the United States on that date being 116.5 per cent higher than the average prices for 1913.

From June, 1920, to September, 1922, with few minor exceptions, prices decreased.

From September, 1922, to June, 1924, in most cities the fluctuations were slight, sometimes showing a decrease and sometimes an increase. In a few cities, however, there was a considerable increase during this period, the average change for the country as a whole being from 66.3 per cent to 69.1 per cent over the average for 1913.

During the period from June to September, 1924, the changes ranged from a decrease of 0.6 per cent to an increase of 1.8 per cent, the average for the United States being an increase of 0.9 per cent.

There was an increase in the prices of food in every city except two; a decrease in the price of clothing in every city. Rents increased in 12 cities and decreased in 17. Fuel and light increased in 22 cities; house-furnishing goods decreased in 24 cities, and miscellaneous items increased in 11 cities and decreased in 17 cities.

From September to December, 1924, there was an increase in every city except one, where there was a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 per cent. The increases ranged from 0.1 per cent to 2.4 per cent. The average for the United States was an increase of 1.1 per cent.

During the period from December, 1924, to June, 1925, the changes ranged from an increase of 3.8 per cent to a decrease of 0.1 per cent, the average being an increase of 0.6 per cent. Twenty-five cities showed an increase during this period; in 5 there was a decrease and in 2 there was no change.

Food showed an increase in 28 cities and clothing showed a decrease in 27 cities; rents increased in 12 cities and decreased in 19. Fuel and light decreased in 29 cities, furniture and house furnishings decreased in 23 cities, and miscellaneous items increased in 20 cities.

During the year from June, 1924, to June, 1925, the total cost of living increased in every city, the average increase being 2.6 per cent.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1925

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																							
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925
Food	[1] 4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9	38.3	39.9	39.4	46.1	42.6	46.5	52.0	50.6	43.9	44.0	48.1	53.0	57.7
Clothing	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6	82.0	78.9	77.8	80.5	81.6	81.4	92.9	81.8	81.6	78.3	76.2	76.2	76.0
Housing	[1] .2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7	65.2	65.4	65.6	66.9	67.6	69.6	70.4	71.9	71.7	72.4	72.4	72.2	72.0
Fuel and light	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5	85.5	84.8	90.9	94.9	95.5	91.6	88.2	93.5	93.5	84.8	88.9	88.7	85.3
House-furnishing goods	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7	115.0	113.3	114.2	116.6	125.0	127.5	129.5	130.2	132.7	129.4	124.8	125.7	122.8
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6	106.9	104.4	103.8	102.6	103.2	103.8	104.0	105.2	105.6	109.9	106.1	107.1	111.0
All items	[1] 1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2	67.9	67.6	67.2	70.9	70.2	72.0	74.7	74.8	71.9	71.9	72.5	74.8	77.3

Boston, Mass.

Food	[1] 0.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	67.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	52.1	50.4	34.3	32.5	37.4	44.9	41.2	39.7	47.9	48.8	39.3	37.9	44.7	47.8	44.5
Clothing	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	137.9	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	118.8	106.3	98.9	96.7	92.4	92.0	92.6	93.0	93.4	92.6	92.0	91.2	88.7	89.1	88.9
Housing	[1] .1	.1	[1] .1	2.8	5.1	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	31.6	33.8	33.9	34.4	34.9	36.7	37.2	40.2	44.3	47.0	49.1	50.7	51.3	52.4	52.9
Fuel and light	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	55.0	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	94.4	98.5	93.9	92.5	91.7	99.9	97.7	88.8	92.8	97.0	91.1	90.7	94.5	93.7	90.4
House-furnishing goods	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	153.7	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	139.5	136.9	128.1	124.2	124.0	133.6	142.5	150.5	148.7	148.2	147.0	136.9	135.5	138.1	136.9
Miscellaneous	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	64.8	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2	94.6	93.0	91.6	89.5	89.3	87.8	88.4	89.2	89.2	93.0	90.3	88.0	87.6	85.9	86.3
All items	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	72.8	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	72.8	70.2	61.2	59.6	60.9	65.1	63.9	63.5	67.9	69.4	64.6	63.2	66.0	67.3	65.8

Buffalo, N. Y.

Food	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	82.9	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	49.9	50.8	39.4	38.5	41.2	48.8	41.5	41.6	50.9	51.9	42.3	39.5	45.4	51.6	52.0
Clothing	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	140.7	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	102.4	96.5	87.7	83.6	79.4	81.4	83.0	83.4	84.9	83.8	83.2	81.7	80.8	79.9	80.3
Housing	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	28.0	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.7	61.9	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.9	70.0	70.9	71.8	72.0	76.3	76.3	76.8	79.1
Fuel and light	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	51.9	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9	79.5	79.7	78.8	78.8	122.1	115.7	119.5	119.1	116.7	120.4	122.2	116.6	117.9	117.9	115.5
House-furnishing goods	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	118.1	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	130.9	124.7	115.5	108.0	107.8	112.8	121.3	127.9	127.0	127.5	125.7	121.0	120.8	121.0	119.5
Miscellaneous	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	78.7	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	103.0	99.5	97.9	97.9	97.5	98.7	100.5	102.7	102.5	102.5	101.9	101.1	100.9	107.7
All items	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	84.2	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	78.4	76.8	69.9	68.6	71.0	73.9	72.5	74.1	78.2	78.6	75.1	73.9	75.7	77.8	97.7

Chicago, Ill.

Food	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	73.3	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	51.3	48.3	38.3	41.6	40.7	44.8	42.4	45.1	52.7	52.5	48.3	47.9	52.1	56.2	61.4
Clothing	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	157.1	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	86.0	74.3	66.8	63.0	65.8	67.5	71.2	72.2	76.0	76.0	74.9	72.6	70.9	67.8	65.8
Housing	[1].1	.7	1.4	2.6	8.0	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	79.8	83.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.9	89.1	92.1	92.1	95.4	95.8	104.4	104.2	105.8	105.6
Fuel and light	[1].9	6.6	19.3	37.1	35.7	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	67.1	69.4	54.8	55.4	64.3	65.6	62.4	54.9	57.1	59.3	57.7	53.0	53.9	56.1	54.1
House-furnishing goods	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	126.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	133.0	133.7	114.5	108.5	107.5	120.4	127.2	133.1	133.8	132.9	131.7	122.2	121.5	121.9	118.1
Miscellaneous	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	61.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	97.5	94.5	92.7	87.9	87.3	86.7	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.1	88.1	90.7	90.7	90.7	93.9
All items	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	74.5	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	75.3	72.3	65.1	65.0	65.6	68.0	68.0	69.6	73.2	73.7	72.0	72.6	73.7	75.3	77.1

Cleveland, Ohio

Food	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	79.7	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	47.7	40.9	29.8	34.6	32.3	41.1	37.1	42.1	47.0	43.6	38.2	37.2	44.6	46.2	53.8
Clothing	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	125.2	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	90.8	85.8	77.4	72.4	69.5	70.9	77.1	77.6	79.6	79.6	79.1	78.4	75.2	72.9	71.9
Housing	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	21.8	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	82.8	81.2	72.0	69.6	70.1	74.0	73.8	73.8	74.7	78.7	79.1	77.7	77.9	78.6	76.8
Fuel and light	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	47.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6	91.9	103.8	102.2	102.2	113.5	116.3	118.0	151.6	150.8	147.0	145.3	142.6	143.1	144.1	143.6
House-furnishing goods	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	117.0	165.5	186.5	176.8	133.6	110.0	100.8	88.4	87.8	92.3	104.8	118.7	129.6	130.5	129.3	122.7	118.0	112.8	113.4	111.9
Miscellaneous	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	74.7	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.4	123.2	111.1	110.7	109.4	109.4	109.4	108.1	110.8	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.5	112.1	112.3
All items	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	77.2	98.2	120.3	107.3	87.5	82.4	78.8	68.5	68.9	68.1	72.9	73.3	77.1	79.9	79.6	77.3	75.9	77.9	78.1	80.4

Detroit, Mich.

Food	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	86.4	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	54.3	47.3	36.5	43.1	39.8	44.8	42.6	46.7	54.2	47.5	43.4	45.5	47.8	49.7	60.6
Clothing	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	125.2	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	99.9	92.5	82.7	81.4	81.2	79.9	83.1	84.0	84.2	85.3	84.7	82.3	78.1	76.1	75.2
Housing	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	45.2	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	96.6	91.1	88.0	86.9	87.6	92.1	92.3	96.9	99.1	107.5	107.3	105.6	104.2	103.8	98.7
Fuel and light	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	81.9	77.5	74.0	75.2	90.3	95.5	93.3	87.3	86.0	84.9	81.4	81.8	82.3	82.7	78.9
House-furnishing goods	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	129.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	102.9	96.8	82.6	76.0	80.0	81.1	100.5	105.7	104.9	105.3	106.7	103.4	98.1	98.1	94.1
Miscellaneous	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	80.3	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	131.9	130.7	126.3	121.3	122.2	121.5	123.5	124.2	128.2	128.4	127.7	127.2	123.8	125.4	124.7
All items	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	79.4	79.4	81.7	85.5	84.7	83.0	82.8	81.7	82.2	84.5

Houston, Tex.

Food	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	85.7	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	49.7	50.1	40.2	38.9	38.5	45.0	39.1	41.2	43.5	46.4	40.8	37.3	46.1	54.4	57.3
Clothing	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	134.8	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	111.5	104.9	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.2	100.4	100.4	102.6	102.6	102.0	100.8	96.2	95.6	95.6
Housing	[1] 2.3	[1] 7.3	[1] 7.7	[1] 1.7	1.9	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5	38.1	37.3	37.0	36.7	36.7	36.4	35.7	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.3
Fuel and light	[1].9	8.3	22.7	47.5	37.6	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.0	39.4	34.4	32.9	35.7	39.2	33.6	36.5	40.2	55.8	56.4	45.0	45.0	44.3	38.7
House-furnishing goods	6.1	39.6	62.3	119.9	144.5	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	156.7	148.2	137.5	133.7	131.8	140.4	146.7	150.2	149.2	148.2	148.2	143.7	142.9	143.0	142.5
Miscellaneous	[1].3	16.4	44.9	67.6	72.3	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	100.0	99.0	96.0	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.8	91.5	91.9	93.2	90.1	89.5	89.1	88.0	87.8
All items	[1].3	16.4	44.9	75.7	80.2	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	75.0	73.6	67.2	65.9	65.4	68.4	66.5	67.2	68.7	70.6	67.7	65.0	67.6	70.5	71.1

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Jacksonville, Fla.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																							
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925
Food	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	43.1	40.6	30.0	30.6	28.9	34.8	31.0	32.0	35.1	39.9	33.5	30.2	35.6	40.0	41.8
Clothing	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	39.8	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	131.1	117.9	104.8	99.9	99.1	99.3	101.3	101.1	104.9	104.5	103.7	102.7	98.4	94.6	94.0
Housing	[1] 6.9	[1] 18.2	[1] 18.7	5.9	9.7	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	37.7	38.3	37.6	35.3	34.2	35.1	35.2	34.3	33.0	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.0	33.5	33.5
Fuel and light	([2])	2.3	15.1	55.2	49.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.1	68.9	61.6	58.9	58.9	65.7	65.9	63.6	62.1	75.1	75.1	72.1	71.4	72.9	69.3
House-furnishing goods	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	140.0	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	140.9	134.9	122.0	115.3	117.7	127.1	134.6	137.9	139.6	139.4	140.6	132.9	133.6	132.4	134.0
Miscellaneous	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	65.9	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	100.9	99.3	98.7	95.5	95.5	94.7	95.3	95.3	97.8	96.6	97.0	95.0	99.3	99.1	99.3
All items	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	77.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	78.7	75.1	68.0	65.7	65.0	67.8	67.4	67.7	69.9	71.9	69.7	67.3	69.5	70.4	70.9

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food	[1] 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	60.7	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	39.3	38.4	27.5	30.6	34.0	39.4	29.9	36.2	40.5	42.1	37.5	35.2	41.6	38.8	44.1
Clothing	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	123.3	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	98.3	94.3	84.4	81.3	78.2	78.0	83.2	82.5	83.6	83.0	83.2	81.4	80.9	80.4	79.0
Housing	[1] 2.7	[1] 2.5	[1] .6	4.4	8.7	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	86.0	90.1	96.0	95.6	94.4	94.8	97.1	97.7	99.3	100.9	103.7	99.4	96.8	93.3	83.6
Fuel and light	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	18.6	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7	48.4	39.1	35.9	35.6	34.5	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	33.6	34.3	34.4	34.0
House-furnishing goods	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	134.2	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	148.4	143.2	133.7	128.8	128.1	138.1	148.6	153.6	152.3	152.0	147.0	136.1	134.4	137.7	133.9
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	59.1	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	98.8	99.6	104.0	103.8	102.2	101.2	101.4	100.8	101.0	104.2	105.0	105.4	104.8	104.2	108.9
All items	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	65.1	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.8	76.4	72.4	72.5	72.4	74.5	72.9	75.1	77.1	78.8	77.4	75.1	77.0	75.4	76.9

Mobile, Ala.

Food	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	83.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	43.7	42.4	32.3	33.2	32.9	39.1	36.2	37.7	41.3	44.7	38.2	33.4	41.9	49.7	50.3
Clothing	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	94.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	68.1	57.7	50.3	49.7	51.0	50.8	51.3	51.8	55.4	55.4	55.2	54.3	53.4	53.4	52.0
Housing	[1] 1.9	[1] 4.3	[1] 3.6	11.2	11.9	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	53.1	49.9	48.4	47.7	47.3	43.8	43.1	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.1
Fuel and light	([3])	8.8	27.1	57.1	66.6	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	97.2	98.2	86.1	84.4	90.9	96.4	95.6	93.3	91.0	98.1	98.1	91.4	91.0	90.2	85.6
House furnishing goods	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	113.9	153.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	124.3	116.9	98.2	97.8	93.1	97.9	108.6	114.0	114.2	114.8	114.4	109.3	107.2	107.2	104.3
Miscellaneous	[1] .4	13.8	43.2	72.4	75.3	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9	96.1	94.3	89.6	87.5	87.3	91.0	90.4	89.8	89.8	91.3	88.8	93.7	94.3	94.3	95.5
All items	[1] .4	13.8	43.2	71.4	76.6	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	67.2	63.6	55.8	55.3	55.5	58.8	58.0	58.6	60.5	62.6	59.5	58.0	60.9	63.9	63.9

New York, N. Y.

Food	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	75.3	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	50.3	51.8	36.5	40.0	38.8	49.5	43.0	44.4	48.2	52.0	41.2	41.1	43.2	50.0	48.9
Clothing	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	151.6	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5	131.5	117.8	107.1	103.0	98.1	98.3	100.9	100.7	102.5	102.7	102.7	100.7	99.1	97.7	97.5
Housing	[1].1	[1].1	2.6	6.5	13.4	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	44.0	53.7	54.5	55.7	56.2	56.7	58.4	59.4	60.8	62.4	63.5	64.5	65.8	67.1	67.8
Fuel and light	[1].1	11.0	19.9	45.5	45.4	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	92.4	90.7	89.4	89.0	97.7	95.7	93.2	89.1	94.6	94.2	93.2	88.8	92.0	93.3	91.0
House-furnishing goods	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	136.6	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	136.7	132.0	122.3	118.3	117.9	121.6	128.0	130.3	131.7	131.5	125.5	121.4	119.6	119.4	110.6
Miscellaneous	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	75.1	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	117.8	116.9	113.2	112.8	112.4	111.6	111.0	110.8	112.9	113.5	113.5	115.0	114.6	116.7	116.9
All items	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	79.2	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.7	79.3	69.9	70.7	69.7	74.2	72.2	72.6	75.4	77.3	72.7	72.5	73.3	76.5	75.8

Norfolk, Va.

Food	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	89.8	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	50.2	43.4	31.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	32.4	36.9	41.3	40.7	36.1	33.1	37.6	46.0	47.9
Clothing	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	104.8	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	93.9	90.2	81.8	77.6	74.6	73.2	78.0	79.1	80.4	80.8	80.8	78.6	76.8	75.4	74.7
Housing	.1	[1]1.7	[1]1.7	39.0	46.5	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	94.6	93.4	91.7	88.1	82.5	77.2	74.7	73.0	70.1	67.0	66.2	64.2	63.2	59.4	58.4
Fuel and light	([2])	17.0	33.3	74.6	69.7	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	98.1	91.6	93.5	87.7	97.8	106.5	114.8	102.1	100.3	96.9	101.0	94.4	97.1	99.1	96.7
House-furnishing goods	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	110.7	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	110.5	106.1	95.0	88.4	86.7	89.1	96.3	101.0	104.4	103.8	105.0	100.1	97.9	102.1	96.0
Miscellaneous	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	83.7	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	112.5	109.3	102.6	100.8	100.6	99.6	99.8	102.2	105.2	104.4	103.8	103.0	103.0	103.4	103.4
All items	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2	71.3	69.5	68.1	69.9	69.5	71.1	73.4	72.4	70.9	68.4	69.4	72.1	71.9

Philadelphia, Pa.

Food	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	75.5	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8	44.6	43.9	34.4	38.1	32.7	43.4	38.3	42.7	46.3	45.1	38.2	39.3	40.0	46.4	51.3
Clothing	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	135.9	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	112.2	104.6	96.2	89.5	87.4	87.6	88.0	87.6	88.4	88.2	87.4	85.5	84.6	84.4	83.8
Housing	[1].3	[1].7	2.6	8.0	11.3	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	47.1	48.1	48.7	49.6	51.1	52.9	54.7	58.1	62.4	66.9	69.9	72.4	74.3	75.3	76.0
Fuel and light	[1].8	5.4	21.5	47.9	43.3	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	89.3	92.0	89.7	85.7	86.3	93.0	94.4	89.9	95.0	102.2	98.0	91.7	92.9	94.8	87.0
House-furnishing goods	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	117.8	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	109.1	101.6	91.7	90.0	89.1	96.9	108.1	110.8	110.8	111.6	108.8	102.3	99.1	100.5	98.9
Miscellaneous	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	71.2	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.4	116.2	113.8	112.3	111.5	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.0	112.0	112.0	110.7	111.3	117.6	117.6
All items	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	76.2	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	76.0	74.3	68.2	68.2	65.5	70.7	69.8	72.1	74.2	74.7	71.9	71.5	72.0	76.1	77.6

Portland, Me.

Food	[1]2.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	80.6	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	56.8	54.8	39.2	39.9	44.5	49.1	48.1	45.3	51.7	52.3	45.9	44.1	50.4	52.4	52.2
Clothing	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	103.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	96.6	88.1	81.0	76.7	74.8	74.8	76.2	77.3	77.8	76.7	76.5	75.4	74.7	75.0	75.0
Housing	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	5.7	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	23.3	26.6	27.0	24.8	26.3	30.7	31.1	27.3	27.4	31.7	31.6	27.4	27.5	28.8	25.5
Fuel and light	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	58.4	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	90.9	94.0	93.8	96.1	96.7	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	100.0	100.0	96.2	97.8	99.6	95.8
House-furnishing goods	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	126.4	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	139.1	123.6	110.6	108.1	106.4	114.2	122.6	129.7	130.4	130.2	127.4	126.7	126.2	126.0	126.0
Miscellaneous	[1].4	13.8	38.0	65.6	72.1	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	91.2	89.5	88.2	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	87.6	89.3	88.7	87.9	87.0	87.2	87.8
All items	[1].4	13.8	38.0	72.2	74.3	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	72.0	69.2	60.7	59.7	61.5	64.1	64.4	63.3	65.8	66.9	64.1	62.4	64.8	66.0	65.3

[1] Decrease.

[2] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, to JUNE, 1925—Continued

Portland, Oreg.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																							
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925
Food	[1] 3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	67.1	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	35.9	33.1	24.6	26.5	30.1	34.3	26.5	29.5	34.1	35.1	28.6	28.5	34.8	36.1	40.6
Clothing	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	115.5	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	70.4	65.3	55.5	53.2	53.4	54.9	60.3	61.3	61.8	61.8	62.1	61.1	58.7	59.2	57.6
Housing	[1] 10.9	[1] 19.6	[1] 22.2	12.3	20.2	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	42.5	42.6	42.7	43.4	43.3	42.9	42.9	40.9
Fuel and light	[1] 1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	31.3	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	58.9	59.4	56.2	50.3	59.0	65.7	70.2	61.3	62.1	67.1	65.3	55.5	57.2	62.4	52.2
House-furnishing goods	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	122.1	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	126.9	121.9	104.6	101.9	100.3	102.9	109.4	109.8	109.6	109.0	106.3	102.2	101.4	102.2	98.6
Miscellaneous	[1] 3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	62.3	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.9	80.0	78.9	78.5	80.5	79.4	78.1	75.8	76.3	79.6	78.7	73.0	72.5	74.4	73.0
All items	[1] 3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	69.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	60.5	58.3	52.3	52.1	54.2	56.1	54.6	54.6	56.4	57.8	55.3	52.8	54.5	55.8	55.8

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Food	[1] 4.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	63.3	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.6	40.4	29.6	31.1	34.6	38.8	29.0	34.2	40.5	42.3	35.3	35.0	39.7	42.1	47.6
Clothing	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	134.6	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	110.1	106.3	97.8	90.7	86.1	85.4	90.0	92.1	93.8	94.4	94.4	91.5	90.9	90.5	90.5
Housing	[1] .7	[1] 2.5	[1] 4.0	[1] 3.9	[1] 3.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	23.6	25.8	27.7	29.4	30.3	30.0	31.7	33.4	34.1	36.0	37.0	38.0	38.3	39.4	40.1
Fuel and light	[1] .1	4.6	14.4	30.1	28.9	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	59.5	52.0	52.5	48.4	42.6	46.2	48.8	53.6	49.9	53.0	53.5	54.3
House-furnishing goods	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	116.6	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	121.7	113.9	105.6	104.4	103.8	105.4	116.5	116.7	117.1	116.9	115.8	113.4	111.3	114.7	115.1
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	61.0	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	87.4	86.8	84.4	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8	79.4	79.2	81.2	72.7	73.2	72.7	72.7	72.9
All items	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	65.6	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	64.6	63.6	57.5	56.8	57.1	58.8	56.5	57.6	60.4	62.1	58.0	57.3	59.0	60.1	62.2

Savannah, Ga.

Food	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	36.8	33.7	16.7	22.7	19.8	27.6	24.0	22.6	24.3	25.0	19.4	17.5	20.8	25.1	31.5
Clothing	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	146.3	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	101.3	84.2	74.1	71.7	77.4	76.2	81.7	81.2	82.4	80.9	81.1	79.1	77.8	75.8	75.1
Housing	[1] 1.4	[1] 3.0	[1] 4.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6	60.9	58.8	57.8	56.5	52.7	51.5	49.5	48.2	47.5	46.5	45.3	44.3	41.0	39.7
Fuel and light	[1] 1.3	[1] 1.7	[1] 21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4	66.1	65.3	55.2	60.6	68.3	67.8	61.9	62.2	64.1	63.6	59.7	59.2	62.2	59.1
House-furnishing goods	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	150.2	133.7	126.0	120.1	121.6	123.8	133.6	135.9	135.0	133.4	132.2	130.6	129.2	128.7	128.2
Miscellaneous	[1] .2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0	87.4	84.6	81.1	80.9	79.5	78.8	77.5	77.2	76.7	77.9	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5
All items	[1] .2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	66.2	56.9	56.8	57.2	59.2	59.2	57.9	58.3	58.2	56.3	54.8	55.4	56.3	57.9

Seattle, Wash.

Food	[1] 2.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9	30.5	27.1	30.0	31.6	33.9	28.1	31.0	36.1	35.8	32.7	33.1	34.6	35.8	43.7
Clothing	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	93.5	88.7	79.8	78.0	73.9	74.2	75.6	76.7	77.6	77.6	77.4	76.2	74.4	74.4	74.6
Housing	[1] 2.4	[1] 5.4	[1] .6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3	69.2	67.0	64.7	63.4	63.1	62.8	62.3	62.6	62.9	63.2	64.0	63.5	63.7	64.7
Fuel and light	[1] .2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3	69.0	67.5	64.0	62.7	59.6	60.9	58.0	58.2	59.1	57.7	56.8	59.0	59.6	57.8
House-furnishing goods	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7	149.9	142.4	137.3	134.7	136.1	140.3	143.9	144.4	144.2	147.6	140.7	139.7	141.1	141.6
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5	102.6	99.2	97.6	97.4	96.4	82.5	96.6	96.6	96.6	92.5	94.6	95.0	96.4	96.4
All items	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	71.5	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	61.9	66.4	68.4	68.5	66.3	66.7	67.0	67.8	70.5

Washington, D. C.

					[3]	[4]																		
Food	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	84.6	93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4	59.1	51.1	40.8	44.3	42.5	49.2	43.0	48.8	52.7	52.3	43.5	43.7	49.0	53.6	57.2
Clothing	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	109.5	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	89.8	87.1	79.8	77.5	75.5	74.8	77.8	78.9	80.3	81.2	81.4	78.9	76.0	75.8	75.4
Housing	[1] 1.5	[1] 3.7	[1] 3.4	[1] 1.5	[1] 1.4	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	29.1	30.4	31.3	31.4	32.1	32.6	33.0	33.9	34.0	34.3	34.8	35.7	36.4	36.7	37.7
Fuel and light	[2]	7.3	24.9	40.9	41.8	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1	57.6	49.9	47.1	44.5	49.0	55.1	53.2	51.2	49.4	47.0	46.4	42.9	43.2	44.9	39.8
House-furnishing goods	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	126.0	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	132.1	122.4	110.4	108.1	109.3	112.6	123.4	129.0	130.4	128.8	129.5	124.5	122.3	125.2	119.8
Miscellaneous	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	57.4	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	70.5	75.8	73.7	73.7	73.7	72.0	72.2	72.5	73.2	74.9	75.2	75.0	72.7	76.5	76.5
All items	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	71.2	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	66.2	63.0	56.8	57.6	56.9	59.5	58.2	60.9	62.9	63.2	59.9	59.2	60.2	63.1	64.0

[1] Decrease. [2] No change. [3] Figures in this column are for April, 1919. [4] Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to June, 1925, for 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1925

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																			
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925
Food	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	[1]8.9	[1]5.8	[1]7.2	[1]11.9	[1]10.5	[1]12.3	[1]8.9	[1]11.8	[1]10.3	[1]6.9	[1]6.3	[1]11.2	[1]10.2	[1]8.6	[1]5.5	[1]1.2
Clothing	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	13.6	8.3	1.9	.4	3.1	2.8	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.5
Housing	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	77.0	75.4	72.2	68.1	63.2	62.7	61.9	61.4	62.5	62.2	60.9	60.1	57.7	56.9	55.5
Fuel and light	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	46.6	43.7	34.8	39.1	58.7	57.6	56.5	42.7	42.4	39.3	38.2	32.0	31.9	33.1	26.2
House-furnishing goods	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	25.3	23.0	16.1	15.2	13.9	17.4	21.6	23.9	23.7	23.5	22.0	20.4	20.0	20.4	19.9
Miscellaneous	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.4	39.7	36.1	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.1	32.8	33.6	33.3	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	34.9
All items	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	20.7	18.7	13.8	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	15.9	16.0	13.8	13.6	13.7	14.9	16.2

Birmingham, Ala.

Food	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	[1]9.1	[1]6.2	[1]8.5	[1]14.0	[1]13.1	[1]14.5	[1]9.9	[1]12.5	[1]9.9	[1]8.3	[1]6.6	[1]11.1	[1]12.6	[1]8.3	[1]3.1	[1]0.9
Clothing	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	6.7	[1].4	[1]5.2	[1]6.1	[1]1.2	[1]1.7	1.5	1.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.5
Housing	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	76.5	79.9	67.5	67.0	66.0	62.3	62.6	63.1	64.6	67.9	68.4	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.3
Fuel and light	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1	29.8	25.0	40.0	49.9	49.8	40.7	46.0	50.2	48.1	40.5	43.0	45.7	33.8
House-furnishing goods	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0	3.0	3.3	5.4	8.9	14.9	17.8	18.6	19.7	17.7	14.3	14.3	14.9	15.5
Miscellaneous	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5	31.8	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.5	25.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.2
All items	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.2	12.9	13.6	14.4	16.0	14.2	13.1	14.8	16.8	16.9

Cincinnati, Ohio

Food	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	[1]7.4	[1]2.2	[1]8.3	[1]12.4	[1]8.9	[1]12.7	[1]10.4	[1]11.9	[1]9.3	[1]7.1	[1]6.7	[1]9.4	[1]10.2	[1]10.9	[1]8.3	[1]0.9
Clothing	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.2	7.8	6.4	3.6	1.5	1.2
Housing	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5	30.3	31.0	33.6	35.2	38.3	40.7	42.2	45.6	48.7	49.3	50.3	50.1	51.2
Fuel and light	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4	35.6	35.2	58.2	61.0	58.6	51.9	51.6	53.0	49.3	39.3	38.7	44.5	61.1
House-furnishing goods	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3	16.7	15.8	15.7	17.2	21.3	24.3	25.8	26.2	26.5	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.4
Miscellaneous	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	48.2	47.3	44.4	44.0	43.6	42.7	43.1	42.8	43.4	43.3	46.2	46.9	52.0	52.3	55.0
All items	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.2	15.5	16.8	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.7	17.6	22.1

Denver, Colo.

Food	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	[1] 13.1	[1] 7.8	[1] 8.8	[1] 17.6	[1] 14.2	[1] 17.2	[1] 9.0	[1] 14.6	[1] 11.5	[1] 10.4	[1] 8.7	[1] 13.9	[1] 13.5	[1] 13.5	[1] 7.8	[1] 5.3
Clothing	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	33.7	27.7	18.3	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.9	17.2	16.1	15.3	15.1	14.5
Housing	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	80.1	82.6	84.4	84.8	85.0	86.9	87.1	85.4	86.7	88.9	87.6	84.4	84.2	84.0	82.5
Fuel and light	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	40.0	39.7	33.1	32.8	41.4	40.7	38.0	30.4	37.6	37.2	16.3	19.7	23.9	25.4	27.0
House-furnishing goods	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	32.5	27.9	21.1	20.4	20.0	21.2	24.7	26.1	26.7	27.0	26.2	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.8
Miscellaneous	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	44.1	43.1	40.2	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.9	37.1	37.5	36.8	36.5	35.1	35.6	35.6	35.6
All items	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9	26.1	24.5	18.5	18.8	18.1	21.6	19.7	19.9	21.2	22.1	18.5	17.8	18.1	20.2	21.1

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	[1] 10.1	[1] 2.1	[1] 8.4	[1] 13.4	[1] 9.9	[1] 13.2	[1] 11.1	[1] 10.3	[1] 8.0	[1] 4.2	[1] 6.5	[1] 9.8	[1] 10.0	[1] 6.7	[1] 4.9	[1] 2.3
Clothing	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	21.5	16.2	10.9	7.9	8.3	8.6	11.5	11.6	13.1	13.4	12.8	11.9	10.8	10.4	9.8
Housing	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	41.4	43.8	42.2	41.3	41.7	44.1	44.5	44.6	45.9	47.1	47.2	46.5	46.8	46.7	44.1
Fuel and light	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	47.5	42.5	34.8	44.9	71.3	73.4	69.1	54.9	54.3	41.5	42.6	38.2	36.7	41.5	33.9
House-furnishing goods	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	25.0	22.5	13.9	13.7	14.2	16.7	21.5	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4	21.4	21.4	21.5	20.6
Miscellaneous	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.7	47.1	46.1	49.9	49.2	48.5	51.5	53.5	53.3	53.8
All items	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	22.6	19.3	15.3	16.4	17.1	18.8	19.7	19.4	22.2	20.6	19.3	19.3	20.7	21.4	21.5

Kansas City, Mo.

Food	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	[1] 8.3	[1] 4.3	[1] 6.6	[1] 15.7	[1] 13.5	[1] 16.1	[1] 12.0	[1] 12.9	[1] 12.5	[1] 12.1	[1] 10.2	[1] 12.2	[1] 12.7	[1] 11.3	[1] 7.7	[1] 3.9
Clothing	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	27.9	24.1	17.4	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.5	15.3	15.2	14.3	13.3	12.1	12.0	11.4
Housing	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	66.2	69.7	64.8	59.4	57.8	61.4	61.1	53.7	53.9	56.8	55.1	49.5	47.7	46.2	40.6
Fuel and light	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	43.7	42.6	36.0	36.3	47.1	40.2	38.6	36.1	35.1	36.7	35.9	34.5	34.8	32.9	32.8
House-furnishing goods	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	32.8	26.2	15.2	11.6	10.3	12.1	21.2	22.5	23.0	22.6	21.5	16.8	16.1	16.1	15.6
Miscellaneous	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	38.2	37.6	33.1	32.3	32.4	33.3	33.4	33.8	34.6	36.2	35.4	35.3	34.6	34.3	36.4
All items	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	23.9	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.2	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.5	17.2	15.8	14.3	14.2	15.3	16.3

Memphis, Tenn.

Food	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	[1] 14.2	[1] 9.2	[1] 11.2	[1] 16.1	[1] 15.1	[1] 17.7	[1] 14.9	[1] 15.3	[1] 13.9	[1] 11.7	[1] 11.2	[1] 14.1	[1] 17.1	[1] 14.0	[1] 9.2	[1] 7.1
Clothing	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	20.2	15.3	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	9.5	9.8	10.9	11.0	10.0	9.5	8.0	6.4	5.9
Housing	(2)	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7	77.7	77.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	72.5	72.3	72.3	72.0	72.5	72.2	72.4	70.5	68.6	66.4
Fuel and light	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	66.1	67.1	61.8	56.3	70.4	68.5	70.5	62.8	62.1	65.0	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	55.7
House-furnishing goods	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	19.2	14.7	8.9	6.8	7.8	12.2	20.3	23.2	22.1	23.4	22.3	18.6	18.4	20.1	20.1
Miscellaneous	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.3	39.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.1	37.3	37.3	36.6	36.3	37.5	37.4	38.5
All items	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	25.1	23.2	19.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	19.6	19.9	20.6	21.0	19.5	18.2	19.1	20.4	20.5

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Minneapolis, Minn.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																				
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925
Food	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	[1] 7.9	[1] 3.5	[1] 4.9	[1] 10.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 9.9	[1] 5.3	[1] 7.6	[1] 6.4	[1] 5.0	[1] 4.7	[1] 6.7	[1] 7.9	[1] 7.8	[1] 4.3	[1] 0.8
Clothing	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	18.4	14.3	9.7	7.9	6.0	6.5	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	7.4	7.0	5.6	4.9
Housing	[1] 1.1	[1] 2.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	44.0	46.7	46.7	44.6	46.2	46.8	46.8	42.5	43.4	47.4	47.4	44.7	43.3	44.9	40.7
Fuel and light	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.5	50.2	43.7	43.7	44.8	47.0	48.0	44.9	43.0	45.6	44.4	42.2	42.5	43.2	40.9
House-furnishing goods	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	30.5	27.9	21.9	21.4	21.3	22.5	26.7	29.7	27.8	28.2	26.5	22.8	22.4	23.3	23.2
Miscellaneous	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.3	37.4	34.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.8	32.3	32.0	31.7	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.1
All items	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	21.6	20.7	17.0	17.3	15.9	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.8	18.8	17.9	16.2	16.0	17.3	17.6

New Orleans, La.

Food	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	[1] 10.7	[1] 6.4	[1] 9.3	[1] 12.0	[1] 12.8	[1] 13.7	[1] 10.5	[1] 12.5	[1] 13.2	[1] 9.9	[1] 8.7	[1] 11.0	[1] 14.6	[1] 10.0	[1] 5.7	[1] 5.7
Clothing	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	29.2	24.9	18.9	15.6	15.4	16.2	16.4	17.8	19.0	19.5	19.1	18.6	17.1	17.2	17.0
Housing	[2]	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	49.5	57.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	54.7	54.7	55.5	55.8	57.4	57.9	57.1	57.4	57.2	57.0
Fuel and light	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	36.2	40.4	31.8	33.4	30.7	38.5	35.2	32.9	34.4	37.1	34.5	32.9	32.2	36.2	33.7
House-furnishing goods	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	30.7	28.5	20.8	17.9	17.7	26.2	29.9	34.8	33.7	33.6	32.0	29.2	29.6	30.0	27.0
Miscellaneous	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	61.0	60.2	59.1	58.6	55.6	51.9	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.3	49.4	48.7	47.4	48.7	48.3
All items	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	23.8	22.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	18.6	17.6	17.7	19.4	20.2	18.8	16.8	18.2	20.6	20.2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Food	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	[1] 8.8	[1] 3.0	[1] 5.6	[1] 14.4	[1] 12.2	[1] 11.7	[1] 5.4	[1] 8.1	[1] 5.4	[1] 4.2	[1] 2.1	[1] 7.9	[1] 7.5	[1] 6.7	[1] 2.4	[1] 0.2
Clothing	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	27.2	23.6	19.3	17.3	14.0	13.1	13.9	14.8	15.9	14.9	14.0	13.7	12.9	11.2	11.1
Housing	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.5	55.3	55.3	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.9	60.4	60.7	60.7	61.0	71.8	71.6	72.1	75.2
Fuel and light	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	55.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	73.0	72.8	73.1	68.4	69.1	76.9	76.2	74.8	93.0	92.2	91.2
House-furnishing goods	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	36.2	31.6	23.7	20.1	22.0	25.1	27.0	29.4	29.4	29.0	30.8	29.0	28.0	29.8	27.7
Miscellaneous	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	47.6	48.0	44.4	43.4	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.1	45.7	43.1	45.7	45.3	46.5	46.6	46.7
All items	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	24.4	22.8	17.4	17.8	17.6	20.1	19.6	21.3	22.3	22.9	20.8	22.4	23.3	24.9	26.0

Richmond, Va.

Food	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	[1] 7.4	[1] 1.0	[1] 2.9	[1] 10.2	[1] 7.8	[1] 10.8	[1] 6.3	[1] 9.0	[1] 7.2	[1] 5.1	[1] 4.8	[1] 8.9	[1] 11.3	[1] 7.6	[1] 3.3	[1] 2.4
Clothing	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	24.2	21.2	15.9	12.9	10.6	10.6	11.8	12.5	13.4	12.9	12.7	11.9	10.9	8.9	8.6
Housing	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	33.0	34.1	34.2	34.5	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.5	41.0	41.3	41.4
Fuel and light	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	36.7	33.4	44.5	54.2	59.9	52.7	54.7	61.2	60.7	49.1	49.2	47.9	44.2
House-furnishing goods	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	36.0	33.0	28.1	27.6	27.5	29.4	34.7	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.8	37.8	38.6	38.5	38.2
Miscellaneous	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	38.4	35.5	34.7	34.6	33.5	33.9	33.9	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.8	34.8	35.7	36.0
All items	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	19.5	18.3	12.9	13.2	12.1	14.4	14.3	14.9	16.6	17.1	15.5	13.5	15.0	16.5	16.7

St. Louis, Mo.

Food	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	[1] 10.1	[1] 4.5	[1] 11.6	[1] 14.0	[1] 12.1	[1] 13.8	[1] 9.5	[1] 12.7	[1] 11.5	[1] 8.6	[1] 7.5	[1] 10.6	[1] 11.4	[1] 9.8	[1] 6.5	[1] 2.5
Clothing	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	21.2	17.2	9.1	7.9	6.2	6.3	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.4
Housing	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	61.2	63.8	64.1	65.7	67.0	68.0	70.2	74.6	77.4	79.5	80.9	83.4	83.6	83.4	85.2
Fuel and light	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	29.5	33.4	30.9	32.3	44.3	48.9	47.5	30.8	31.7	32.1	31.3	21.6	21.6	24.6	19.5
House-furnishing goods	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	25.1	19.2	14.3	12.8	12.3	14.9	27.5	29.8	31.0	30.5	30.6	26.2	26.1	27.4	28.0
Miscellaneous	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	42.0	40.6	34.7	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.5	33.4	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.6
All items	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1	22.0	18.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	17.0	17.3	17.7	19.9	20.6	19.4	18.8	19.3	20.7	22.4

Scranton, Pa.

Food	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	[1] 4.0	2.8	4.1	[1] 6.8	[1] 6.7	[1] 9.0	[1] 2.1	[1] 5.5	[1] 5.1	[1] 1.3	0.2	[1] 6.7	[1] 8.7	[1] 5.4	[1] 1.6	1.4
Clothing	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	31.3	29.1	25.2	24.2	21.1	20.7	21.5	21.7	23.3	23.2	23.1	22.2	21.6	21.1	20.3
Housing	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	42.2	44.6	46.6	52.8	53.1	53.6	53.6	59.0	59.5	60.8	61.0	67.6	68.1	68.6	71.0
Fuel and light	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	64.8	67.1	65.8	68.0	69.3	68.6	65.2	65.2	65.4	75.3	73.9	68.9	74.0	75.7	70.3
House-furnishing goods	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	34.6	30.7	25.7	24.2	25.4	28.5	31.8	34.7	34.4	34.9	35.4	31.6	33.0	34.6	33.9
Miscellaneous	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	53.8	52.4	50.1	49.9	49.3	49.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.7	52.8	53.7	53.9	53.7	54.8
All items	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2	26.3	26.3	20.4	20.9	19.4	22.4	21.6	22.4	24.4	25.8	22.9	22.4	24.1	25.8	27.0

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

[321]

53941°—25†—6

The following table shows the increase in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to June, 1925. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities, the results of which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO JUNE, 1925

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—																								
	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925
Food	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1	49.9	38.7	40.7	39.7	46.6	41.9	44.3	49.3	50.3	43.7	42.4	46.8	51.5	55.0
Clothing	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1	84.4	75.5	72.3	71.3	71.5	74.4	74.9	76.5	76.3	75.8	74.2	72.3	71.3	70.6
Housing	(1)	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0	61.4	60.9	60.9	61.1	61.9	62.4	63.4	64.4	66.5	67.0	68.0	68.0	68.2	67.4
Fuel and light	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7	81.1	75.8	74.2	83.6	86.4	86.2	80.6	81.3	84.0	82.2	77.3	79.1	80.5	76.7
House-furnishing goods	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7	118.0	106.2	102.9	102.9	108.2	117.6	122.2	122.4	122.4	121.3	116.0	114.9	116.0	114.3
Miscellaneous	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8	106.8	103.3	101.5	101.1	100.5	100.3	100.3	101.1	101.7	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.7	102.7
All items	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3	74.3	66.9	66.6	66.3	69.5	68.8	69.7	72.1	73.2	70.4	69.1	70.6	72.5	73.5
Electricity [2]	3.7	6.2	8.6	11.1	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.9

[1] No change.

[2] This line shows the per cent of decrease in the price of electricity on the dates named as compared with the price in December, 1913. These figures are based on the weighted averages of consumption at the various rates charged.

Cost of Living in Buenos Aires, 1925

AN official publication of the Argentine Department of Labor [1] contains the results of an investigation carried on by the department to determine the current prices of articles of prime necessity in the Federal capital of Argentina. Half of these articles have increased in price in the first three months of 1925, as is shown by the following table:

AVERAGE PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES IN BUENOS AIRES, 1924 AND 1925

[Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate varies. 1 kilogram= 2.2 pounds; 1 liter=1.06 quarts]

Article	Unit	Average price		Article	Unit	Average price	
		Last three months of 1924	First three months of 1925			Last three months of 1924	First three months of 1925
Foodstuffs:		*Pesos*	*Pesos*	Foodstuffs—Con.		*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Sugar	Kilogram	0.60	0.60	Bread	Kilogram	0.35	0.35
Rice, polished	do	.56	.55	Potatoes	10 kilograms	1.12	2.00
Oil	Liter	1.38	1.20	Beef	Kilogram	.68	.75
Spaghetti	Kilogram	.46–.58	.47–.60	Miscellaneous:			
Flour	do	.35	.35	Kerosene	Liter	.20	.21
Fat	do	.92	1.05	Soap	10 kilograms	3.60	4.00
Milk	Liter	.20	.20				

[1] Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, March, 1925, pp. 1542, 1543.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Miners' Wages, 1831 to 1846

AN ITEM in the press [1] notes the following daily wage scales in effect in the coal mines of Schuylkill County, Pa., in certain years during the period 1831 to 1846:

	Miners	Laborers
1831	$1.00	$0.82
1840	1.00	.80
1842	.875	.70
1844	1.10	.76
1845	1.13	.80
1846	1.25	.83

Handling of Wage Claims by California Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE twenty-first biennial report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that of the 136,947 complaints against violations of labor laws received by that bureau from 1913 to 1924, inclusive, 114,533 were wage complaints. During the same 12 years, wage claims amounting to $2,469,486 were collected by the bureau through its several district offices. For the fiscal years, 1923 and 1924, such collections aggregated $858,163.85, exceeding the collections of the previous biennium by $407,999.54.

Of the 17,127 wage claims filed with the bureau during the two years ending June 30, 1924, 32.7 per cent were for amounts of from $5 to $25; 19 per cent were for $25 to $45; 11.9 per cent for $45 to $65; 7.2 per cent for $65 to $85; 6.1 per cent for less than $5; and 6.6 per cent for $225 and over. Claims for other amounts formed the remaining 16.5 per cent, less than 5 per cent being for any one classified amount.

It has been estimated that the bureau's collection of wage claims has saved California workers in legal fees from $143,000 to $215,000 per annum.

The experience of the California labor office with the laws pertaining to wage payments has led to the following recommendations for the more effective administration and enforcement of legislation on this subject:

1. Attaching creditors should be required to pay the employees of an attached place from date attachment is levied. The law now provides that claims for wages should have priority rights in cases of attachments, but no one is compelled to serve notice on the workers when an attachment is made and the attaching creditor often allows them to work for him without making definite arrangements for the payment of their wages.

2. Preferred labor complaints should be given a lien on funds in the hands of the sheriff in cases of attachments; so that the attaching creditors can not defeat the priority rights of the labor claimants by releasing their attachments.

3. The small claims court law, as it was passed at the 1921 legislature, provides that only cases involving not more than $50 may be tried before justices of the peace. An amendment to this law is needed to permit wage claims of $1.50 or

[1] The Speaker, Hazelton, Pa., May 28, 1925.

less to be presented to the small claims courts. The law should be further amended so as to permit the labor commissioner and his deputies to appear on behalf of the plaintiffs and to present evidence. Such amendments to the law would considerably facilitate the bureau's efforts to collect wages from delinquent employers.

4. Contractors on public works occasionally discontinue building operations without paying their men for the work they had performed up to the time of the stopping of work. The building workers affected file wage complaints with the labor bureau but the bureau finds it impossible to settle these cases rapidly because of the numerous legal points involved. This situation should be remedied by amending our laws so as to permit every political subdivision to pay workers from funds available for the purpose, without waiting for the completion of the job and before starting suit against the bonding company.

5. The law should also provide for liens upon crops for work performed in connection with the harvesting of same, so as to insure the payment of wages to farm laborers now often defrauded by contractors.

6. Under the existing wage collection law (Stats. 1919, ch. 228), the bureau has been taking assignments of wage claims from workers filing complaints with the bureau against nonpayment of wages. This report shows that the bureau has now on hand in its cash trust receipts fund wage claims to the amount of over $7,000, which it is unable to distribute to the rightful wage claimants. This condition arises as a result of the inability on the part of the bureau to locate the claimants whose wages have been collected. In most cases the accumulation of this sum of undistributed wage claims is due to the failure on the part of wage claimants to notify the bureau of the change of their addresses. After a reasonable time has elapsed from the date of the collection of the undistributed wage claims collected by the bureau, the amounts involved should be turned over to the State treasury. Appropriate legislation should be passed to provide for the transfer into the State treasury of the undistributed wage claims, as well as of other such moneys. This law should, of course, also provide that the undistributed wage claims turned over to the State treasury should be subject to the call of the bureau on behalf of the wage claimants involved.

Mine Wages in Idaho in 1924

IT IS estimated in the twenty-sixth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho, for 1924, that about 6,000 men are employed in the mines of that State.

The following were the average wages per day in 1924 throughout the State; in the Coeur d'Alene district in Shoshone County, however, a bonus of 50 cents per day was paid to all classes of labor in addition to the scale:

Miners	$5.00	Surface laborers	$4.25
Shovelers	4.50	Ore sorters	4.25
Timbermen	5.50	Cagers	5.25
Timber helpers	4.75	Pipe and trackmen	5.25
Machinists	5.75	Shift bosses	6.25
Machinists' helpers	5.00	Blacksmiths	5.75
Carmen	4.50	Blacksmiths' helpers	4.75
Motormen	4.75	Electricians	5.25
Trainmen	4.50	Millmen	4.75
Main hoistmen	5.75	Mill repairmen	5.75
Small hoistmen	5.25	Mill swampers	4.25
Nippermen	4.75	Carpenters	5.75
Pump and compressor men	5.25		

The bonus granted in the Coeur d'Alene district is based on the selling price of lead per pound, such bonuses ranging from 25 cents per day when lead is selling for over 5 cents and not more than 5½ cents per pound to $1.75 per day when lead is selling for over 8 cents a pound.

Numerous companies rented houses to their employees at nominal rates, the practice being very effective in assuring a stable labor force. The average cost of board and lodging at company boarding houses and private homes was from $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

Weekly Earnings in St. Louis, 1923

CLASSIFIED weekly earnings of males and females in the boot and shoe industry, foundries, and packing, and in 90 industries taken together in St. Louis in 1923 are shown in the table given below, compiled from the forty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri for the year 1923 (Missouri Red Book, 1923):

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES IN ST. LOUIS, 1923

[Management and clerical forces included]

Weekly earnings	Boots and shoes		Foundries		Packing		All industries [1]	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under $5	1	6			16		200	376
$5 to $9	63	17	20		18	3	612	1,945
$9 to $12	224	704	28	7	22	11	1,438	5,764
$12 to $15	1,873	2,218	53	8	33	46	3,850	8,522
$15 to $18	493	1,732	154	21	137	36	5,057	7,344
$18 to $21	640	1,027	998	38	741	58	10,783	5,948
$21 to $25	1,355	993	1,545	68	1,080	150	15,036	4,234
$25 to $28	1,127	442	1,537	77	517	14	11,834	2,038
$28 to $30	636	232	672	4	283	1	7,349	735
$30 to $35	815	194	2,329	6	490	2	13,289	871
$35 to $40	1,043	60	1,593	3	216	5	10,799	315
$40 to $45	714	50	717		304		7,179	149
$45 to $50	355	24	342		20		3,971	62
$50 and over	1,822	30	702	3	236		11,839	158

[1] Includes boots and shoes, foundries, packing, and 87 other industries.

Average Weekly Earnings of Industrial Employees in New York, May, 1925

THE following table from a mimeographed report from the bureau of statistics and information of the New York State Department of Labor shows the average weekly earnings of shop employees and of all employees in various industries in New York City and in the whole State:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK IN MAY, 1925, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	All employees		Shop employees, whole State	
	Whole State	New York City	Men	Women
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	$34.07	$50.43	$41.13	
Lime, cement, and plaster	31.65	32.97	31.55	$18.97
Brick, tile, and pottery	24.04	30.62	24.65	14.26
Glass	27.20	31.70	31.30	13.41
Total	28.87	37.36	30.59	15.05

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK IN MAY, 1925, BY INDUSTRY—Continued

Industry	All employees		Shop employees, whole State	
	Whole State	New York City	Men	Women
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:				
Gold, silver, and precious stones	$30.06	$32.37	$33.09	$18.31
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc	27.35	26.70	28.55	16.99
Pig iron and rolling-mill products	33.42	----------	34.31	19.54
Structural and architectural ironwork	34.16	36.65	32.30	(1)
Sheet-metal work and hardware	28.25	26.75	30.97	15.97
Firearms, tools, and cutlery	25.61	(1)	26.57	14.08
Cooking, heating, and ventilating apparatus	30.75	31.08	30.52	(1)
Machinery, including electrical appliances	30.59	30.46	31.07	16.09
Automobiles, carriages, and aeroplanes	34.25	35.10	34.36	18.69
Cars, locomotives, and railroad repair shops	32.42	34.27	32.41	23.03
Boats and shipbuilding	31.90	31.89	31.58	----------
Instruments and appliances	26.67	26.74	29.59	16.24
Total	30.56	29.61	31.69	16.51
Wood manufactures:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products	28.94	31.00	28.61	14.01
Furniture and cabinet work	28.11	33.37	28.75	15.93
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	29.58	31.61	30.68	16.79
Miscellaneous wood and allied products	24.27	22.50	25.67	16.86
Total	27.80	29.97	29.03	16.31
Furs, leather, and rubber goods:				
Leather	23.31	----------	23.75	12.79
Furs and fur goods	35.09	35.09	38.71	21.33
Boots and shoes	26.08	29.19	27.99	16.99
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods	24.48	27.32	27.79	13.65
Rubber and gutta percha	27.79	27.04	31.19	17.46
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc	23.17	24.07	26.04	14.64
Total	26.06	28.70	27.97	16.14
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals	28.21	22.78	30.96	15.55
Paints, dyes, and colors	27.41	27.97	28.45	15.23
Animal and mineral oil products	28.48	30.07	31.56	16.65
Miscellaneous chemical products	30.29	32.34	33.98	19.75
Total	28.86	28.08	31.95	17.97
Paper	28.39	(1)	28.02	14.22
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes and tubes	24.70	26.34	26.57	16.95
Miscellaneous paper goods	26.42	27.62	27.65	15.06
Printing and bookmaking	37.18	39.51	39.94	19.58
Total	34.25	36.58	38.18	18.49
Textiles:				
Silk and silk goods	20.76	22.08	29.16	15.34
Wool manufactures	25.56	(1)	28.39	15.62
Cotton goods	20.12	----------	21.77	15.10
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	18.76	(1)	26.64	16.10
Other textiles and allied products	23.35	23.84	27.21	15.64
Total	22.11	22.93	26.93	15.68
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.:				
Men's clothing	25.93	30.87	28.63	16.21
Men's shirts and furnishings	18.95	25.26	27.99	15.25
Women's clothing	29.71	31.25	38.71	23.17
Women's underwear and furnishings	21.91	22.75	30.39	19.16
Women's headwear	25.99	25.99	28.12	20.86
Miscellaneous sewing	19.72	20.15	28.80	15.53
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc	19.32	20.11	29.03	14.68
Total	23.82	27.16	30.55	17.54
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	29.51	30.44	29.50	12.28
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	25.98	25.55	29.46	14.57
Groceries not elsewhere classified	29.92	29.46	33.01	16.43
Meat and dairy products	30.27	32.58	30.22	16.72
Bread and other bakery products	26.47	26.78	31.28	14.38
Confectionery and ice cream	22.13	22.41	26.04	14.39
Beverages	34.66	39.05	33.76	11.21
Cigars and other tobacco products	20.37	21.50	27.94	20.19
Total	26.41	26.33	30.84	16.85
Water, light, and power	34.01	33.14	34.01	(1)
Grand total	28.07	29.30	31.33	16.96

[1] Average weekly earnings not computed because number of employees is too small.

Changes in Working-Class Incomes in Countries with Depreciated Currencies

THE fourth session of the International Labor Conference held in November, 1922, adopted a resolution proposed by the workers' group, instructing the International Labor Office to undertake a documentary investigation into the standard of working-class life, as compared with the pre-war standard, in countries with depreciated currency, more particularly Germany; and also into the measures adopted or contemplated to secure an adequate living wage for the workers.

The International Labor Office undertook this investigation, the results of which are embodied in a recently published report entitled "The Workers' Standard of Life in Countries with Depreciated Currency."[1] The title of this report is, however, a misnomer, for as the International Labor Office itself admits, the material available is inadequate for a complete and detailed study of all aspects of working-class conditions in the countries in question. It was therefore thought best to examine mainly the changes in the aggregate income of the working classes since before the war, as the standard of living of any social class is primarily determined by its income.

In conformity with the resolution of the conference, attention was primarily devoted to Germany. Among other countries with greatly depreciated currency Austria and Poland were selected, partly because the material was more or less adequate for a complete view of the situation, but also because the experiments and measures adopted in those countries are complementary, as it were, to those to be found in Germany.

On the basis of numerous statistical tables showing money and real wage rates, cost of living, consumption of certain foodstuffs, income, currency inflation, etc., in the three countries selected, the International Labor Office comes to the following conclusions:

> There is a certain similarity in the general economic conditions of the three countries studied here and the problems to which these conditions gave rise during the years following the war. There was first a period of excessive monetary inflation and then one of stabilization. Inflation reached the most incredible pitch in Germany; in Austria it was less than, but still very greatly in excess of, the average level of inflation in other countries. In Austria, too, the stabilization period began earliest—at the end of 1922. In Germany the financial reforms which led to the stabilization of the mark date only from November, 1923, and in Poland from February, 1924.
>
> In Germany and Poland a beginning was made with economic reconstruction between the end of the war and 1921, in which year perceptible progress was made. But monetary inflation soon put a stop to this; 1922, and even more, 1923, saw a marked retrogression. In Austria, on the other hand, the disorganization left by the war was too great and inflation began too soon for any economic reorganization to be attempted. In all three countries the economic situation brought about by excessive inflation was becoming critical when steps were taken to restore the finances of the country. The sudden stabilization of prices resulting from this precipitated the crisis, which appears to have been most serious in Germany. These difficult economic conditions naturally had a deleterious effect on the position of the workers.

[1] International Labor Office. Studies and reports, series D (wages and hours), No. 15: The Worker's Standard of Life in Countries with Depreciated Currency. Geneva, 1925. 182 pp.

In Germany and Poland the income of the working classes, measured by their real wages, was higher in 1921 than in the preceding years, and even in some cases approached the pre-war level. From 1921 it steadily decreased until about the end of 1923. The stabilization of the currency was accompanied by a rise in real wages, but also by an outbreak of unemployment. Taking the industrial population as a whole, the individual benefit enjoyed by workers still in employment through the increase in wage rates was counterbalanced by the losses suffered by the unemployed. In Austria the workers appear to have been in a worse position in 1921 than before the war. In 1922, although the methods of adjusting wages had become sufficiently effective to increase the real value of wages in spite of the great rise in prices, the total working-class income decreased owing to the growth of unemployment. In 1923 and 1924 unemployment assumed such proportions that, although workers still in employment received relatively high wages, the total income of the working classes was definitely less than before the war. Skilled workers suffered more in proportion than unskilled; the difference between their respective wages was very greatly decreased. It began to increase again to some extent, however, when it was realized that this leveling up of wages formed a check to the recruiting of skilled labor.

On the whole the decrease in the total income of the working classes in the three countries considered may be contributed [sic] to three factors:

(1) Economic disorganization and the extensive changes of frontiers due to the war brought upon [sic] decrease in the national income for some years at least, quite apart from the distribution of this income.

(2) Monetary inflation caused a steady rise in prices, to which wages could not [be] adjusted precisely or rapidly. It thus led to a continual fall in the real income of the workers.

(3) Monetary stabilization increased the unemployment which had already appeared and deprived a large proportion of the working population of employment and therefore of income.

The first two of these three factors exerted their influence concurrently for a long time, and it is not always possible to distinguish their relative effects. Nevertheless the influence of inflation on wages is the most apparent and doubtless the most characteristic of the period.

The first defensive measure adopted in the three countries was the indirect one of price control. The adjustment of wages was facilitated if the rise in the cost of living was checked or retarded. Control was applied chiefly to food prices, and even more effectively, to rent. The effect was to reduce the cost of labor, since wages were adjusted to a reduced cost of living, and to obviate unemployment to some extent, but real wages were little if at all increased by these means.

The direct methods of adjusting wages in the three countries are similar, although the procedure adopted varied slightly. In Germany wages were chiefly adjusted by the ordinary method of negotiations between employers and workers. The period of validity of agreements had, however, to be curtailed progressively, and the wage clauses had to be made more or less independent of the rest of the agreement. As the rise in cost of living grew more and more rapid in 1923, negotiations had to be renewed every two or three weeks and procedure naturally had to be simplified. Purely automatic adjustment of wages, though discussed at length, was never generally adopted in Germany. In Austria, on the other hand, it was at first extensively used, but owing to vigorous objections from employers was gradually abandoned, while stabilization made it much less necessary. In Poland, also, the system was in great favor at one time and it was even proposed to make it compulsory.

The problem of adjustment of wages to the cost of living raised further allied problems. Allowance had to be made for differences in the cost of living between different localities and cost of living bonuses graduated accordingly. The decrease in wages bore most heavily on workers with families, and attempts were made to meet this difficulty by paying allowances graded according to the number of worker's dependents. These allowances were never of any great amount in any of the three countries, and seem in no case to have compensated fully for the greater expenses of workers with families.

As the currency was stabilized, what was known as the gold wage appeared in Germany and Poland. Even before stabilization was effected the system had been discussed and even put into practice in certain limited spheres. At this period the gold wage was taken to represent a system of fixing wages in a stable-value foreign currency (e. g., the dollar or the Swiss franc) and paying them in the depreciated national currency at the current rate of exchange. In effect this was only an application to the labor market of a procedure already adopted on other markets when the national currency ceased to be a real standard of value owing to constant depreciation. Later, as the result of financial reform and of the introduction of the rentenmark in Germany and the zloty in Poland, this system became general, but in a slightly different form. Wages were fixed in the new national currency and paid partly in this currency, partly in the old, the latter being calculated at a rate fixed by the Government. This was a purely transitional method which has already disappeared in Poland, where since the middle of 1923 the zloty has entirely replaced paper money.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the subjects dealt with in this report are already problems of the past. At the present moment the three countries considered seem definitely to have embarked on the policy of stabilization and new problems are arising. The chief problem now is not to prevent a fall in real wages through an incessant rise in prices, but to find means of increasing the national income as a whole and of securing a fair distribution of it. These problems, it is true, have existed all the time, but during the period of inflation they were overshadowed and remained in the background. They are now reappearing with all their old importance, but it is too soon as yet to forecast the solutions which may be adopted.

Prohibition of Night Work in Cordoba Bakeries[1]

ON January 30, 1925, the Legislature of the Province of Cordoba, Argentina, enacted a law (No. 3366) forbidding night work in bakeries, confectioneries, and similar undertakings between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. The law authorizes preparatory work, such as the preparation of yeast, for a maximum period not to exceed two hours. Violations of this law are punishable by a fine of from 100 to 500 pesos (national currency).[2]

Average Daily Wages of French Coal Miners

THE average daily wages of coal miners in the principal coal-mining sections of France for the years 1913, 1920, 1921, the last quarter of 1922 and of 1923, and each quarter of 1924 are given in the Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, April, 1925 (p. 256). The following table shows, for these periods, the average wages of underground and surface workers, separately and combined:

[1] Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, March, 1925, p. 1547.

[2] Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate varies

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF FRENCH COAL MINERS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1924

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Class of workers and year	Douai	Arras	Strasbourg	Saint-Étienne	Chalon-sur-Saône	Alais	Toulouse	Clermont	Entire country
Underground workers:	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
1913	6.09	6.25	.....	5.51	6.27	5.57	5.64	4.96	5.96
1920	.....	21.55	.....	22.13	21.22	21.30	20.36	19.27	20.99
1921	.....	22.77	.....	18.65	20.32	19.38	18.89	17.88	20.49
1922, fourth quarter	.....	19.75	.....	19.55	19.18	16.85	16.70	16.68	18.57
1923, fourth quarter	23.97	23.07	23.10	23.84	23.87	21.73	21.18	20.73	23.17
1924—									
First quarter	24.77	25.39	24.07	24.56	24.88	22.58	21.78	21.38	24.41
Second quarter	24.85	25.49	24.48	25.05	24.75	22.68	21.85	21.43	24.64
Third quarter	24.82	25.52	24.67	25.13	24.72	22.70	21.95	21.46	24.71
Fourth quarter	24.87	25.53	24.42	25.15	24.94	22.71	21.95	21.48	24.72
Surface workers:									
1913	.....	4.11	.....	4.06	4.09	3.69	3.93	3.66	4.02
1920	.....	16.58	.....	18.08	16.32	15.25	15.20	14.95	15.90
1921	.....	17.12	.....	16.09	15.73	14.82	14.74	13.67	15.82
1922, fourth quarter	.....	14.29	.....	14.52	14.15	12.44	12.45	12.73	13.96
1923, fourth quarter	18.90	17.60	16.47	18.27	17.49	16.10	16.22	16.24	17.31
1924—									
First quarter	18.56	19.25	17.52	18.93	18.05	16.59	16.75	16.68	19.05
Second quarter	18.66	19.11	17.53	18.97	18.06	16.61	16.83	16.68	18.24
Third quarter	18.66	19.11	17.63	18.93	18.03	16.63	16.76	16.79	18.24
Fourth quarter	18.70	19.08	17.92	19.08	18.07	16.69	16.73	16.76	18.29
Total (underground and surface):									
1913	5.57	5.72	.....	5.07	5.27	4.98	4.96	4.61	5.40
1920	.....	20.12	.....	20.67	19.16	18.80	18.37	17.71	19.45
1921	.....	21.11	.....	17.78	18.43	17.57	17.22	16.36	18.84
1922, fourth quarter	.....	18.17	.....	17.77	17.16	14.89	15.31	15.28	17.06
1923, fourth quarter	22.36	21.64	21.29	21.98	21.38	19.34	19.57	19.18	21.32
1924—									
First quarter	23.18	23.85	22.74	22.94	22.33	20.12	.....	19.77	22.97
Second quarter	23.22	23.87	22.50	22.99	22.16	20.12	20.21	19.75	22.77
Third quarter	23.21	23.92	22.65	23.03	22.13	20.15	20.26	19.80	22.82
Fourth quarter	23.26	23.98	22.54	23.08	22.28	20.21	20.28	19.85	22.87

Wages of Agricultural Laborers in Spain

THE Agrarian Problem in Spain is the subject of an article by Fernando de los Rios, appearing in the June, 1925, issue of the International Labor Review.

The subdivision of land has been carried to such an extent in Spain that the great mass of agriculturists, even if they own a piece of land, are compelled to resort to wage-earning employment to supplement their income, since the produce is insufficient to support a family. And, if they have no land but live by daily labor, they have to rent a plot of land in order to supplement their wages. In addition, the writer points out, there are hundreds of thousands of laborers without employment or land, whether owned or rented, whose livelihood is precarious in the extreme.

In the well-cultivated areas there are legions of laborers who restrict their output in order to give their comrades a chance; for a greater output means an increase in the number of unemployed. The farmer attempts to lower the cost of production by reducing the amount of work on the land, often cutting off the most essential work, with the result that unemployment is increased and production decreased. For instance, the weeding of cornfields in Andalusia was given up, and this alone decreased the income of the laborers by an amount calculated, on the basis of wages in 1919, at 34 million

pesetas.[a] The extent of oversupply of agricultural labor is shown by figures for the town of Alcazar de San Juan, where there are 200 landowners, 130 tenant farmers, and 1,300 laborers; and where, according to the local trade-union, a laborer works 180 days a year and is unemployed for the remaining 185. The average of unemployment in areas of large estates is estimated to be 150 days per year.

Wages are not such as to compensate for the loss of income in periods of unemployment. The writer states that although the cost of living has risen 150 to 170 per cent since before the war, real wages (as measured by purchasing power) of the Spanish agricultural laborer are lower to-day than they were in pre-war times.

The following table shows the average daily wages paid in a number of districts:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF MALE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, 1914 AND 1924

[Where two or more rates are given, they refer to summer and winter rates or to those for different tasks. Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

District	1914	1924	District	1914	1924
	Pesetas	*Pesetas*		*Pesetas*	*Pesetas*
Alcazar de San Juan	2.50	4.00	Villanueva del Arzobispo		2.25–4.50
Portillo	2.00	3.00	Carreira-Zas	[1] 1.00	[1] 1.50
Almarcha		2.50	Arroyo del Puerco	1.50	2.50
Escalonilla	1.50–3.00	2.50–5.00		2.50	3.50
Alcira	2.00	4.50		5.00	7.50
	2.75	6.00	Zorita	1.25	2.50
	3.00	6.50	Batanas	2.50–5.00	4.00–8.00
Monovar	1.75	4.50	Sitges		8.00
Chesto	2.00	4.00	Velez-Malaga	2.50	4.00
Pamplona		5.00–6.00	Baena	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.50
Alcala de los Gazules	[1] 1.00	[1] 1.75–3.00	Puebla del Duque	1.50	2.00–3.50
	[1] 1.50		Villanueva del Camplen		1.50–2.50
Santisteban del Puerto	2.00	2.50–3.00	Almachar	[1] 1.00–1.25	[1] 3.00–3.50
		3.75	Madrona		[1] 3.00–5.00
Borge	[1] 1.00	[1] 2.00	Azuaga	2.00	2.50–4.50
Montilla	2.25–3.00	[2] 3.00–3.50	Alomarte y Asquerosa	3.00	3.00

[1] And board. [2] And food.

The writer concludes thus:

The agricultural worker enjoys little protection through social legislation, nor is much done to make such legislation as exists real and effective. He is not protected from even the most important occupational diseases. As regards hours of work, agricultural workers are still without effective protection. In the matter of old-age insurance, * * * the welfare boards are gradually overcoming the feudal prejudices of the landowners. A scheme is beginning to take shape for provident associations, usually attached to agricultural trade-unions, to secure an old-age pension for members from funds accumulated with this object by collective agricultural labor.

[a] Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

Environment and Opportunities for Women of Coal Miners' Families

THE Women's Bureau has recently published a study (Bulletin No. 45) of the home environment and opportunities for gainful employment of the women in coal miners' families, pointing out that the question is one of considerable size and importance.

Well over one-half of the more than 700,000 coal-mine workers in the United States in 1920 were maintaining normal homes—wives and children present in the mining regions. If only the wives and daughters 15 years of age and over are considered, there were approximately half a million women in these families. More than a fifth of these half million women were gainfully employed in or out of the home. Nine-tenths of the gainfully employed women in the 1,578 families visited contributed regularly to the family fund, the average monthly contribution in 1922 being $32.64.

Approximately four-fifths of the mine workers were in the bituminous coal fields, and naturally a proportionate number of the wives and daughters were found here. The miners' homes there are more often in rural regions, with all that that implies of isolation and lack of modern conveniences and of community advantages. "Of the bituminous mine-workers' homes, 44 per cent had a place of less than 1,000 population as the nearest town, only about one-eighth of these homes being within 2 miles of even such a town."

One consequence of this is seen in the limited opportunities for gainful employment open to the women. In the bituminous regions about 17 per cent of the married women were adding to the family income, their main way of doing so being to take lodgers or boarders or both. About the only other occupation open to them was going out by the day for washing or cleaning. For the unmarried women the field is somewhat less restricted, but still limited.

The family schedules secured from coal-mine workers indicated that while about three-fourths of the bituminous-mine workers had daughters, only 19.5 per cent had daughters 15 years of age or over still living at home. When compared with the figures for the anthracite region, it is obvious that the lack of employment facilities for young women in many bituminous fields forces a large number away from home. There was no great difference in the two fields in the proportions of daughters 15 years of age and over who went to school, but while about 56 per cent of the young women of this age in the anthracite region still members of the home circle were at work, only 23 per cent of daughters in the bituminous mining regions had been employed during the year 1922.

The report suggests that industries employing women might find it advantageous to enter the bituminous regions, just as some decades ago, silk mills and other similar industries entered Pennsylvania for the express purpose of drawing for labor upon the women of the anthracite miners' families. From the standpoint both of the community and of general social welfare, it is not desirable that young women should be forced to leave their families and go among strangers for employment.

The home environment was affected by the rural location of the mines in many respects.

Especially conspicuous was the lack of adequate water facilities, a deplorable condition in view of the extra amount of washing necessary for cleanliness in connection with the coal-mining industry. Such lack meant much inconvenience and additional labor for the women. * * * The situation in the anthracite fields was different because of the proximity of so many of the dwellings to towns and cities with public-water systems. Running water was reported in the majority of these houses; but this meant usually one faucet in the house, and the prevailing rates for additional faucets were so high as to penalize in an illogical and unnecessary way the use of labor-saving devices.

Lighting facilities were fairly good in both fields, but in regard to toilet arrangements the bituminous fields, especially, were far from satisfactory. The general upkeep of the houses and the communities was open to much criticism. The fact that model camps and communities are found shows that the poor conditions more commonly seen are not inseparable from the industry. One unfortunate feature is the insecurity of tenure found where the miners are living in company-owned houses. Loss of the job means loss of the home, and the situation tends to diminish any desire on the tenant's part to improve his surroundings, since at any time he may have to leave the results of his labors to someone else.

In regard to community resources, the situation differs widely according to the location of the mining camp, those which are near independent towns and cities having the usual opportunities for amusement and recreation.

An outstanding fact revealed by the investigation, however, was that the great majority of the mine-workers' wives and daughters were living in regions strikingly devoid of facilities which are necessary in the recreation and improvement for women—public parks, reading rooms, libraries, rest rooms, and girls' clubs.

The study goes at considerable length into the various aspects of the question and supplies a quantity of information as to the surroundings and opportunities of the women concerned, and in the light of the facts presented, raises the question of whether better conditions might not be justly expected.

In view of the importance of the extraction of coal to all other industries and to the Nation's homes, in view of the importance of the women to the coal-mining industry, and, finally, in view of the social importance of so large a number of women, the foregoing facts as to employment status, employment opportunities, and homes and community environment raise the question as to whether coal-mining companies, coal-mining communities, and the Nation as a whole are returning to these women value received.

Survey of Child Labor in Agriculture in California, 1924 [1]

TOWARD the close of March, 1924, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California began to investigate child labor conditions in that State in order to ascertain the extent of child labor in agriculture, to prosecute violations of the child labor laws, and to discover if further legislation were necessary in order to protect child wage earners and curtail their employment.

It is roughly estimated that at the time the report was submitted there were 5,000 children engaged in agricultural pursuits in California. The attempt was made to survey all the crops on which children were actually known to be employed. The following crops were covered in the counties listed:

[1] California. Bureau of labor statistics. Twenty-first biennial report, 1923-24. Sacramento, 1925, pp. 89,90.

Crop	County
Asparagus	Sacramento, Solano, and San Joaquin.
Apricots	Alameda, Riverside, Santa Clara, and Ventura.
Cherries	Placer, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Solano.
Cotton	Imperial, Fresno, Kern, and Kings.
Grapes (wine and raisin)	Fresno, Los Angeles, Napa, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Sonoma, and Tulare.
Peaches	Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Placer, San Bernardino, and Tulare.
Prunes	Napa, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, and Tulare.
Walnuts	Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

A synopsis of the findings and of the recommendations of the bureau's report is given below:

1. In the summer school vacation, itinerant families, mainly Mexican, are hired to harvest the California crops. The children are employed for the most part in the picking of cotton, grapes, prunes, and walnuts.

2. The chief crops harvested when schools are in session are cotton, asparagus, and walnuts. It was found that numerous children were working in the cotton fields of Fresno County and of the Imperial Valley in violation of the child labor laws and the compulsory education laws.

3. During its survey of and campaign against child labor, the bureau of labor statistics instituted 60 criminal prosecutions against violators of the child labor act.

4. The establishment of a uniform system of school transfers is needed to bring about a better enforcement of the compulsory education law and consequent improvement in enforcing the child labor act.

5. At least 10 counties which have no attendance officers or county supervisors should have such agents.

6. The children of these migratory fruit-picking families are very much behind in their school courses, mainly because of the shifting of such families from place to place and because some counties do not properly enforce the laws regulating the labor of these children.

7. There is very great need for a better administration of the working-permits system, including improved records.

8. The compulsory education law should be amended to provide permits for children under 16 who wish to work in agricultural occupations after school hours or on regular or occasional public-school holidays or during vacations.

9. The child labor act should be amended to prohibit specifically the employment of children under 16 in agricultural occupations during or before school hours.

10. It should be made illegal to employ children under 8 years of age for wages.

11. While available statistics indicate that child labor in California has been on the decline since 1910, yet constant vigilance is required to prevent violations of the compulsory education act and the child labor law.

12. The elimination of child labor in agriculture will not be completely effected through legal prohibitions; "it must be incidental to an extension of the school term, a strict enforcement of adequate compulsory-attendance laws, and such a reorganization of the rural school that the child will want to attend and the parent will realize the value of school work."

Child Labor in Maine[1]

CHILD labor conditions in Maine are reported as "very satisfactory." Good results have followed the amendments to the child labor law in 1919. These amendments extended the age limit at which a child might be employed during school hours from 14 to 15 years and also provided that a child "must complete the first six yearly grades of the elementary public schools, or their equivalent, before a work permit can be issued." A chart is kept in the department of labor and industry which shows daily the number of children in Maine employed under work permits. According to this chart, the greatest number of children less than 16 years of age employed under such permits since the enactment of the present law in August, 1918, was 2,170, including those under regular and vacation permits. The encouraging decline in child labor from the summer of 1919 to May 1, 1924, is indicated by the following figures, which show the number of children employed under permits:

	May 1	Sept. 1
1919	---	1,545
1920	369	1,226
1921	275	680
1922	213	654
1923	240	631
1924	178	-----

On June 1, 1924, only 165 children under 16 years of age were employed under regular work permits.

[1] Maine. Department of Labor and Industry. Sixth and seventh biennial reports, 1921–1924, pp. 14, 22–25.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Clothing Industry—New York City

THE more important parts of the unemployment insurance agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the manufacturers of New York City are here given:

ARTICLE 1.—The union agrees to use its best efforts to cause each of its members employed by the manufacturer or contractor (*a*) to pay to the board of trustees, hereinafter constituted, for each pay-roll week, commencing with the pay-roll week beginning on or immediately following December 1, 1924, one and one-half per cent (1½%) of the amount of such employee's wages received from the manufacturer or contractor, and (*b*) to authorize and direct the manufacturer or contractor to deduct such sums from the contributing employee's wages and forthwith pay the sums so deducted to the board of trustees on behalf of such contributing employees.

The manufacturer or contractor agrees to make the deductions so authorized and to pay over the sums so deducted to the board of trustees on behalf of such contributing employees, and the manufacturer or contractor agrees to pay to the board of trustees an amount equal to each such payment so contributed by such employees as and when such contributions are made, as provided in this article, by the employees.

ART. 2.—All sums so received shall be held in trust by the board of trustees subject to all the terms and conditions of this agreement, and such sums and the income therefrom shall be held as a special trust fund, designated as "New York clothing unemployment fund."

ART. 3.—Each contributing employee shall receive unemployment benefits from the fund as provided in a schedule to be hereto annexed.

ART. 4.—No right or interest of any contributing employee, acquired by virtue hereof, can be assigned, transferred, alienated, hypothecated, or bartered away, directly or indirectly, or be subject to attachment, garnishment, execution, sequestration, seizure, or other process. The board of trustees, or the union, or any agency designated by it, may, however, pay any benefits to which a deceased contributing employee might have been entitled to such person or persons as the board shall in its absolute discretion determine, and no heir, next of kin, legal representative, creditor, or claimant of any such decedent shall have any right or claim to any such benefits.

ART. 5.—Neither the manufacturer nor contractor nor the union shall have any right, property, or interest in the fund. Nor shall the fund be subject to attachment, garnishment, execution, sequestration, seizure, or other process by reason of any claim on behalf of any person whatsoever against either the manufacturer or contractor or the union, or against any contributing employee.

ART. 7.—(*a*) This agreement shall terminate on the date of the termination of the trade agreement between the manufacturer or contractor and the union referred to in the first recital. If a new agreement is entered into and any part of the fund shall then be undistributed, such fund shall be transferred by the board of trustees to such person or persons, or body, as under such new agreement shall be entitled thereto.

(*b*) If (1) no new agreement is entered into or if (2) the manufacturer or contractor shall prior to the termination of this agreement cease to carry on business by dissolution, winding up, or in any way other than by sale, merger, or consolidation, then upon the happening of either of these contingencies or the termination of this agreement, by lapse of time, or in any other way, the payments herein provided to be made to the board of trustees shall cease, but the fund shall continue to be administered in the same manner in which it was administered during the life of this agreement, provided, however, that there is at least one agreement similar to the present still in force. In the event, however, that all agreements similar to the present and including the present are terminated in any way so that there is no remaining agreement in force, then the entire amount of the fund shall be disposed of by distributing the fund, as unemploy-

ment benefits, among contributing employees in the industry in New York, within five years from the date of the termination of the last agreement.

ART. 8.—At no time shall any distribution of any part of said fund be made which shall, directly or indirectly, aid, assist, or encourage the carrying on of any labor warfare or controversy, or for the purpose of relieving unemployment which directly or indirectly results from strikes or stoppages of work, or arises out of any conflict or warfare between employees and employers, or their representatives, nor shall any sums at any time be paid or distributed to any employees who at the time of such unemployment are engaged in or are parties to any strike, stoppage of work, or other form of labor warfare or controversy.

ART. 9.—If any law or ordinance is passed compelling the manufacturer or contractor to contribute to any Federal, State, or municipal unemployment fund with reference to any contributing employees hereunder, the contributions of the manufacturer or contractor hereunder shall be reduced by the amount which the manufacturer or contractor is compelled to contribute to such Federal, State, or municipal unemployment fund. If the contribution which the manufacturer or contractor is compelled to make to any such fund is equal to or greater than the contribution required of the manufacturer or contractor hereunder, then the obligation of the manufacturer or contractor to make contributions hereunder shall cease, and in such event the fund shall be disposed of in the same manner herein provided for disposition at the expiration of this agreement.

ART. 10.—There shall be one common unemployment fund for all the contractors and manufacturers who may enter into unemployment fund agreements with the union. This fund shall have a single body of trustees, which shall be selected as follows:

No more than three to be selected by the union and no more than three to be selected by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange (each shall appoint an equal number). The trustees selected by the union for the fund shall represent the union in this agreement as well as in other unemployment fund agreements entered into with other clothing manufacturers and contractors in New York; the trustees selected by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange shall represent the manufacturer or contractor in this agreement, as well as in other unemployment fund agreements entered into with other clothing manufacturers and contractors in New York. In addition to the trustees thus selected there shall be a chairman of the board of trustees, and the impartial chairman of the clothing industry in New York is hereby designated as chairman of the board of trustees. He shall not be removable except by the joint act of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange and the union. The number of trustees may be changed from time to time by the joint act of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange and the union, but there shall not at any time be less than three (3) trustees nor more than seven (7), and the number of trustees shall at all times be odd.

ART. 11.—(*a*) Should any of the trustees designated by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange die, resign, become incapacitated or unable or unwilling to act, or be removed, the vacancy so occurring shall be filled by the appointment of a successor to be named by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange. Should any of the trustees designated by the union, die, resign, or become incapacitated or unwilling to act, or be removed, the vacancy so occurring shall be filled by the appointment of a successor to be named by the union. Should the chairman of the board of trustees die, resign, be removed, become incapacitated, unable, unwilling, or fail for any reason to act, then the vacancy so occurring shall be filled by the appointment of a successor named by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange and the union, and if they are unable to agree upon such successor within a period of thirty (30) days, such vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a person designated by Hon. Julian W. Mack. If all of the trustees designated by the union or by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, as the case may be, shall not be present at any meeting of the trustees, the trustee or trustees designated by the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange or union, as the case may be, present at such meeting, shall be entitled to cast as many votes or the same number of votes as the trustees designated by the other party present at said meeting shall be entitled to cast.

(*b*) Any trustee may act by proxy. Any trustee may call a meeting of the board of trustees by giving at least five (5) days' notice in writing of the time of holding of such meeting and having a copy thereof personally delivered to each trustee, or by mailing the same, postage prepaid, to the last known address of each trustee. Meetings of the board of trustees may be held at any time, without notice, if all of the trustees consent thereto.

(c) None of the trustees, other than the chairman of the board of trustees, shall be entitled to compensation hereunder. The compensation of such chairman shall be paid out of the fund.

* * * * * * *

(i) The board of trustees shall have the power and authority to make reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, to carry out the provisions of this agreement, and shall have the right to make and adopt their own rules of procedure and action.

(j) The board of trustees shall be entitled to incur reasonable expenses for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this agreement, which expenses shall be payable out of the fund.

ART. 12.—This agreement and the terms and conditions of the trust hereby established may be modified at any time by the board of trustees, upon its obtaining the written consent of both the union and the manufacturer or contractor.

ART. 13.—(a) The union or any agency designated by it shall receive the contributions provided by this agreement to be made by the manufacturer or contractor and the contributing employees; shall collect the pay-roll sheets and records of the manufacturer or contractor; shall be in charge of paying the benefits under the provisions of this agreement from the fund created thereby, all of which shall be subject to the supervision and control of the board of trustees.

Ice and Water Teamsters—Cleveland

EXTRACTS from an agreement between the Distillata department of the City Ice & Fuel Co. of Cleveland and the Ice and Water Drivers' Union No. 422 follow:

Article 3

Wages shall be paid weekly as follows:

Foremen shall receive $39 per week while serving in such capacity.

Experienced drivers of regular routes shall receive $33 per week from date of commencing to serve routes.

Inexperienced route drivers shall receive $31 per week for the first week of their employment and $33 thereafter.

[Commissions on full packages sold range from ¾ cent on a 5-gallon carboy to 15 cents on a 50-bottle case.]

Commission is not to be paid on water delivered to ice stations for resale or storage purposes.

No commission will be paid unless driver is in the employ of the company fifteen (15) consecutive days.

Foremen will receive as their share of this arrangement an average amount of commission earned by the drivers on their district.

Drivers of 3 horse-hitch or auto supply trucks of 3 tons or more capacity shall receive $36 per week.

Drivers of 2 horse-drawn trucks shall receive $34 per week.

Drivers of special-delivery wagons or trucks shall receive $32 per week.

All yard and barn help and wagon washers shall receive $31 per week.

For route drivers and foremen the day's work starts when they report at station in the morning and ends when leaving station for the day, less one hour deducted for noon.

Six (6) days and not to exceed 60 hours shall constitute a week's work for all above-mentioned employees from March 1st to December 1st, and six (6) days and not to exceed 54 hours shall constitute a week's work from December 1st to March 1st.

Any union member receiving more than the scale named herein shall not suffer a reduction of wages on account of this agreement.

In barns of less than thirty (30) horses, barn boss shall receive $34 per week. Barn bosses shall work twelve (12) hours a day and six (6) days shall constitute a week's work.

Barn bosses, barn helpers, and wagon washers shall receive time and one-half when required to work on any seventh consecutive day for said seventh day.

Article 4

All Sunday and herein-named holiday work shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for not less than five (5) hours, except barnmen, horse cleaners, and wagon washers.

Any regular employees who report at the station any weekday morning for work, without being notified the evening before not to do so, shall receive a half day's pay.

All overtime shall be paid at the straight rate plus 10 cents per hour.

Article 5

When holidays fall on Saturday or Monday, regular work is to be done at the regular rate of pay. On holidays there shall be no Distillata or Hyklas beverages sold or delivered except in case of illness, accident, or hospital purposes.

Employees shall receive full pay for the above holidays provided they supply their customers with sufficient Distillata and Hyklas beverages to last them over such holidays and that they work the day before and the day after such holidays.

Photo-Engravers—Wichita, Kans.

THE following extracts are taken from the agreement, effective March 1, 1925, between the employing photo-engravers of Wichita and the Photo-Engravers' Union No. 73:

Article II

SECTION 1.—The employer shall employ none but members in good standing in the union to do any work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Wichita Photo-Engravers' Union No. 73. The foreman employed in every shop must be a member of the union.

SEC. 2.—Any and all processes of photo-engraving and parts thereof shall be done by members of the Wichita Photo-Engravers' Union No. 73 and its members shall not be required to do any work other than that which has been done in its entirety by members of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

SEC. 3.—All contracts of employment must be executed in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America and that of the Wichita Local Union No. 73.

Article III

SECTION 1.—Forty-four (44) hours shall constitute a full week's work for day workers.

Article IV

SECTION 1.—The minimum weekly wage for a journeyman shall not be less than $50 per week.

SEC. 2.—Should any employer, party to this agreement, desire to operate a night force, such night force shall work under the following conditions:

Persons working regularly between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. shall be considered as night workers.

Forty hours shall constitute a week's work, the full week to terminate not later than 5 p. m. on Saturday, the division of hours to be designated by the employer.

Working nights that precede a holiday shall extend to the usual hour of quitting.

The minimum scale for night workers shall be $5 above the day scale.

Article V

SECTION 1.—Overtime shall consist of all work done between regular quitting each day and the starting time of the next day, and shall be paid for at the following rates: For the first three hours of extra time, time and one-half; all other extra time to be charged at the double time rate. Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays shall be charged double time.

SEC. 3.—In such cases where an employee has voluntarily lost time through other causes than sickness, he may be required to make up such lost time before receiving the overtime rates, but all extra time worked previous to the lost time shall be paid for at the regular overtime rates provided that such time is lost with the consent of the employer. Time lost on account of holidays shall not be made up before charging overtime.

Roofers—Youngstown, Ohio

THE following extracts are taken from the 1925 agreement of Youngstown Roofers' Local No. 63:

RULE 1.—Working eight (8) hours on the job shall constitute a day's work. Starting time optional with each shop by mutual agreement between management and men.

RULE 2.—When time to finish job on Saturday afternoon does not exceed one (1) hour, workmen shall stay and finish the job at straight time.

RULE 4.—Time and a half shall be paid for overtime until 9 p. m. and double time from 9 p. m. until regular starting time for next day's work. Double time shall be paid for the following days: Saturday afternoon (above exception only), Sunday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and New Year's.

RULE 8.—Employers will honor all orders for money due Local No. 63 when issued by business agent or financial secretary and signed by debtor. The business agent to have access to shop or job where he has business pertaining to his office at any time but will make his visit as brief as possible when during working hours.

RULE 10.—No member of Local No. 63 shall be permitted to contract for work or do work on his own accord other than on his own individual property while employed by any contractor signing this agreement, but shall turn over all such work to his employer.

RULE 11.—The rate of wages for journeymen shall be one dollar and thirty cents ($1.30) per hour from April 1st, 1925, to April 1st, 1926; then the wage question of this agreement terminates and in no case will any journeyman who is a party to this agreement be permitted to work for less than the minimum rate of wages. Employees shall be paid weekly and not more than two days shall be held back.

RULE 13.—Any foreman in any shop under the jurisdiction of Local No. 63 which has ten (10) or more men working under him is required to make application for membership, pay same initiation fee as others, but will immediately take out withdrawal card, the same to be renewed annually for the sum of three dollars ($3).

Street Railway—Memphis, Tenn.

MARCH 24, 1925, the Memphis Street Railway Co. renewed its agreement with its employees, members of Division 713, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, with but slight changes from the agreements made April 26, 1923, and August 19, 1921.

The following extracts are taken from the 1925 agreement:

This agreement shall cover all motormen and conductors, barn and shop repair men, except minors, not to exceed one in each department.

If the company desire to do so, they may employ one minor in each department under the age of twenty-one (21) years at such wages, and upon such terms as they

may be able to fix with such minor and his parent or his guardian, but upon any such minor reaching the age of twenty-one (21) years, and continuing in such employment, such minor shall then receive the minimum wage provided in this contract, and the spread of two (2) years shall then begin.

The company, through its properly accredited officers, agrees to meet and confer with the properly accredited officers and committees of said association upon all questions within the spirit of this agreement which may from time to time arise between them.

Any man reporting himself sick as a reason for absenting himself from duty and found to be not sick, or to have used sickness as a subterfuge, shall be suspended for a period not to exceed ten (10) days. If such misrepresentation becomes habitual, the guilty employee will subject himself to discharge.

Motormen and conductors covered by this agreement may at their option work overtime at their respective wage scale but in the event of the company requiring overtime service from such employee, except in case of unusual emergencies or when the overtime is due to the fault of a coemployee, the employee shall be entitled to time and one-half for all overtime; provided, however, that extra motormen and conductors shall be entitled to overtime only after working in excess of ten (10) hours; and provided further, that all employees covered by this agreement shall be paid time and one-half for all hours which they work on the following-named holidays: July 4th, Labor Day, and Christmas.

The parties hereto are opposed as a matter of principle to overtime work, therefore overtime shall not be required of employees with regular runs so long as there are available other employees who may be used without being required to work overtime.

Both parties agree to system seniority, sign-up to be made not oftener than once each year, and during the summer months. Division seniority to prevail between sign-ups.

Barn and shop men shall be promoted from night work to day work according to their seniority when competent, their competency to be determined by the superintendent of equipment.

All barn and shop repair men covered by this agreement who work in excess of their regular ten (10) hour day shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half time for such overtime. The standard workday of 10 hours for barn and shop repair men shall continue, but the company shall have the right, when in its judgment conditions make it necessary, to temporarily reduce the workday to 8 or 9 hours. But it shall not establish a regular workday of less than 8 hours.

The company agrees that barn and shop repair men covered by this agreement may lay off one day in each week. The day for such lay off shall be chosen in accordance with their seniority.

A day's work shall constitute as nearly as reasonably possible nine (9) hours, and in no event shall any regular run be less than eight (8) hours, nor more than eleven (11) hours.

The company will endeavor to confine the spread as above mentioned so that all runs will be completed in not less than eight (8) hours, nor more than ten (10) hours.

As many of the regular runs shall be straight runs as is reasonably possible, and all regular runs shall be completed as follows: 60 per cent within 11 hours; 70 per cent within 13½ hours; 90 per cent within 14 hours; 100 per cent within 15 hours.

All men instructing students shall receive compensation at the rate of 50 cents per day or major portion thereof.

The minimum pay for extra men shall be at the rate of 91 hours for a 15-day pay period and 98 hours for a 16-day pay period.

To accomplish this, all motormen and conductors shall lay off one day per week so that the number of extra men required can be determined.

All conductors shall be allowed 15 minutes per day time for making up trip report and settling for their day's work.

The wage scale for motormen, conductors, and barn and shop repair men covered by this agreement, effective April 1st, 1925, shall be as follows: For the first year of employment, 45 cents per hour; for the second year of employment, 50 cents per hour; for the third year of employment, 55 cents per hour. The above shall be the minimum scale for barn and shop repair men covered by this agreement.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Railroads—Decisions of Railroad Labor Board

Discharge of Married Women

THE Railroad Labor Board has had several cases before it of dismissal of women who married while in the service. Two cases of clerks have been mentioned in former numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (May, 1924, pp. 124, 125; March, 1925, p. 116), in each of which the board decided that the action of the railroads in discharging a woman after marriage was not justified. In decision No. 3675, June 1, 1925, in the case of a telegrapher, an opposite position was taken. The more important parts of the statement and opinion follow:

Mrs. ——— entered the service of the carrier July 9, 1917; she was married on April 20, 1924, and was dismissed on May 6, 1924, in accordance with instructions issued by the carrier in March, 1922, to the effect that when women employees married it would be necessary for them to resign and relinquish their positions. Mrs. ——— made inquiry prior to her marriage as to whether or not there were any instructions with respect to women operators holding their positions after marriage and was informed by the superintendent that under the rules it would be necessary for her to leave the service after she married.

The employees contend that their agreement with the carrier does not make any distinction between male and female employees; that male employees are not required to leave the service after they marry and that women should be permitted to retain their positions after marriage so long as they render satisfactory service; that the employees were not notified of the instructions issued by the carrier in March, 1922; and that a schedule was negotiated effective May 16, 1922, rewritten December 1, 1922, and a new schedule negotiated effective March 1, 1924, and no reference to the instructions issued by the carrier was given the employees during these negotiations.

Opinion.—The evidence in this case discloses that prior to her marriage, Mrs. ——— made inquiry as to whether or not there were any restrictions on women operators holding their positions after marriage, and she was informed that if she married it would be necessary for her to relinquish her position.

She was married on April 20, 1924, and subsequently * * * stated that she desired to continue in the service of the carrier until "fall at least." Under these circumstances the board is of the opinion that it would be inequitable to reinstate Mrs. ——— and pay her for the time lost as requested in her behalf.

It also appears that the agreement between this carrier and its telegraphers does not contain any rule with respect to women employees or with respect to the question of their retention in service after marriage, and that no negotiations have been undertaken by either party to establish a rule on this question.

The board is of the opinion that the carrier and the representatives of the employees should, if a general rule covering the subject matter of this dispute is desired, confer and endeavor to negotiate a clear and conclusive rule covering the question, and so recommends.

Overtime

IN DECISION No. 3631, made May 27, 1925, the Railroad Labor Board decided that rule 64 of decision No. 1621 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1923, pp. 152, 153) should not apply to employees whose regular assigned day off each week is other than Sunday. Rule 64 was inserted in the agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway and provided that work performed on Sundays and holidays should be compensated for at the overtime rate. The part especially applicable to the case under consideration reads as follows:

Employees necessary to the continuous operation of the carrier and who are regularly assigned to such service will be assigned one regular day off duty in seven, Sunday if possible, and if required to work on such regularly assigned seventh day off duty will be paid at the rate of time and one-half time; when such assigned day off duty is not Sunday, work on Sunday will be paid for at straight-time rate.

A yard clerk at Terre Haute, Ind., had Wednesday as his day of rest. A holiday happened to occur on Wednesday and claim was made for payment for time worked on the following day at the overtime rate.

The employees contend that unless the rule is applied in accordance with the claim made in this case it would be discriminatory in its application in that an employee whose assigned day of rest is Sunday has 59 days a year for which he is compensated at the punitive rate, whereas employees with the assigned day of rest other than Sunday have the number of punitive days reduced each year to the extent that holidays fall on their assigned day of rest; further, that 306 days in a year was recognized as the standard measure to be used in determining and fixing clerical wages both by the United States Railroad Administration in the clerks' national agreement and the Railroad Labor Board in its decisions affecting this class of employees.

The carrier contends that the rule is specific in providing that an employee shall be compensated at the time and one-half rate if required to work on his assigned day of rest or on one of the seven specified holidays; that the day for which time and one-half is claimed for Mr. ——— is neither his assigned day of rest nor one of the seven specified holidays; and that therefore the rule does not require punitive payment for service performed on that day.

Opinion.—In the opinion of the Railroad Labor Board rule 64 is clear and provides punitive compensation for services performed on the assigned day of rest and/or the seven specified holidays, and it would appear that the employees are seeking a revision rather than an interpretation of the rule.

Decision.—The Railroad Labor Board decides that the claim of the employees is denied.

Seniority

A QUESTION of seniority arose between the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. which was settled by the Railroad Labor Board June 16, 1925, in decision No. 3702. The agreement between the two organizations contained the usual rule relative to seniority, that promotion should be based on seniority, fitness, and ability, seniority to prevail if the other two qualities were sufficient.

In this particular case, three seniority rosters were maintained for each seniority district, and designated as rosters Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Roster No. 1 covered clerks and roster No. 3 covered truckers and others. A minimum-rated clerical position in the office of storekeeper at Springfield, Mo., was bulletined, but no bid was received from any employee whose name was on roster No. 1. Two truckers on roster No. 3 applied for the position, which was given to one who had worked as trucker for 60 days. The union contended, on the ground of seniority, that it should have been given to the other, who had worked in a similar capacity for upwards of a year and a half.

The carrier takes the position that it is not required under the rules to promote employees carried on roster No. 3 to vacancies occurring in positions appearing on roster No. 1. The carrier, in support of its position, introduced as evidence a communication addressed to the representative of the organization following conference held on March 17 and 18, 1920, for the purpose of interpreting the provisions of the national agreement, in which a similar rule was incorporated, and quoted the following from the communication referred to:

"Article 3, rules 12 and 22. Under rule 12 it is understood that the only positions that will be bulletined are those of clerks. This rule also has a bearing on rule 22. Under the latter rule we will establish three separate and distinct seniority rosters as follows:

* * * * * * *

"As above stated, it is understood the only positions which will be bulletined will be those shown on roster No. 1, and employees on rosters Nos. 2 and 3 can not bid on any bulletined positions on roster No. 1, except that it was agreed that truckers at freight stations who will be shown on roster No. 3 will be given the privilege of bidding on check clerks' positions, when such positions are bulletined.

"It was also understood that if a clerical position on roster No. 1 was bulletined and there were no applicants, that before going on the outside to secure a clerk the head of the department would first go over rosters No. 2 or 3, as the case might be, to determine whether or not there was an employee on those rosters that might have the necessary fitness and ability to fill the position."

In connection with this particular case it is shown that the carrier while not agreeing to the principle for which the employees contended did agree to conduct an investigation relative to the fitness and ability of Mr. ———, but being unable to agree upon the principle involved the employees considered that the question should be decided by the Railroad Labor Board. The question as to fitness and ability is, therefore, not before the board for consideration.

Decision.—There is nothing in the evidence to indicate that the carrier has violated the rules of the agreement in failing to assign ——— to the clerical position referred to.

Clothing Industry—Chicago

THE impartial chairman of the trade board in the men's clothing industry of Chicago has rendered several decisions lately in regard to the discipline of workers. The following extracts from a few cases show the position of the chairman in this regard.

Quota

The firm has a quota of nine coats per day. It appears that from time to time the firm has complained of failure to get the full quota and has issued complaints to the pressers.

The board is in accord with the weekly quota if used for the purpose of equalizing effort. A presser may find greater difficulty at times to produce the quota. A weekly quota makes it easier for the presser to adapt himself to the daily flow of work. At the same time it is not contemplated that pressers will loaf part of the time and make up the quota by speeding other times. Uniform quality is expected and adherence to a weekly rather than a daily quota should enable the pressers to give uniform quality with uniform effort.

Undermining influence of shop chairman

From the testimony it is clear that the worker has been in the habit of going to other sections during working hours and that he has been warned not to do it. What is more serious is the indication that he has talked to other workers about changes made by agreement and has implied that if he were shop chairman the changes would not have been made. He was replaced as shop chairman some three months ago and warned, for good reasons, doubtless, not to interfere with other sections, but it would appear that he has continued to exercise authority. He has not profited by warnings and the board has no other recourse but to sustain the discharge. If the firm wishes to give the worker another chance in view of circumstances not brought out at the hearing it may do so without prejudice.

Poor work

It is the opinion of the board that the firm has a right to expect better pressing than is indicated by the coats submitted in evidence. The board is of the further opinion that the shop chairman of this shop is partly responsible for

the quality of offpressing. He is unwilling for the most part to admit that pressing is poor and defended most of the work submitted in evidence. If he takes this attitude in the shop it may be expected that some of the pressers will take the same attitude. The board has taken occasion, moreover, to examine a number of coats pressed in each of the three shops and is convinced that the quality of pressing in this shop is below the quality of pressing in the two other shops.

The board sustains the discharge of ——— and directs the reinstatement of the two other pressers as of March 9 without pay for time lost. They are to be instructed that if they can not press the quota and do their work properly they are to press less than the quota.

Improper language

The worker was suspended for using objectionable language to the examiner He is said to be a good worker but to be in the habit of losing his temper and using language of the sort in question. What is even more deplorable is the countercharge that such language is common in the shop and that the examiner mentioned previously is equally guilty. * * * The result is said to be serious lack of discipline, and this the board can well believe. That such language is habitual to some in the shop and is not intended to be offensive is not to the credit of management or workers. Shop conversation and discipline are what management permit it to be. If the discharge of the worker is to be sustained in this case the board must order the discharge of the examiner who is at fault in permitting it and more at fault in indulging in like language, whatever the intent. The board has no control over the examiner's conversation and vocabulary outside the shop, but he is unfit to supervise workers if he indulges in the loose and offensive terms brought out at the hearing. The board has directed the reinstatement of the worker and has placed upon the firm and the union the responsibility of putting to an end the situation revealed by the testimony of both sides.

Misrepresenting reason for absence

The circumstances in the case are a bit unusual. Some ten days or two weeks before Easter the worker approached the foreman and asked to be absent from Thursday to the Monday following Easter, giving as reason for the request that he wished to go east to see his sister. * * * The worker is known to be deeply religious and some doubt was felt as to whether he intended to go out of town or to observe the pre-Easter religious holidays. He was refused employment the following Monday on the ground that he had misrepresented the reason for his absence.

It is not contended at the hearing that the worker left the city or that he had any intention of leaving when he asked permission to be absent. It is not denied by the firm that the worker would have been permitted to be absent if he had stated the real reason therefor. Taking into consideration the before-Easter rush it would appear to the trade board that absence because of religious faith would be a more acceptable reason than absence to go out of town. * * * The agreement provides that an acceptable reason is to be given in case of absence. In this case either reason was acceptable.

The board has directed reinstatement. It should be unnecessary to add that the worker is entitled to his own religious beliefs and to respect therefor. Naturally the worker is not to parade his beliefs in the shop.

Shop chairman

The firm petitions the trade board to remove from office and to discipline the chairman of shop No. 3 for dismissing the workers in the shop without authority.

The union denies that the shop chairman sent the workers home. * * * When the workers complained to the shop chairman about waiting for work and said they were going home, he made no attempt to dissuade them and said in effect, "All right; go on." * * * It is charged further that the firm encouraged disaffection in the hope that the workers would accede to the firm's request to close the shop.

The board is not disposed to review the charge of bad faith or that waiting time was unduly burdensome. If it was felt that this was the case complaint should have been filed with the trade board. On the morning in question the

shop chairman was told that an effort was being made to get in touch with officials of the union. The shop chairman, himself, attempted to get in touch with the deputy of the shop. The failure of the shop chairman to attempt to control the workers as well as his approval of their expressed intention to go home appear to the trade board to be evidence of his unfitness to continue as shop representative of the union. * * * The board directs that the shop chairman be replaced by one more qualified to fill the position.

Absence provision

The union complains that a sponger was discharged without cause and requests reinstatement.

The firm denies that the worker was discharged and says that the worker absented himself more than two days without notice, thereby forfeiting his position. Although taking the position that the worker abandoned his position, the firm reviewed his record and says that technical rights might have been outweighed if the record had been good. According to the firm the worker is a low producer and is irregular in attendance. During the past 12 months he is said to have been absent 13 times without notice for periods ranging from one-half to one and a half days.

On the question of notice it would appear that the worker satisfied the technical requirements in case of absence. The reason given by the worker for a number of previous absences is that he played football. This is not an acceptable reason unless it meets with the approval of the firm.

The board directs reinstatement without pay for time lost and with the expectation that the shop chairman and the deputy will cooperate in correcting the faults noted. Loss of pay for the time the worker was out is to be regarded as discipline for taking advantage of the absence provision of the agreement.

Arguments

The union complains of the suspension of two cutters without sufficient cause and requests reinstatement.

The reasons given for suspension are arguing and fighting on the cutting floor. To this the firm adds * * * that these two have been moved twice from other cutting tables because they couldn't get along with their partners, that they have made numerous mistakes, and that their attitude generally is not cooperative.

What happened just prior to the suspension is that one cutter asked the other to close a window near his side of the table and repeated the request in the nature somewhat of a demand. The other cutter replied that if he wanted it closed to close it himself, whereupon the first cutter went around the table to close the window and in passing the second cutter pushed him rather forcibly. There is no evidence of blows being struck or that the second cutter retaliated. The foreman was some 15 or 20 feet away and when he observed the happening he suspended both cutters.

Without reciting further detail the board holds that the cutters should be disciplined but not discharged. Both appear to be talkative and argumentative. Both are to be warned that the cutting room is no place for arguments.

Division of work

There is substantial accord in the evidence presented. The finishers in this shop have been dividing the work and turns in slack seasons. Recently dispute arose among the finishers as to who was "next." The foreman decided to avoid further dispute by requiring the finishers to enter their numbers in rotation on a sheet of paper as they finished a job. When another coat was ready for finishing he called the number at the top and the finisher thus called got the coat. The finishers objected to this. For the next few days work was plentiful and it was unnecessary to use the list. Another altercation arose and the list was resorted to again. Some refused to enter their shop number. Finally all refused and no work was given to them. This is the stoppage complained of. The list is now in use and the board has ordered its continuance until written decision was given.

As the board sees it the firm need have no concern as to how the work is divided so long as dispute does not arise and the work is done properly. When the

finishers quarrelled about their turn there was nothing left to do but to divide the work for them or to ask the union to resolve their differences. The board sees nothing in the action of the foreman, under the circumstances, that calls for criticism or that should provoke resentment. At the same time the board sees no reason for continuing the new practice if the finishers are able to divide the work amiably. The board directs that the firm is to permit the finishers to divide the work as formerly so long as they can do it without argument. In the meantime the firm and the union should agree as to procedure should like difficulty be encountered in future.

Leaving without permission

The reason given for suspension is that the cutter left the cutting room without permission. The firm complains also that the cutter displays an attitude of indifference when matters are brought to his attention; that he loafs, and that he is destructive of property. On one occasion he is said to have withheld vouchers for work cut.

It is not denied that the cutter left the cutting room without permission. He sought permission to leave, giving as reason that he had an appointment to meet some one at the bank. The firm suggested that he wait about an hour until lunch time and refused him permission to leave earlier. In spite of the refusal the cutter left and is charged with having observed that he would leave regardless.

The board is convinced that most of the charges made against this cutter have some basis of fact. The board is convinced also that the cutter will profit from the lesson. If the nature of his appointment was that stated by the cutter it may be doubted whether the firm's refusal was justified. The board is directing reinstatement as of May 11 and will expect that proper instructions will be given to the cutter as to his behavior in future.

Unwarranted absence

On several occasions the board has been advised of unexpected and unforeseen absences in this cutting room and asked to assist in the return of those absent or in the transfer of other cutters. The situation has irritated the firm, though it did not justify discharge in this case because the required notice was given and the reason for the absence, illness in the family, is one which would be accepted in most cases. In this case the cutter was absent to attend to a small business which his wife would have attended to otherwise. On this point the board would say that the firm has first claim on the services of the worker, and he must not permit another business operated for profit to interfere. It is not expected, moreover, that any worker will take advantage of the absence privilege to the disorganization of the shop. It does not appear, however, that this worker has taken advantage of the privilege since a warning of some two seasons back. The board feels that discharge was unwarranted, but that the union should endeavor to correct the situation and see that absences are kept at a minimum. When the firm plans on a certain number of cutters for a subsequent week the union is expected to cooperate in keeping them on the job or if absence is unavoidable to see that other cutters are sent temporarily. The board directs reinstatement and that the time lost be credited in connection with lay-off. If the work available calls for an additional cutter for the rest of the week he is to be reinstated at once; otherwise as of June 8.

Chairman vs. foreman

The shop chairman claims to have been told by an assistant foreman that the worker could leave at 2 o'clock but the assistant foreman in question does not supervise this worker and would have nothing to say about her leaving. The shop chairman admits that six or seven coats were at this worker's machine when he told her the second time to go. The chairman is guilty of issuing an order without authority to do so, of countermanding an order of the foreman, and of misrepresentation at the hearing. Moreover, from remarks made by the shop chairman at the hearing the board is convinced that he is not interested to have the shop run smoothly. When shop representatives overreach their authority and prove themselves to be untrustworthy in their statements it is best that they be removed. The board directs that the shop chairman be discharged.

Shoe Industry—Haverhill, Mass.

IN CASE No. 370, May 16, 1925, the Haverhill Shoe Board rendered a decision relative to a mistake in staining. A fitting-room bench operative had wrongly stained the edges of three cases of light colored kid saddles, rendering the saddles unusable. The company offered the operative the alternative of standing the loss or being suspended and discharged. The operative stated that she was willing to pay for the damaged work, but the union does not sanction any member paying for any loss arising from defective work. Therefore, the company suspended the operative and the union referred the case to the board, requesting reinstatement. After an extended discussion of the nature of the mistake the chairman, rendering the decision, used the following language in part:

The board finds several extenuating circumstances. One is the fact that the operative had not previously happened to have done staining on tan calf, but only on black. Another is that a lot of tan calf vamps, similar to kid in appearance of its edges, appears to have been in the same basket of work and the operative to have been told to stain this lot. A third extenuating circumstance is that usually (although not always) a basket of work from the cutting room contained only lots on which the operative was to perform some operation. The saddles were in the basket but nothing was to be done to them. No specific instruction to this effect is represented as having been given.

The board does not construe the operative's willingness to pay for the damaged saddles as of itself establishing the justification for her doing so. The board considers her willingness to pay for the damaged saddles as indication of an earnest desire to retain her job. Refusal of her local to sanction her paying for the saddles appears in this instance to have been justified, and to be justified as a general policy in so far as it is applied to protect operatives from privately agreeing to accept financial penalties, especially payment for damaged work. Any such private agreements by operatives to accept financial penalties of amounts proposed by the employer and not reviewed by either the union and the association, or by the board, would inevitably lead to grave injustices to operatives who would be pressed to accept such injustices by fear of loss of work.

The board does not hereby in any sense approve a policy of the union which aims to protect operatives from any penalty whatever for poor work, nor does the board approve any policy of the union which recognizes no alternatives but reinstatement and discharge. There are varying degrees of poor work, varying amounts of loss caused the manufacturer by poor work, varying degrees of responsibility of operatives who do poor work, and therefore varying degrees of culpability of operatives. Penalties should vary in relation to these varying factors. Any policy of the union which sincerely seeks to reduce the amount of defective work done will be a policy of helping to find the degree of responsibility and the just amount of penalty to be applied in each instance of defective work. It is not enough for the union to render mere lip service by saying that the union does not excuse poor work. Its policy should be definitely and positively cooperative in raising the standards of workmanship and responsibility, to the end that there may be less poor work, fewer losses of dollars and customers, more business, and more prosperity to divide between capital and labor.

The financial loss in this instance is estimated at $5 per case, $15 for the three cases. The issues are important in principle but less important in amount involved. The manufacturer complains of more frequent instances of poor work than he considers warranted, and is making special effort to lessen them. He does not oppose the operative's reinstatement but asks that the board direct that the operative and not the manufacturer sustain the loss which resulted from spoiling the saddles.

The board does not find warrant for so doing. The operative involved is conscientious, distressed by her mistake, frank in admitting it, offers no excuses, gives the most straightforward statement of fact, is eager to retain her job. The board considers that she needs no discipline beyond what her suspension has already given and therefore directs her immediate unconditional reinstatement as of Tuesday morning, May 19.

Awards of Industrial Commission of Colorado

THE bureau has received transcripts of several coal cases settled by the Industrial Commission of Colorado.[1] Files Nos. 1244, 1245, 1246–1254, heard June 15, 1925, at Frederick, Colo., files Nos. 1248–1250, 1252, 1253, heard June 17, 1925, at Louisville, Colo., and file No. 1257, heard June 24, 1925, at Leyden, Colo., were cases in which the operators had requested a reduction of wages to the 1917 scale, alleging that at the present scale they were losing money; that the lignite coal could not be stored and had to be sold for immediate consumption; that they were in competition with the coal mined in Routt County where the mines were operating on the 1917 basis, as were most of the mines in the southern field and at Colorado Springs; that the mining conditions made men less efficient; and that the freight rates were higher.

The employees objected to a reduction on the ground that they could not live on the 1917 scale; that lignite coal is cleaner for domestic use than bituminous coal and should sell for more; that the miners can not obtain employment on idle days and are dependent on their work in the mines for their support.

Two of the merchants in the vicinity testified that their customers were employees from these mines; that the employees now were running large charge accounts; that many of them had reached and gone beyond their limit of credit under the present wage scale, and that they did not believe the employees could live upon the wage scale as proposed under the reduction.

The commission rendered its decision in the following words:

The commission, after hearing the evidence of both employers and employees finds: That the reduction of wages to the 1917 wage scale, without any assurance of more working time for the employees, will not produce a living wage.

Therefore, it is the order and decision of the commission that said employers be permitted to reduce the present wage scale 20 per cent, or to the so-called 1919 wage scale.

In File No. 1219, heard at Durango, May 22, 1925, it appeared that on March 23, 1925, an employer posted a notice requesting the employees to express their opinion upon the acceptance of a reduction of 20 per cent in wages and stating that those wishing to sign a petition could do so by applying at the office. On March 28 the company posted a notice of its intention to reduce the wage to the 1917 scale (a reduction of approximately 30 per cent from the existing wage), and during April it discharged many workers.

The industrial relations law provides that—

The relation of the employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute or anything arising out of the dispute until the final determination thereof by said commission, and neither the employer nor any of the employees affected by any such dispute shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours or any other condition of said employment; neither shall they nor any of them on account of such dispute do or be concerned in doing directly or indirectly anything in the nature of a lockout or strike or suspension or discontinuance of work or employment.

On the basis of this provision, the commission ordered the employer to pay to certain named employees wages for the number of days designated for each employee, at the rate such employee would have received if he had worked at said mine for the said number of days and at the wage scale paid prior to said 20 per cent reduction.

[1] For previous awards see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, June, 1925, pp. 74, 75.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in June, 1925

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in the United States decreased 1.1 per cent in June as compared with May; the aggregate earnings of employees decreased 3.1 per cent, and per capita earnings decreased 2.1 per cent. These are the most marked decreases shown in any one month since July, 1924, and are due chiefly to curtailment in the automobile, boot and shoe, cotton goods, and iron and steel industries.

These unweighted figures, presented by the United States Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based on reports from 9,204 establishments in 52 industries covering 2,753,478 employees whose combined earnings during one week in June were $72,172,407. The same establishments in May reported 2,783,221 employees and total pay rolls of $74,466,281.

Comparison of Employment in May and June, 1925

THE two far-western groups of States and the West North Central States all show improved employment and increased pay-roll totals in June, while the remaining six geographic divisions, with one exception, show both decreased employment and decreased pay-roll totals, the one exception being an increase of one-half of 1 per cent in employment in the West South Central States. The five divisions showing decreases both in employment and in total pay rolls are all east of the Mississippi River.

The food group of industries shows a customary June increase both in number of employees and in pay-roll totals, the increases this time being about 3 per cent each. The lumber group shows small gains in both items, and the stone, clay, and glass group and stamped ware show fractional gains in employment alone, but otherwise the remainder of the 12 groups of industries report fewer employees and decreased pay-roll totals in June as compared with May. The decreases were especially marked in the leather and vehicle groups, a condition more regularly expected in the former than in the latter, so early in the summer.

Twenty of the 52 separate industries gained employees in June as compared with May, while only 13 show increased pay-roll totals.

Increased employment was most pronounced in the seasonal ice-cream industry, which gained 21.9 per cent, and in men's clothing, which gained 7.3 per cent. The baking industry gained 3 per cent in employment, and slaughtering and meat packing, flour, structural ironwork, and petroleum refining each over 2 per cent.

The seasonal fertilizer industry lost a further 20 per cent of its employees in June, and women's clothing and carriages over 7.5 per cent each of their employees. The boot and shoe industry shows

a decrease of over 5 per cent in employment, and automobiles a decrease of 4.4 per cent, agricultural implements a decrease of 3.5 per cent, iron and steel a decrease of 2.8 per cent, and the cotton-goods industry a decrease of 2 per cent. Twenty-two industries altogether lost 1 per cent or over of their employees in June as compared with May.

Increased pay-roll totals were led by ice cream with an increase of 24 per cent, followed by men's clothing with an increase of 13.5 per cent, and slaughtering and meat packing and sawmills with increases of about 3.5 per cent each.

Twenty-one of the 39 industries showing decreased pay-roll totals reported losses of over 3 per cent each. Aside from the 18.9 per cent loss of fertilizers, the largest decreases were 10 per cent in the steel shipbuilding industry, and 9 per cent in the women's clothing industry. Automobile pay rolls decreased 7.7 per cent, and boots and shoes, iron and steel, and cotton goods pay rolls decreased 6.5 per cent each.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on Class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MAY AND JUNE, 1925

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		May, 1925	June, 1925		May, 1925	June, 1925	
Food and kindred products	**1,180**	**185,451**	**190,860**	**+2.9**	**$4,667,749**	**$4,817,093**	**+3.1**
Slaughtering and meat packing	83	73,510	75,638	+2.9	1,842,415	1,911,293	+3.7
Confectionery	267	28,327	28,284	−0.2	524,508	514,895	−1.8
Ice cream	124	7,737	9,432	+21.9	255,376	316,574	+24.0
Flour	295	13,108	13,424	+2.4	343,525	351,265	+2.3
Baking	394	50,507	52,046	+3.0	1,329,975	1,356,815	+2.0
Sugar refining, cane	17	12,262	12,036	−1.8	371,950	366,251	−1.5
Textiles and their products	**1,766**	**560,753**	**555,430**	**−0.9**	**10,987,380**	**10,604,366**	**−3.5**
Cotton goods	345	201,452	197,521	−2.0	3,311,748	3,098,510	−6.4
Hosiery and knit goods	259	79,332	78,732	−0.8	1,444,269	1,399,398	−3.1
Silk goods	216	57,370	57,882	+0.9	1,256,774	1,201,217	−4.4
Woolen and worsted goods	196	67,439	66,834	−0.9	1,532,733	1,471,380	−4.0
Carpets and rugs	29	21,939	21,178	−3.5	579,011	545,743	−5.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	88	29,375	27,933	−4.9	703,887	649,480	−7.7
Clothing, men's	279	51,241	54,957	+7.3	1,137,595	1,291,453	+13.5
Shirts and collars	94	23,381	23,009	−1.6	368,094	344,873	−6.3
Clothing, women's	179	16,164	14,950	−7.5	371,136	337,346	−9.1
Millinery and lace goods	81	13,060	12,434	−4.8	282,113	264,966	−6.1
Iron and steel and their products	**1,583**	**602,162**	**595,330**	**−1.1**	**17,837,242**	**17,160,961**	**−3.8**
Iron and steel	219	281,051	273,169	−2.8	8,552,938	8,002,534	−6.4
Structural ironwork	126	15,624	15,988	+2.3	452,722	461,392	+1.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	809	198,194	198,705	+0.3	5,810,090	5,750,098	−1.0
Hardware	61	34,442	34,266	−0.5	867,412	835,354	−3.7
Machine tools	150	19,738	20,063	+1.6	594,587	606,121	+1.9
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	132	38,778	38,738	−0.1	1,148,112	1,102,792	−3.9
Stoves	86	14,335	14,401	+0.5	411,381	402,670	−2.1
Lumber and its products	**1,009**	**198,096**	**198,477**	**+0.2**	**4,387,894**	**4,434,421**	**+1.1**
Lumber, sawmills	397	111,580	113,375	+1.6	2,341,729	2,423,442	+3.5
Lumber, millwork	251	32,676	32,568	−0.3	796,561	801,675	+0.6
Furniture	361	53,840	52,534	−2.4	1,249,604	1,209,304	−3.2
Leather and its products	**348**	**96,820**	**92,905**	**−4.0**	**2,132,331**	**2,016,367**	**−5.4**
Leather	126	25,334	25,222	−0.4	636,905	620,236	−2.6
Boots and shoes	222	71,486	67,683	−5.3	1,495,426	1,396,131	−6.6

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MAY AND JUNE, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		May, 1925	June, 1925		May, 1925	June, 1925	
Paper and printing	**810**	**153,121**	**152,392**	**−0.5**	**$4,811,301**	**$4,756,751**	**−1.1**
Paper and pulp	200	53,945	52,924	−1.9	1,404,585	1,367,636	−2.6
Paper boxes	167	16,469	16,302	−1.0	355,264	349,088	−1.7
Printing, book and job	240	38,879	38,913	+0.1	1,310,245	1,304,707	−0.4
Printing, newspapers	203	43,828	44,253	+1.0	1,741,207	1,735,320	−0.3
Chemicals and allied products	**248**	**76,217**	**76,086**	**−0.2**	**2,305,043**	**2,270,771**	**−1.5**
Chemicals	93	21,755	21,663	−0.4	563,668	548,510	−2.7
Fertilizers	98	6,675	5,267	−21.1	127,552	103,457	−18.9
Petroleum refining	57	47,787	49,156	+2.9	1,613,823	1,618,804	+0.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	**662**	**108,975**	**109,430**	**+0.4**	**2,841,349**	**2,832,714**	**−0.3**
Cement	83	25,400	25,872	+1.9	733,639	753,648	+2.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	394	34,163	34,220	+0.2	849,577	850,839	+0.1
Pottery	57	12,738	12,534	−1.6	329,560	314,637	−4.5
Glass	128	36,674	36,804	+0.4	928,573	913,590	−1.6
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**44**	**14,752**	**14,764**	**+0.1**	**353,761**	**352,660**	**−0.3**
Stamped and enameled ware	44	14,752	14,764	+0.1	353,761	352,660	−0.3
Tobacco products	**205**	**42,438**	**41,837**	**−1.4**	**739,058**	**735,128**	**−0.5**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	36	8,497	8,361	−1.6	134,983	136,005	+0.8
Cigars and cigarettes	169	33,941	33,476	−1.4	604,075	599,123	−0.8
Vehicles for land transportation	**970**	**511,744**	**496,537**	**−3.0**	**16,686,298**	**15,788,781**	**−5.7**
Automobiles	215	335,128	320,333	−4.4	11,497,425	10,608,473	−7.7
Carriages and wagons	64	2,498	2,302	−7.8	57,483	53,808	−6.4
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	184	17,745	17,836	+0.5	531,368	525,961	−1.0
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	507	156,373	156,066	−0.2	4,600,022	4,540,539	−1.3
Miscellaneous industries	**379**	**232,692**	**229,430**	**−1.4**	**6,716,895**	**6,462,394**	**−3.8**
Agricultural implements	93	25,211	24,338	−3.5	705,631	672,142	−4.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	127	94,813	92,910	−2.0	2,702,868	2,617,089	−3.2
Pianos and organs	36	7,334	7,309	−0.3	211,734	211,601	−0.1
Rubber boots and shoes	11	16,946	16,713	−1.4	409,677	404,139	−1.4
Automobile tires	70	60,021	60,976	+1.6	1,859,307	1,812,667	−2.5
Shipbuilding, steel	42	28,367	27,184	−4.2	827,678	744,756	−10.0
Total	**9,204**	**2,783,221**	**2,753,478**	**−1.1**	**74,466,281**	**72,172,407**	**−3.1**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1,279	404,344	394,805	−2.4	$9,628,078	$9,218,440	−4.3
Middle Atlantic	2,301	800,233	794,010	−0.8	22,220,901	21,565,745	−2.9
East North Central	2,404	908,962	891,613	−1.9	27,686,963	26,493,946	−4.3
West North Central	862	143,729	146,492	+1.9	3,624,712	3,631,030	+0.2
South Atlantic	955	234,944	232,322	−1.1	4,427,724	4,333,390	−2.1
East South Central	388	93,645	93,453	−0.2	1,828,102	1,794,457	−1.8
West South Central	340	66,399	66,733	+0.5	1,442,666	1,424,806	−1.2
Mountain	150	25,752	26,320	+2.2	708,782	726,940	+2.6
Pacific	525	105,213	107,730	+2.4	2,898,353	2,983,653	+2.9
Total	**9,204**	**2,783,221**	**2,753,478**	**−1.1**	**74,466,281**	**72,172,407**	**−3.1**

Employment on Class I Railroads

Apr. 15, 1925	-------	1,729,134	-------	[1] $227,537,021	-------
May 15, 1925	-------	1,750,841	+1.3	[1] 230,556,672	+1.3

[1] Amount of payroll for 1 month.

Comparison of Employment in June, 1925, and June, 1924

EMPLOYMENT in June, 1925, increased 4.9 per cent as compared with June, 1924; pay-roll totals increased 8.9 per cent; and per capita earnings increased 3.8 per cent. These increases are based on reports from 8,088 identical establishments in the two periods.

As in May, the geographic divisions along the Atlantic seaboard and the East Central States all show both increased employment and increased pay-roll totals in June, 1925, as compared with the same month of 1924, and the Pacific States, the Mountain States, and the West South Central States all show decreases in both items, while this month the West North Central States join the Eastern States with increases in both items. The East North Central States show the largest gains, 10 per cent in employment and over 18 per cent in pay-roll totals, while the South Atlantic and East South Central States gained over 6 per cent each in employment and 10.9 per cent and 9.9 per cent, respectively, in pay-roll totals.

The food group of industries, which alone showed a considerable increase in employment and in pay-roll totals in June as compared with May, completely reverses its position when June, 1925, is compared with June, 1924. In this latter comparison decreases of nearly 4.5 per cent each are shown in employment and employees' earnings. The only other group decrease appearing in this comparison over a period of one year is in the pay-roll totals of the stone, clay, and glass group, all other of the 12 groups showing for the most part quite decided improvement in June, 1925, over June, 1924. The vehicle group shows a gain of 12.7 per cent in employment and a gain of over 22 per cent in pay-roll totals, and the textile group and miscellaneous group also show marked gains in the two items.

Twenty-nine of the 52 separate industries gained in employment in June, 1925, as compared with June, 1924, and 33 gained in pay-roll totals. Several of these increases were very large, showing a decided change for the better, in the industries concerned, in the 12-month period.

The greatest gain in employment was 31 per cent, in the agricultural implements industry, followed by 30 per cent in automobile tires, 23 per cent in automobiles, 16 per cent in silk goods, 15.5 in ice cream, 13 per cent in carpets, 12 per cent in stamped ware, and 11 per cent each in the rubber boot and shoe, hosiery, and fertilizer industries. The cotton goods industry gained 7.5 per cent and the iron and steel industry gained 5.3 per cent in this comparison.

The greatest decreases in employment in the 12-month period were 9 per cent in the cane-sugar refining industry, 7 per cent in slaughtering and meat packing, and from 5.7 per cent to 4.3 per cent in the chewing and smoking tobacco, electrical machinery, steam fittings, stoves, and flour industries.

Increases in pay-roll totals in June, 1925, as compared with the same month of 1924 were over 10 per cent each in 13 of the 33 industries showing increases. The greatest increase was 39.5 in the automobile industry, followed by 35 per cent in agricultural implements, 32 per cent in automobile tires, and 30 per cent in carpets. The hosiery industry shows a gain of 19 per cent, silk goods a gain of 18.5

per cent, iron and steel a gain of 16 per cent, and cotton goods a gain of over 12.5 per cent.

The cane sugar refining industry, which showed the greatest decrease in employment in the 12-month period, also shows the greatest decrease in pay-roll totals—over 13 per cent—and the other industries mentioned as showing decreased employment also appear in the decreased pay-roll list.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JUNE, 1924, AND JUNE, 1925

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		June, 1924	June, 1925		June, 1924	June, 1925	
Food and kindred products	**904**	**176,022**	**168,277**	**−4.4**	**$4,421,201**	**$4,231,038**	**−4.3**
Slaughtering and meat packing	81	79,903	74,070	−7.3	2,018,574	1,872,479	−7.2
Confectionery	229	26,150	25,739	−1.6	490,798	476,470	−2.9
Ice cream	83	5,822	6,725	+15.5	189,296	224,901	+18.8
Flour	261	12,517	11,975	−4.3	335,535	314,211	−6.4
Baking	235	40,119	39,316	−2.0	1,024,009	1,027,915	+0.4
Sugar refining, cane	15	11,511	10,452	−9.2	362,989	315,062	−13.2
Textiles and their products	**1,595**	**489,924**	**524,423**	**+7.0**	**8,993,730**	**10,004,344**	**+11.2**
Cotton goods	326	174,866	188,049	+7.5	2,622,457	2,953,779	+12.6
Hosiery and knit goods	232	66,628	73,963	+11.0	1,101,256	1,312,793	+19.2
Silk goods	202	48,026	55,680	+15.9	972,836	1,153,229	+18.5
Woolen and worsted goods	171	61,401	61,391	−(1)	1,315,911	1,333,388	+1.3
Carpets and rugs	28	18,711	21,129	+12.9	418,514	544,836	+30.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	83	24,888	26,817	+7.8	547,989	627,761	+14.6
Clothing, men's	251	50,785	51,151	+0.7	1,193,648	1,213,846	+1.7
Shirts and collars	89	20,799	22,418	+7.8	304,041	335,820	+10.5
Clothing, women's	136	11,959	11,796	−1.4	272,392	272,217	−0.1
Millinery and lace goods	77	11,861	12,029	+1.4	244,686	256,675	+4.9
Iron and steel and their products	**1,400**	**542,871**	**560,853**	**+3.3**	**14,829,722**	**16,202,182**	**+9.3**
Iron and steel	208	253,705	267,183	+5.3	6,794,431	7,859,223	+15.7
Structural ironwork	122	15,165	15,095	−0.5	445,058	439,421	−1.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	659	168,456	175,402	+4.1	4,685,177	5,081,560	+8.5
Hardware	58	34,396	34,052	−1.0	819,095	829,579	+1.3
Machine tools	142	17,055	17,618	+3.3	493,497	527,752	+6.9
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	128	39,357	37,416	−4.9	1,171,531	1,070,042	−8.7
Stoves	83	14,737	14,087	−4.4	420,933	394,605	−6.3
Lumber and its products	**944**	**185,957**	**186,558**	**+0.3**	**4,125,643**	**4,181,096**	**+1.3**
Lumber, sawmills	364	106,095	105,143	−0.9	2,258,550	2,258,040	−(1)
Lumber, millwork	240	31,459	31,452	−(1)	773,450	778,110	+0.6
Furniture	340	48,403	49,963	+3.2	1,093,643	1,144,946	+4.7
Leather and its products	**304**	**85,872**	**87,364**	**+1.7**	**1,883,911**	**1,904,405**	**+1.1**
Leather	114	22,691	23,862	+5.2	570,098	591,803	+3.8
Boots and shoes	190	63,181	63,502	+0.5	1,313,813	1,312,602	−0.1
Paper and printing	**737**	**142,980**	**143,175**	**+0.1**	**4,400,094**	**4,457,552**	**+1.3**
Paper and pulp	174	50,559	50,448	−0.2	1,305,499	1,305,704	+(1)
Paper boxes	157	15,848	15,574	−1.7	337,867	335,209	−0.8
Printing, book and job	221	35,997	35,617	−1.1	1,193,240	1,203,793	+0.9
Printing, newspapers	185	40,576	41,536	+2.4	1,563,488	1,612,846	+3.2
Chemicals and allied products	**225**	**65,089**	**66,571**	**+2.3**	**2,008,358**	**2,027,206**	**+0.9**
Chemicals	80	16,943	17,919	+5.8	438,756	462,143	+5.3
Fertilizers	92	4,497	4,986	+10.9	93,617	98,964	+5.7
Petroleum refining	53	43,649	43,666	+(1)	1,475,985	1,466,099	−0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	**560**	**100,238**	**100,464**	**+0.2**	**2,676,493**	**2,627,519**	**−1.8**
Cement	75	24,385	24,209	−0.7	742,726	713,675	−3.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	315	31,052	30,781	−0.9	792,022	777,239	−1.9
Pottery	49	11,656	11,362	−2.5	309,135	284,841	−7.9
Glass	121	33,145	34,112	+2.9	832,610	851,764	+2.3
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**44**	**13,210**	**14,764**	**+11.8**	**293,420**	**352,660**	**+20.2**
Stamped and enameled ware	44	13,210	14,764	+11.8	293,420	352,660	+20.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JUNE, 1924, AND JUNE, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		June, 1924	June, 1925		June, 1924	June, 1925	
Tobacco products	**197**	**39,821**	**40,710**	**+2.2**	**$715,353**	**$719,057**	**+0.5**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	36	8,863	8,361	−5.7	141,932	136,005	−4.2
Cigars and cigarettes	161	30,958	32,349	+4.5	573,421	583,052	+1.7
Vehicles for land transportation	**828**	**408,551**	**460,269**	**+12.7**	**11,964,002**	**14,625,580**	**+22.2**
Automobiles	181	245,404	301,442	+22.8	7,184,094	10,018,341	+39.5
Carriages and wagons	36	1,875	1,891	+0.9	43,138	43,990	+2.0
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	176	16,050	16,040	−0.1	469,022	463,268	−1.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	435	145,222	140,896	−3.0	4,267,748	4,099,981	−3.9
Miscellaneous industries	**350**	**202,457**	**219,275**	**+8.3**	**5,695,747**	**6,187,478**	**+8.6**
Agricultural implements	87	17,982	23,626	+31.4	483,707	655,175	+35.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	119	91,327	86,541	−5.2	2,608,215	2,446,212	−6.2
Pianos and organs	29	6,597	6,793	+3.0	186,591	197,516	+5.9
Rubber boots and shoes	10	14,874	16,518	+11.1	353,805	400,472	+13.2
Automobile tires	67	45,599	59,198	+29.8	1,338,196	1,762,140	+31.7
Shipbuilding, steel	38	26,078	26,599	+2.0	725,233	725,963	+0.1
Total	**8,088**	**2,452,992**	**2,572,703**	**+4.9**	**62,007,674**	**67,520,117**	**+8.9**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1,042	348,990	353,063	+1.2	$7,866,443	$8,179,787	+4.0
Middle Atlantic	2,105	732,586	753,458	+2.8	19,658,826	20,476,535	+4.2
East North Central	2,172	767,299	844,330	+10.0	21,264,113	25,137,794	+18.2
West North Central	711	129,882	132,356	+1.9	3,190,727	3,264,837	+2.3
South Atlantic	846	207,384	220,138	+6.1	3,707,432	4,112,749	+10.9
East South Central	336	81,850	87,486	+6.9	1,530,402	1,682,470	+9.9
West South Central	287	61,380	60,178	−2.0	1,320,918	1,292,507	−2.2
Mountain	120	24,516	23,935	−2.4	679,960	664,805	−2.2
Pacific	469	99,105	97,759	−1.4	2,788,853	2,708,633	−2.9
Total	**8,088**	**2,452,992**	**2,572,703**	**+4.9**	**62,007,674**	**67,520,117**	**+8.9**

Employment on Class I Railroads

May 15, 1924	-------	1,776,216	-------	[1] $232,953,920	-------
May 15, 1925	-------	1,750.841	−1.4	[1] 230,556,672	−1.0

[1] Amount of pay roll for 1 month

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings increased in June as compared with May in 13 industries only; they were unchanged in 1 industry; and decreased in the remaining 38 industries. The one large increase—5.9 per cent, in the men's clothing industry—is entirely a seasonal one, while the greatest decreases are due to actual curtailment in such industries as automobiles, iron and steel, cotton goods, silk goods, and steel shipbuilding.

Comparing per capita earnings in June, 1925, and June, 1924, increases are shown in 32 industries and decreases in the remaining 20 industries. The greatest increases were: 15.3 per cent in the carpet industry and 13.5 per cent in the automobile industry. Among the other increases and in all the decreases there were no exceptionally large percentages.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, JUNE, 1925, WITH MAY, 1925, AND JUNE, 1924

Industry	Per cent of change, June, 1925, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change, June, 1925, compared with—	
	May, 1925	June, 1924		May, 1925	June, 1924
Clothing, men's	+5.9	+1.0	Foundry and machine-shop products	−1.3	+4.2
Fertilizer	+2.8	−4.7	Millinery and lace goods	−1.3	+3.4
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	+2.4	+1.6	Printing, newspaper	−1.3	+0.8
Lumber, sawmills	+1.9	+0.9	Boots and shoes	−1.4	−0.6
Ice cream	+1.7	+2.9	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−1.5	−1.2
Carriages and wagons	+1.6	+1.1	Clothing, women's	−1.7	+1.3
Lumber, millwork	+1.0	+0.6	Confectionery	−1.7	−1.4
Cement	+0.9	−3.2	Glass	−2.0	−0.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	+0.8	+0.1	Leather	−2.2	−1.3
Cigars and cigarettes	+0.6	−2.7	Carpets and rugs	−2.3	+15.3
Machine tools	+0.3	+3.5	Chemicals	−2.3	−0.4
Pianos and organs	+0.3	+2.8	Hosiery and knit goods	−2.4	+7.4
Sugar refining, cane	+0.3	−4.4	Petroleum refining	−2.5	−0.7
Rubber boots and shoes	[1]	+1.9	Stoves	−2.6	−1.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	[2]	−1.0	Dyeing and finishing textiles	−3.0	+6.3
Flour	−0.2	−2.1	Pottery	−3.0	−5.5
Stamped and enameled ware	−0.4	+7.6	Woolen and worsted goods	−3.1	+1.4
Structural iron work	−0.4	−0.8	Hardware	−3.2	+2.3
Printing, book and job	−0.5	+2.0	Automobiles	−3.5	+13.5
Paper boxes	−0.7	+0.9	Iron and steel	−3.7	+9.9
Furniture	−0.8	+1.5	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−3.9	−3.9
Paper and pulp	−0.8	+0.2	Automobile tires	−4.0	+1.4
Baking	−1.0	+2.4	Cotton goods	−4.6	+4.7
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	−1.1	−1.0	Shirts and collars	−4.8	+2.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	−1.2	−1.0	Silk goods	−5.3	+2.2
Agricultural implements	−1.3	+3.1	Shipbuilding, steel	−6.1	−1.9

[1] No change.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Comparing per capita earnings in the nine geographic divisions for June and May, 1925, increases are shown only in the Pacific and Mountain States, these increases being 0.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively. The decreases shown in the remaining seven divisions ranged from 1.1 per cent in the South Atlantic States to 2.5 per cent in the East North Central States. But when June, 1925, is compared with June, 1924, two decreases and seven increases appear. The East North Central States show a gain of 7.4 per cent and the Pacific States a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, JUNE, 1925, WITH MAY, 1925, AND JUNE, 1924, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Per cent of change, June, 1925, compared with—	
	May, 1925	June, 1924
Pacific	+0.5	−1.5
Mountain	+0.4	+0.1
South Atlantic	−1.1	+4.5
East South Central	−1.6	+2.8
West North Central	−1.7	+0.4
West South Central	−1.7	−0.2
New England	−1.9	+2.8
Middle Atlantic	−2.2	+1.3
East North Central	−2.5	+7.4
Total	−2.1	+3.8

Time and Capacity Operation

Reports in percentage terms from 7,095 establishments in June show that the establishments in operaton were working an average of 92 per cent of full time and employing an average of 82 per cent of a full normal force of employees.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 65 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 34 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 41 per cent of the establishments had a full normal force of employees and 58 per cent were working with a reduced force.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1925

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Food and kindred products	**893**	**1**	**59**	**40**	**86**	**41**	**58**	**81**
Slaughtering and meat packing	45	-------	56	44	92	24	76	84
Confectionery	213	1	39	60	85	8	91	68
Ice cream	92	-------	99	1	100	77	23	94
Flour	235	(1)	31	68	68	40	60	76
Baking	298	(1)	83	17	95	57	42	88
Sugar refining, cane	10	10	80	10	99	70	20	99
Textiles and their products	**1,325**	**2**	**65**	**34**	**93**	**40**	**58**	**84**
Cotton goods	326	1	63	36	93	52	48	83
Hosiery and knit goods	205	(1)	71	28	94	44	55	88
Silk goods	157	1	77	22	98	39	60	86
Woolen and worsted goods	165	3	63	34	91	36	61	83
Carpets and rugs	27	-------	59	41	90	30	70	80
Dyeing and finishing textiles	78	1	35	64	87	21	78	75
Clothing, men's	170	5	65	30	93	38	57	84
Shirts and collars	48	-------	79	21	96	58	42	91
Clothing, women's	96	2	66	32	94	25	73	77
Millinery and lace goods	53	6	45	49	89	8	87	69
Iron and steel and their products	**1,250**	**1**	**63**	**36**	**92**	**26**	**74**	**74**
Iron and steel	162	4	49	47	88	20	76	78
Structural ironwork	112	-------	79	21	96	36	64	79
Foundry and machine-shop products	662	-------	65	35	93	27	73	75
Hardware	45	-------	47	53	92	27	73	81
Machine tools	142	-------	81	19	96	11	89	57
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	93	-------	63	37	94	35	65	83
Stoves	64	-------	27	73	80	23	77	77
Lumber and its products	**816**	**1**	**69**	**30**	**95**	**51**	**48**	**89**
Lumber, sawmills	335	2	69	29	95	60	38	91
Lumber, millwork	204	(1)	80	19	97	58	42	91
Furniture	277	1	59	40	92	36	64	84
Leather and its products	**266**	**3**	**60**	**38**	**87**	**34**	**63**	**79**
Leather	92	2	83	15	96	36	62	81
Boots and shoes	174	3	48	49	82	33	64	78
Paper and printing	**562**	**1**	**72**	**27**	**94**	**61**	**38**	**91**
Paper and pulp	134	2	58	40	93	63	34	94
Paper boxes	114	-------	49	51	85	33	67	83
Printing, book and job	190	1	77	22	96	54	45	90
Printing, newspapers	124	-------	99	1	100	96	4	99
Chemicals and allied products	**212**	**1**	**74**	**25**	**95**	**30**	**68**	**66**
Chemicals	72	1	69	29	93	43	56	83
Fertilizers	95	2	72	26	95	4	95	41
Petroleum refining	45	-------	84	16	98	64	36	91

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1925—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Stone, clay, and glass products	**529**	**1**	**68**	**30**	**92**	**49**	**49**	**85**
Cement	65		89	11	99	78	22	97
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	321	1	69	30	92	51	48	85
Pottery	36		36	64	83	31	69	79
Glass	107	3	64	33	92	33	64	78
Metal products other than iron and steel	**34**		**76**	**24**	**96**	**41**	**59**	**81**
Stamped and enameled ware	34		76	24	96	41	59	81
Tobacco products	**121**	**2**	**63**	**36**	**94**	**27**	**72**	**80**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	27		48	52	97	22	78	74
Cigars and cigarettes	94	2	67	31	94	28	70	82
Vehicles for land transportation	**779**	(1)	**66**	**33**	**95**	**47**	**53**	**85**
Automobiles	163	1	63	36	92	38	61	79
Carriages and wagons	49	2	63	35	91	33	65	70
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	146		84	16	97	71	29	94
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	421		62	38	95	43	57	85
Miscellaneous industries	**278**	(1)	**67**	**32**	**93**	**28**	**71**	**76**
Agricultural implements	68		74	26	93	22	78	71
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	99		69	31	95	23	77	79
Pianos and organs	26		62	38	93	54	46	86
Rubber boots and shoes	9		22	78	86	11	89	67
Automobile tires	54	2	54	44	88	37	61	80
Shipbuilding, steel	22		100		100	27	73	56
Total	**7,095**	**1**	**65**	**34**	**92**	**41**	**58**	**82**

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes

SIXTY-TWO establishments in 21 industries reported wage-rate increases for the month ending June 15. These increases averaged 7.4 per cent and affected 2,401 employees, or 14 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned. One-third of the 62 establishments were in the foundry and machine-shop industry, but the increases affected only small groups in each establishment and did not indicate any general movement in the industry.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by 7 establishments in 7 industries for the month ending June 15. These decreases averaged 9.9 per cent and affected 613 employees, or 48 per cent of the working forces of the establishments concerned, and, like the increases, these decreases were of no general significance.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1925

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
Increases							
Confectionery	267	2	6 -8	6.0	128	68	(1)
Ice cream	124	2	10 -21	19.0	22	14	(1)
Flour	295	2	8 -10	9.4	17	41	(1)
Baking	394	2	10	10.0	16	11	(1)
Hosiery and knit goods	259	3	5 -13	6.5	39	7	(1)
Silk goods	216	3	2 -10	7.4	831	31	1
Woolen and worsted goods	196	2	5	5.0	38	5	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	809	21	1 -16	9.2	393	6	(1)
Structural ironwork	126	4	2 -14.3	7.9	104	12	1
Machine tools	150	4	4.1-10	8.0	84	11	(1)
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	132	1	10	10.0	16	55	(1)
Paper and pulp	200	1	10	10.0	25	10	(1)
Printing, book and job	240	4	3 -12	5.6	65	5	(1)
Printing, newspapers	203	1	2	2.0	200	25	(1)
Petroleum refining	57	1	10	10.0	30	20	(1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	394	3	-10	8.4	205	92	1
Pottery	57	1	5	5.0	20	22	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware	44	1	6	6.0	18	12	(1)
Automobiles	215	1	5	5.0	45	16	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	127	1	5	5.0	28	10	(1)
Shipbuilding, steel	42	2	9.7	9.7	77	14	(1)
Decreases							
Hosiery and knit goods	259	1	8	8.0	30	20	(1)
Woolen and worsted goods	196	1	25	25.0	10	6	(1)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	88	1	8	8.0	25	100	(1)
Furniture	361	1	10	10.0	61	100	(1)
Glass	128	1	10	10.0	435	75	1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	184	1	12	12.0	22	73	(1)
Automobile tires	70	1	6	6.0	30	12	(1)

[1] Less than 1 per cent.

General Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals

THE following tables show the general index of employment in manufacturing industries from June, 1914, to June, 1925, and the general index of pay-roll totals from November, 1915 to June, 1925.

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1914, TO JUNE, 1925

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	------	91.9	104.6	117.0	115.5	110.1	116.1	76.8	87.0	98.0	95.4	90.0
February	------	92.9	107.4	117.5	114.7	103.2	115.6	82.3	87.7	99.6	96.6	91.6
March	------	93.9	109.6	117.4	116.5	104.0	116.9	83.9	83.2	101.8	96.4	92.3
April	------	93.9	109.0	115.0	115.0	103.6	117.1	84.0	82.4	101.8	94.5	92.1
May	------	94.9	109.5	115.1	114.0	106.3	117.4	84.5	84.3	101.8	90.8	90.9
June	98.9	95.9	110.0	114.8	113.4	108.7	117.9	84.9	87.1	101.9	87.9	90.1
July	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	------
August	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	------
September	94.9	98.9	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.8	86.7	------
October	94.9	100.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	------
November	93.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	------
December	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	------
Average	**94.9**	**97.0**	**110.4**	**115.0**	**114.2**	**108.2**	**109.9**	**85.1**	**88.4**	**100.0**	**90.3**	**91.2**

GENERAL INDEX OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NOVEMBER, 1915, TO JUNE, 1925

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	------	52.1	69.8	79.6	104.2	126.6	80.6	71.5	91.8	94.5	90.0
February	------	57.8	70.5	79.8	95.0	124.8	82.4	76.7	95.2	99.4	95.1
March	------	60.0	73.6	88.2	95.4	133.0	83.3	74.2	100.3	99.0	96.6
April	------	59.7	69.4	88.8	94.5	130.6	82.8	72.6	101.3	96.9	94.2
May	------	62.1	75.8	94.5	96.7	135.7	81.8	76.9	104.8	92.4	94.4
June	------	62.5	76.1	94.3	100.2	138.0	81.0	82.0	104.7	87.0	91.7
July	------	58.7	73.1	97.5	102.5	124.9	76.0	74.1	99.9	80.8	------
August	------	60.9	75.0	105.3	105.3	132.2	79.0	79.3	99.3	83.5	------
September	------	62.9	74.4	106.6	111.6	128.2	77.8	82.7	100.0	86.0	------
October	------	65.5	82.2	110.3	105.5	123.0	76.8	86.0	102.3	88.5	------
November	53.8	69.2	87.4	104.1	111.3	111.3	77.2	89.8	101.0	87.6	------
December	56.0	71.0	87.8	111.2	121.5	102.4	81.5	92.9	98.9	91.7	------
Average	**54.9**	**61.9**	**76.3**	**96.7**	**103.6**	**125.9**	**80.0**	**79.9**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**93.7**

Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for each of the 52 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, are here shown for each month, July, 1922, to June, 1925.[1] This covers the three-year period during which the bureau has carried on its enlarged study of employment and employees' earnings.

In computing the general index and the group indexes the index numbers of separate industries are weighted according to the importance of the industries.

[1] In a few industries data are not available for the early months of the period.

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1922, TO JUNE, 1925

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month and year	General index		Food and kindred products													
			Group index		Slaughtering and meat packing		Confectionery		Ice cream		Flour		Baking		Sugar refining, cane	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	86.8	74.1	88.9	85.4	87.5	85.0					92.3	87.0				
August	88.0	79.3	89.6	84.6	86.6	82.6					99.0	92.7				
September	90.6	82.7	92.5	89.5	88.2	87.6					107.3	97.9	92.6	89.4		
October	92.6	86.0	94.0	92.4	90.4	88.9					108.0	111.6	94.0	90.7		
November	94.5	89.8	96.9	96.3	95.0	94.7					110.2	113.6	94.9	92.8		
December	96.6	92.9	98.1	96.2	99.5	99.3					106.7	107.4	92.6	88.6		
1923—January	98.0	91.8	95.7	94.4	98.9	99.0					99.2	95.1	90.9	88.2		
February	99.6	95.2	95.4	92.7	94.6	91.9					98.1	93.8	95.3	93.5		
March	101.8	100.3	95.7	94.8	93.4	93.3					98.3	96.5	98.3	96.3		
April	101.8	101.3	94.6	95.3	93.0	94.9	90.6	94.9	78.2	90.7	96.5	94.6	96.8	94.1	120.0	113.1
May	101.8	104.8	95.6	95.9	96.2	96.3	86.9	85.7	99.8	98.9	94.2	94.0	97.4	99.4	117.1	115.3
June	101.9	104.7	98.6	100.0	98.9	100.8	88.8	82.9	116.3	110.6	93.4	94.5	101.3	103.6	111.4	111.3
July	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	101.4	101.5	86.0	79.0	117.7	113.9	95.5	96.4	105.5	106.5	103.9	99.1
August	99.7	99.3	101.6	99.4	102.2	99.8	92.8	85.4	110.9	109.6	106.5	105.4	104.1	102.0	90.8	88.4
September	99.8	100.0	104.5	104.4	102.7	101.8	109.6	112.6	104.1	100.9	106.5	107.3	103.5	105.8	94.4	97.1
October	99.3	102.3	107.1	106.4	104.3	102.8	121.2	128.6	95.4	95.2	107.7	112.0	105.5	108.9	96.1	102.1
November	98.7	101.0	105.8	106.9	106.6	108.5	120.4	120.7	89.5	90.7	104.0	106.7	101.2	104.2	94.9	95.5
December	96.9	98.9	101.8	104.7	107.9	109.6	103.9	110.3	88.1	89.5	100.2	103.8	100.3	102.6	71.5	78.2
1924—January	95.4	94.5	97.7	99.4	105.1	103.4	90.4	94.7	86.0	85.7	98.4	100.9	98.2	100.8	73.4	74.5
February	96.6	99.4	98.7	100.4	100.9	99.9	89.0	93.3	86.5	87.7	99.3	101.1	102.1	104.0	103.7	107.4
March	96.4	99.0	96.7	98.6	96.5	95.5	89.2	94.1	89.3	91.0	95.5	99.4	102.2	104.0	103.9	106.0
April	94.5	96.9	93.2	94.8	92.1	90.2	81.2	85.1	96.2	97.4	92.4	93.7	100.0	102.9	101.3	102.9
May	90.8	92.4	92.2	95.5	90.4	91.4	76.9	81.5	103.7	103.2	89.1	91.3	100.3	103.5	108.6	112.2
June	87.9	87.0	94.2	97.7	91.0	92.8	80.2	84.9	106.5	109.5	89.9	92.9	102.8	105.5	109.7	117.7
July	84.8	80.8	94.4	98.0	92.1	94.3	77.9	82.4	113.8	117.4	91.9	94.0	102.3	105.4	108.5	108.3
August	85.0	83.5	94.6	95.9	90.5	89.6	85.2	88.3	112.4	113.2	94.9	98.4	100.8	101.9	103.3	108.3
September	86.7	86.0	97.1	99.6	89.9	89.7	98.9	105.8	104.6	102.3	97.4	103.5	101.9	107.7	106.1	108.6
October	87.9	88.5	97.2	97.4	88.6	89.2	106.5	110.2	92.8	91.3	98.1	102.3	102.6	103.5	94.1	95.5
November	87.8	87.6	95.2	97.2	91.2	94.2	95.6	98.9	84.7	84.9	96.2	97.5	102.1	104.0	84.0	85.6
December	89.4	91.7	95.6	100.1	96.5	103.0	93.8	101.8	81.3	82.8	93.4	95.9	100.5	102.1	78.3	82.7
1925—January	90.0	90.0	92.8	96.0	95.1	97.6	83.2	89.5	79.5	80.9	94.5	95.9	98.3	100.1	79.8	83.1
February	91.6	95.1	92.8	94.6	90.2	91.2	85.1	91.5	81.7	83.2	95.7	98.7	99.6	99.8	98.3	99.6
March	92.3	96.6	90.1	92.6	85.2	85.1	82.8	91.6	84.5	88.3	90.6	92.3	98.3	100.9	105.4	110.2
April	92.1	94.2	86.5	87.6	80.0	79.7	76.2	78.3	91.2	94.2	86.1	84.9	97.1	99.1	101.3	102.3
May	90.9	94.4	86.6	90.4	80.2	82.1	75.1	82.1	99.6	103.2	82.8	84.3	97.4	102.2	104.0	105.7
June	90.1	91.7	88.3	93.3	82.5	85.2	75.0	80.7	121.4	128.0	84.8	86.3	100.3	104.2	102.1	104.2

Month and year	Textiles and their products													
	Group index		Cotton goods		Hosiery and knit goods		Silk goods		Woolen and worsted goods		Carpets and rugs		Dyeing and finishing textiles	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	89.9	83.0	83.8	71.2	95.7	83.5	90.2	78.0	76.4	69.6	94.0	89.0	84.5	75.2
August	92.2	86.4	87.7	74.8	99.8	89.9	91.1	82.0	77.4	70.1	93.7	85.5	85.0	74.3
September	94.7	89.1	92.3	81.3	96.6	85.5	91.1	81.0	85.9	78.1	94.3	90.5	94.6	85.9
October	96.9	90.6	95.6	82.0	98.7	92.4	93.3	87.3	90.1	83.0	96.6	97.9	99.1	90.9
November	98.4	92.3	102.3	92.7	99.1	95.0	96.5	90.2	95.0	87.9	98.3	99.7	101.7	99.6
December	100.3	94.4	103.6	96.0	99.9	95.2	98.9	92.3	96.7	92.3	99.6	101.8	104.6	104.6
1923—January	102.3	98.6	104.9	97.6	99.7	92.1	98.5	91.0	98.7	93.2	100.7	100.2	103.7	101.4
February	103.7	102.3	105.3	97.8	100.9	98.1	100.7	96.9	100.1	94.9	99.0	95.0	102.4	101.9
March	105.3	106.2	106.5	99.9	102.5	103.0	102.4	101.1	101.2	96.5	99.9	97.5	103.3	103.8
April	104.1	102.6	106.2	103.0	103.1	105.7	102.7	101.9	102.3	98.1	99.5	95.0	103.9	104.6
May	102.8	104.9	106.1	110.1	103.0	107.8	102.3	106.3	102.5	109.0	99.6	102.8	102.6	108.7
June	100.9	102.3	104.3	105.3	101.8	104.1	100.7	104.6	101.5	107.5	99.7	102.4	98.6	100.3
July	98.0	98.6	96.1	96.4	97.8	94.0	99.1	98.6	100.4	102.6	100.2	98.3	98.9	96.2
August	97.2	98.0	93.9	97.9	98.2	95.0	99.5	100.0	99.4	97.5	100.1	99.0	93.1	87.6
September	97.6	97.7	95.1	101.4	97.2	95.7	99.4	101.4	97.9	99.1	99.7	102.0	94.6	93.1
October	96.4	98.7	92.2	94.0	98.2	100.2	99.0	102.6	98.1	101.4	100.4	105.0	99.1	100.1
November	95.5	93.9	93.7	94.1	99.2	101.4	98.0	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.7	104.6	98.9	98.4
December	95.9	96.2	95.7	102.5	98.4	103.0	97.8	97.6	98.5	100.8	100.5	98.2	100.8	103.9
1924—January	95.9	97.3	93.4	99.3	97.7	97.8	97.0	95.7	96.8	95.7	99.7	94.8	90.4	91.3
February	97.5	100.7	93.1	97.2	99.1	103.0	99.0	102.6	96.6	98.1	100.6	102.5	95.6	98.1
March	96.0	96.9	89.8	89.9	100.3	103.6	98.4	99.5	95.9	94.5	103.0	107.4	94.8	94.3
April	91.6	89.8	86.0	84.9	98.6	101.3	95.3	96.3	90.8	86.9	97.2	94.2	94.0	93.1
May	87.6	83.1	82.9	79.2	94.6	94.9	92.7	92.2	88.4	84.4	92.4	84.9	91.0	88.9
June	84.7	78.9	80.6	73.0	90.0	87.3	90.7	88.9	85.2	79.4	84.2	70.0	88.4	83.3
July	78.8	72.0	73.0	64.1	77.0	68.6	87.7	81.5	81.2	74.8	80.1	65.1	86.8	79.8
August	80.9	78.4	74.5	67.8	79.8	75.1	91.2	90.3	82.3	80.7	83.5	69.5	84.6	82.6
September	83.7	83.5	76.3	71.6	83.9	80.2	93.5	92.7	87.7	87.7	85.8	77.5	90.4	92.4
October	86.6	87.1	80.2	77.6	86.8	88.5	96.0	99.5	93.8	96.6	89.5	86.3	94.1	96.4
November	85.8	83.0	80.3	76.2	89.2	92.0	95.2	93.9	95.7	98.5	93.0	91.0	95.9	96.7
December	88.7	90.3	85.9	87.4	91.2	98.0	95.1	98.6	97.1	103.3	96.5	93.6	98.6	106.0
1925—January	89.9	91.8	87.3	87.4	92.4	96.4	96.1	98.8	95.1	99.8	97.2	97.6	99.9	106.0
February	92.2	96.1	88.2	88.2	96.5	104.1	98.6	105.6	94.0	97.2	97.7	97.3	101.8	107.9
March	92.4	97.0	87.8	88.8	98.4	107.5	100.4	109.5	91.9	92.6	98.5	98.7	102.8	110.1
April	91.4	91.1	87.9	88.1	98.9	104.8	100.9	108.1	90.6	88.9	98.8	96.1	103.0	105.5
May	88.9	87.8	86.4	85.9	98.4	106.4	101.7	110.1	87.8	86.6	97.7	95.3	100.6	102.3
June	87.8	84.8	84.7	80.4	97.6	103.1	102.7	105.2	87.0	83.1	94.3	89.8	95.6	94.4

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1922, TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Month and year	Textiles and their products—Continued								Iron and steel and their products			
	Clothing, men's		Shirts and collars		Clothing, women's		Millinery and lace goods		Group index		Iron and steel	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	103.8	102.3	100.4	91.4	97.4	99.8	86.4	81.1	78.6	61.9	87.4	60.4
August	99.2	98.9	97.8	89.7	104.0	110.9	93.6	91.3	78.6	67.1	86.4	68.8
September	99.2	97.2	97.7	87.5	104.3	110.3	98.2	98.2	82.5	72.7	84.8	74.0
October	98.2	90.6	97.4	89.4	103.5	111.5	99.9	96.3	86.3	78.7	88.7	81.2
November	95.8	88.1	99.1	90.2	94.9	96.7	95.4	90.7	89.5	83.8	90.8	87.7
December	101.0	96.3	101.1	98.3	92.6	87.7	100.3	94.5	92.5	88.8	93.2	90.3
1923—January	102.4	100.8	102.0	100.5	102.8	109.5	103.8	99.9	94.2	87.7	94.6	89.5
February	104.8	106.5	103.3	100.2	107.8	119.5	107.7	102.9	97.3	93.0	97.3	94.7
March	106.7	111.4	103.6	105.1	111.2	125.1	109.5	114.8	99.9	97.2	99.0	97.1
April	99.6	97.9	104.0	106.5	107.4	107.0	108.0	109.5	101.0	98.7	99.3	94.6
May	98.8	100.8	102.0	105.4	99.8	93.0	103.3	103.6	102.3	105.8	101.2	107.0
June	101.1	107.9	100.2	102.4	93.0	85.7	96.9	99.4	103.9	107.5	103.8	108.6
July	101.2	105.8	99.1	100.0	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.8	102.4	99.8	100.7	93.7
August	100.8	100.2	94.4	88.3	98.5	101.9	99.2	98.5	102.3	102.4	103.3	104.0
September	100.4	96.4	96.0	96.1	101.9	90.9	98.9	100.5	101.8	102.1	102.4	101.6
October	97.4	94.9	98.6	103.9	99.9	104.2	95.7	95.1	100.2	104.3	102.1	106.7
November	93.1	88.2	98.7	94.9	91.5	86.5	89.3	87.1	98.1	100.8	100.2	103.8
December	93.7	89.2	98.1	96.6	89.4	81.0	90.8	91.8	94.5	98.5	96.3	98.7
1924—January	98.8	98.3	96.5	93.9	98.4	97.5	93.1	97.4	92.8	92.8	99.0	100.2
February	101.8	101.5	95.4	94.6	103.8	107.6	95.5	99.4	94.1	98.1	103.7	110.8
March	98.1	96.2	94.8	94.8	104.2	106.5	93.4	97.7	94.6	99.5	106.3	113.3
April	86.9	80.2	92.0	93.0	99.9	96.6	91.2	94.8	93.9	97.9	105.6	110.3
May	84.2	77.3	88.0	87.8	88.8	78.9	87.7	87.3	88.9	91.2	96.3	99.0
June	91.3	88.8	83.0	79.7	76.7	67.8	82.1	78.9	85.1	82.1	89.6	82.3
July	90.3	88.1	76.4	72.1	71.3	61.2	81.2	78.2	80.4	72.5	84.4	71.7
August	89.3	87.4	69.7	63.1	81.9	85.1	82.3	77.3	78.9	75.6	82.1	79.4
September	87.6	85.7	77.0	75.6	85.6	93.6	87.7	91.8	79.9	77.1	84.6	82.0
October	86.2	81.4	80.0	79.6	88.1	93.7	85.6	84.2	81.2	81.5	88.1	88.8
November	82.2	72.2	80.5	80.1	81.3	76.6	81.9	82.8	81.7	81.9	88.5	89.7
December	84.2	80.2	82.1	84.8	83.9	82.7	83.2	85.1	84.5	88.5	93.5	98.9
1925—January	86.5	83.4	82.5	81.9	85.7	90.9	88.6	93.6	86.2	89.7	98.2	103.9
February	90.6	91.0	85.6	87.4	90.9	102.1	92.8	96.6	88.2	93.1	100.0	105.3
March	89.0	90.0	86.4	90.8	93.0	104.8	94.8	102.4	88.8	94.0	100.6	105.8
April	84.3	75.2	87.8	89.9	88.9	89.4	93.4	99.3	88.0	91.2	98.4	102.9
May	80.6	73.0	88.4	92.4	81.0	76.6	86.5	90.1	87.3	91.7	96.2	100.9
June	86.5	82.9	86.9	86.6	74.9	69.6	82.4	84.7	86.6	88.7	93.5	94.5

Month and year	Iron and steel and their products—Continued											
	Structural ironwork		Foundry and machine-shop products		Hardware		Machine tools		Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus		Stoves	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July			71.6	61.7	85.5	68.3					87.4	78.1
August			72.1	64.0	87.8	72.3					94.8	88.4
September			79.4	70.0	88.5	76.2					103.7	93.5
October			83.5	75.1	90.8	79.7					103.2	98.8
November			87.4	79.3	93.8	84.8					105.7	100.9
December			91.3	86.6	97.1	88.7					105.7	102.4
1923—January			93.4	85.6	97.9	86.4					101.3	95.5
February			97.1	90.9	99.5	93.7					102.9	100.8
March			100.4	96.7	101.2	96.5					105.3	107.7
April			102.3	101.9	102.8	97.3					104.1	106.3
May	95.4	96.5	102.9	105.5	100.7	102.8	110.0	108.0	102.8	104.8	103.3	106.3
June	100.3	101.9	103.9	107.3	101.0	104.2	109.0	110.0	102.6	104.4	102.9	104.9
July	97.8	100.5	104.5	105.5	102.1	100.0	106.2	103.5	101.9	100.7	94.3	87.1
August	104.1	101.7	104.0	103.8	101.8	103.4	81.7	83.1	102.2	95.7	94.6	89.3
September	103.5	99.7	102.3	103.3	100.0	102.7	100.8	100.4	101.4	99.8	97.7	97.9
October	102.0	103.0	99.1	102.8	99.7	106.6	100.3	100.2	100.1	101.9	99.0	102.3
November	100.2	99.8	96.7	98.7	96.5	103.3	96.0	96.1	96.1	96.5	99.3	101.3
December	96.7	96.9	93.4	98.1	96.8	103.4	96.0	98.8	92.9	96.3	95.3	100.8
1924—January	94.5	92.5	88.8	86.6	97.7	102.0	92.5	94.6	94.7	94.6	80.2	77.6
February	94.5	95.1	87.3	86.7	100.4	104.9	94.0	97.0	96.4	102.5	92.5	97.2
March	92.2	92.8	87.1	87.2	98.4	106.4	94.1	97.4	99.3	107.1	92.5	101.1
April	91.2	93.6	86.2	86.8	98.4	103.3	91.5	95.4	101.2	106.9	89.8	96.9
May	91.9	93.3	82.6	82.8	95.1	100.5	87.9	91.5	98.8	104.2	89.0	93.1
June	92.0	95.6	80.4	78.6	91.6	92.1	85.3	87.6	96.9	99.8	86.6	87.5
July	91.5	89.4	76.7	70.6	85.0	80.7	78.8	75.7	93.5	92.7	71.5	66.4
August	91.9	92.1	75.4	70.6	83.1	79.4	68.2	65.4	94.4	93.4	81.3	77.3
September	91.6	90.6	74.5	70.0	86.1	83.1	76.8	73.9	94.8	96.3	85.5	87.0
October	87.3	90.6	74.7	72.6	88.1	88.8	76.7	76.0	95.0	99.8	90.2	96.6
November	85.5	84.7	75.6	73.8	89.1	92.0	77.8	78.1	92.9	84.7	89.5	91.0
December	87.9	92.2	78.0	79.1	90.1	93.3	79.8	84.2	87.2	85.9	86.8	92.7
1925—January	87.7	88.5	78.4	78.2	91.1	94.7	82.2	86.2	93.4	96.2	75.3	71.2
February	87.9	93.0	80.2	82.2	92.3	98.7	83.5	88.6	95.4	103.1	87.3	90.7
March	88.4	93.7	81.0	83.6	92.9	99.2	82.9	87.7	95.4	102.7	87.5	91.8
April	88.5	92.6	81.3	81.8	92.2	92.4	83.1	88.2	94.4	94.1	81.7	79.7
May	90.7	98.7	81.0	83.0	91.8	98.0	83.7	90.0	93.9	97.0	82.9	85.6
June	92.8	100.6	81.3	82.2	91.3	94.4	85.1	91.7	93.8	93.2	83.3	83.8

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1922, TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Month and year	Lumber and its products								Leather and its products					
	Group index		Lumber, sawmills		Lumber, millwork		Furniture		Group index		Leather		Boots and shoes	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	96.6	84.2	99.4	84.2	96.7	91.8	88.2	79.2	94.3	88.0	94.9	81.7	93.6	90.5
August	97.2	88.7	99.2	89.3	98.6	93.2	89.6	83.9	97.3	93.6	98.1	86.2	97.3	96.6
September	96.3	88.1	97.5	88.4	95.0	91.4	90.7	84.7	98.5	94.7	100.2	87.3	98.2	97.6
October	96.2	89.9	97.0	89.0	95.5	94.0	94.0	90.1	98.5	94.8	99.7	92.2	97.8	95.9
November	95.5	90.4	95.2	88.0	96.3	93.9	97.4	96.5	100.0	97.5	102.5	95.7	99.1	98.2
December	94.6	89.5	93.0	85.7	95.1	93.4	100.1	100.3	101.5	102.8	103.2	97.9	101.0	104.8
1923—January	94.4	86.6	93.0	83.7	95.3	88.5	99.4	95.3	104.3	103.9	105.0	97.4	103.9	106.5
February	96.3	89.1	95.4	86.3	96.4	90.4	101.0	98.1	105.3	105.9	106.5	101.0	104.8	107.9
March	97.4	93.3	96.2	90.9	99.0	94.6	101.4	100.7	105.3	108.2	105.5	102.6	104.8	110.5
April	99.6	97.7	98.5	96.1	100.7	100.9	100.7	101.0	103.3	105.1	103.9	101.5	102.5	106.5
May	100.8	102.2	100.6	102.5	101.3	103.1	100.0	100.7	100.0	103.6	99.9	103.0	100.4	103.8
June	102.2	105.3	103.5	107.1	103.1	105.6	98.8	98.9	97.5	99.4	99.3	101.8	97.1	98.5
July	102.9	104.3	104.3	106.4	103.3	103.4	99.0	97.8	96.9	93.5	98.7	98.7	95.1	91.4
August	102.4	103.6	103.5	105.7	102.6	101.7	100.1	97.8	98.5	97.1	97.4	97.0	99.5	97.2
September	102.5	104.1	103.7	106.0	100.0	101.0	99.0	99.3	98.3	97.0	96.4	97.9	99.2	96.7
October	101.2	105.4	102.3	106.2	99.3	103.2	100.4	104.1	97.5	96.6	96.1	100.6	98.3	95.0
November	100.8	105.5	101.0	106.2	99.2	103.5	100.7	104.2	97.8	97.7	96.9	99.6	97.9	91.3
December	98.4	103.0	98.0	103.1	99.8	104.2	99.2	102.1	96.3	95.9	94.4	98.9	96.6	94.7
1924—January	94.9	93.8	94.3	93.0	98.3	97.3	96.1	94.1	96.5	96.1	94.7	98.0	96.9	95.3
February	97.2	100.2	96.0	99.0	101.3	103.6	98.6	102.0	96.5	97.1	95.1	99.4	97.4	96.2
March	96.8	100.8	95.3	99.8	102.6	106.2	98.7	100.9	97.0	96.1	94.3	97.5	97.9	95.5
April	97.9	101.9	96.7	101.3	104.1	108.7	96.8	99.3	91.5	87.8	90.5	92.4	92.4	86.0
May	97.0	101.0	97.3	101.9	102.6	107.1	93.3	93.7	87.5	83.0	86.1	86.6	88.3	81.6
June	94.6	98.9	94.7	100.4	100.5	106.3	89.4	89.1	83.0	79.1	83.5	85.0	83.1	76.8
July	93.7	91.9	93.2	93.3	97.8	99.4	87.9	82.2	83.2	77.6	81.1	78.3	83.9	77.3
August	92.6	93.1	92.7	92.5	97.8	101.9	89.1	89.6	87.3	86.8	82.0	81.9	89.0	88.7
September	93.4	95.6	92.7	95.4	98.1	99.1	92.7	94.0	90.6	91.2	86.4	84.6	92.0	93.9
October	94.1	97.6	92.8	95.5	98.0	102.6	96.3	101.5	91.8	91.3	87.5	88.5	93.2	93.2
November	93.3	95.8	91.2	93.5	96.6	98.4	98.1	102.3	91.4	84.8	88.7	88.4	92.3	83.3
December	92.7	96.7	89.3	92.9	98.3	101.4	100.8	107.0	90.8	88.3	90.4	92.8	90.9	86.5
1925—January	91.9	90.1	88.5	86.0	97.6	98.0	100.0	99.2	93.8	91.5	91.5	92.9	94.5	91.0
February	93.3	96.4	89.7	92.6	99.5	103.8	101.7	104.6	95.4	95.8	92.7	96.7	96.3	95.4
March	92.5	97.9	88.5	94.6	99.9	103.7	101.6	105.7	95.4	96.0	92.6	96.5	96.3	95.8
April	93.7	97.3	90.8	95.3	101.7	105.3	98.8	99.2	91.7	87.9	90.2	89.1	92.2	87.4
May	93.3	98.4	91.5	97.6	100.2	106.6	95.0	96.0	89.6	87.0	87.9	89.7	90.1	85.9
June	93.7	100.2	92.9	101.0	99.9	107.3	92.7	93.0	85.9	82.3	87.6	87 3	85.3	80.3

Month and year	Paper and printing										Chemicals and allied products			
	Group index		Paper and pulp		Paper boxes		Printing, book and job		Printing, newspapers		Group index		Chemicals	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	92.9	87.7	90.3	81.8	84.6	83.4	96.8	92.9	94.9	89.5	87.7	84.7	83.9	73.8
August	92.7	88.4	90.3	84.8	88.4	85.0	94.5	90.9	95.0	90.3	91.5	88.0	86.6	78.9
September	94.2	91.5	91.0	85.3	90.8	89.1	97.0	96.9	95.7	92.9	92.4	90.2	89.0	81.0
October	95.5	93.9	94.7	91.4	94.5	93.9	95.9	95.6	96.5	94.7	93.2	91.8	93.2	88.3
November	96.4	94.4	95.7	92.4	96.7	94.5	95.3	94.5	97.8	96.1	95.8	89.8	96.4	89.8
December	98.9	97.7	96.5	93.1	97.6	97.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.7	94.7	93.1	96.6	93.2
1923—January	97.8	95.8	95.6	93.1	93.9	90.1	100.0	99.1	99.3	96.7	97.7	92.9	99.8	92.6
February	98.1	96.7	97.1	95.4	94.5	91.2	100.3	99.3	98.6	97.1	101.8	94.7	101.8	94.4
March	100.3	99.9	102.3	101.1	98.2	96.9	100.6	100.9	99.1	98.7	105.5	100.5	102.9	97.9
April	100.4	100.7	104.0	103.4	97.3	98.1	100.0	100.1	98.7	99.6	103.9	102.9	98.6	98.5
May	99.8	101.6	102.9	105.6	96.8	98.9	97.6	99.3	100.2	101.0	101.7	103.4	101.9	102.5
June	100.2	101.4	103.6	105.7	98.4	100.8	98.8	98.5	99.5	100.3	99.0	101.4	101.0	100.8
July	99.7	100.3	101.1	102.5	99.6	100.6	99.7	99.7	98.3	98.6	98.1	102.8	98.4	100.0
August	99.5	96.8	101.7	100.6	100.9	99.4	98.5	92.5	98.3	96.8	98.9	99.1	98.1	98.5
September	100.1	99.4	98.7	98.9	102.7	102.0	99.7	99.6	99.9	98.9	99.7	101.8	98.0	99.5
October	100.8	101.8	97.9	98.4	106.4	106.7	100.3	102.7	101.7	102.7	99.3	103.2	98.5	105.6
November	101.6	101.7	97.2	97.0	107.0	107.5	101.5	102.6	103.1	103.5	98.4	98.7	100.3	105.1
December	101.8	103.9	97.8	98.4	104.3	107.9	103.2	105.6	103.5	106.2	97.4	98.5	100.6	104.5
1924—January	101.5	103.2	96.5	96.9	100.1	101.6	104.2	108.4	103.8	104.4	96.7	94.8	99.7	101.3
February	100.9	103.6	97.4	101.1	99.9	102.1	102.8	105.4	103.4	104.8	98.6	97.1	99.5	102.7
March	101.2	104.2	96.8	101.2	100.5	105.1	102.8	105.2	103.7	105.9	102.5	101.4	98.4	103.5
April	100.8	103.9	96.6	99.6	99.2	102.7	100.8	104.4	104.7	107.7	101.0	100.1	96.9	101.8
May	100.0	102.7	95.9	98.2	95.4	99.1	101.3	103.5	104.5	107.1	92.1	94.3	92.9	97.6
June	99.4	101.0	94.9	95.2	95.2	97.6	100.8	101.7	103.6	106.8	84.6	88.6	85.6	89.7
July	97.5	96.7	91.2	88.3	93.1	91.8	100.0	98.0	102.8	104.7	83.7	85.5	84.9	87.0
August	97.5	97.1	91.2	91.7	96.1	96.4	99.0	97.7	102.5	101.9	84.3	87.1	85.1	89.0
September	99.8	101.2	92.0	94.2	100.5	104.1	102.0	102.4	104.7	105.7	88.0	89.0	86.6	90.2
October	100.5	103.3	93.1	98.4	104.6	108.5	101.9	103.3	104.2	106.4	88.7	90.0	89.0	94.4
November	101.1	103.4	93.1	97.1	104.7	109.2	102.5	103.5	105.5	107.6	89.0	92.2	89.9	94.6
December	101.7	106.1	92.6	99.2	102.5	108.2	105.3	108.0	106.2	110.2	90.2	91.9	91.7	97.2
1925—January	100.9	104.7	92.4	98.4	98.5	103.0	105.6	109.1	105.2	106.7	90.5	90.9	91.6	96.1
February	100.8	104.4	94.2	100.7	99.8	102.2	103.7	106.1	104.5	107.0	92.3	94.0	92.5	98.7
March	101.5	106.0	96.6	103.0	98.4	103.5	103.4	107.9	105.6	107.6	99.0	100.3	93.5	100.5
April	100.6	104.2	96.3	101.2	98.1	100.7	101.1	103.3	105.2	109.1	101.8	98.7	93.4	96.6
May	99.7	103.7	95.1	98.9	96.5	101.1	99.5	103.2	105.7	109.5	89.0	93.9	90.7	97.4
June	99.4	102.6	93.3	96.4	95.5	99.4	99.6	102.8	106.8	109.2	87.1	91.0	90.3	94.8

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1922, TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Month and year	Chemicals and allied products—Continued				Stone, clay, and glass products									
	Fertilizers		Petroleum refining		Group index		Cement		Brick, tile, and terra cotta		Pottery		Glass	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	94.3	80.7	90.3	97.6	99.5	84.2	----------	----------	101.7	86.0	115.8	109.4	91.3	74.1
August	109.3	100.5	89.8	94.5	99.6	87.3	----------	----------	101.8	86.8	120.4	119.7	90.3	76.7
September	108.5	103.7	89.6	96.4	99.5	87.3	----------	----------	100.2	86.4	121.7	117.0	90.9	77.9
October	101.1	92.0	90.5	95.5	95.4	85.7	----------	----------	98.6	86.0	84.1	75.7	96.3	88.8
November	98.7	87.5	93.5	90.5	91.8	84.0	----------	----------	95.5	85.5	51.9	43.9	101.8	96.4
December	87.4	80.6	95.3	96.4	92.0	86.3	----------	----------	91.4	81.7	67.4	55.2	102.3	100.9
1923—January	96.9	88.0	94.8	94.5	92.0	85.7	----------	----------	84.4	74.3	92.3	85.3	100.3	95.9
February	113.6	96.1	96.0	94.6	93.4	86.5	----------	----------	83.9	73.2	94.9	91.0	102.0	96.8
March	130.0	114.8	97.9	99.4	96.5	92.0	----------	----------	90.7	84.1	96.5	91.5	101.8	99.2
April	120.6	117.8	102.7	103.6	100.8	99.5	94.7	90.9	101.7	98.2	97.4	98.3	102.7	104.3
May	88.7	96.1	106.7	106.5	104.1	104.9	97.7	94.8	106.0	109.3	99.5	100.0	106.2	106.5
June	75.6	84.6	105.5	106.8	105.2	105.7	99.1	97.2	107.9	111.6	100.8	99.1	106.1	106.0
July	83.0	95.0	104.8	108.0	102.8	99.6	102.0	99.6	109.3	109.9	96.9	92.0	98.6	93.1
August	90.4	92.7	103.6	101.6	102.1	103.2	101.2	102.9	109.3	112.2	103.8	103.9	94.6	95.2
September	102.3	109.5	101.1	102.2	101.9	103.5	101.7	104.5	107.6	111.6	104.3	105.0	94.7	95.4
October	102.8	104.9	98.0	100.0	101.2	106.4	101.0	104.9	104.4	111.1	104.9	109.9	96.8	101.7
November	99.4	99.1	95.5	91.7	100.0	105.4	102.0	103.8	99.6	105.3	103.5	111.0	98.3	104.1
December	95.9	101.5	93.3	91.1	98.2	102.4	100.5	101.4	95.2	99.1	105.5	113.0	97.7	102.0
1924—January	97.3	99.1	92.5	86.5	93.5	96.6	98.5	96.3	89.1	91.1	105.7	111.3	92.0	96.5
February	109.6	103.4	93.1	89.3	94.8	101.4	97.5	100.2	87.5	92.0	106.8	118.0	96.2	104.6
March	137.9	128.1	93.1	91.7	99.1	105.2	99.0	102.5	94.1	98.1	111.1	121.6	99.9	107.0
April	129.1	124.9	93.8	91.3	102.1	108.5	100.8	105.6	102.1	108.3	111.8	121.4	99.3	105.3
May	84.7	86.8	93.8	92.8	102.3	108.2	102.7	105.2	105.8	114.4	108.8	119.2	96.0	100.0
June	59.3	65.4	93.8	93.9	99.4	106.0	101.8	109.9	105.0	114.2	108.0	112.8	90.5	94.9
July	57.4	63.2	93.7	90.1	93.7	94.1	102.1	104.2	102.3	107.4	91.4	83.4	83.2	82.2
August	62.7	68.0	92.6	90.3	95.9	98.1	102.2	106.6	102.9	108.2	111.1	108.2	81.4	82.6
Sepremper	86.0	88.3	90.8	87.8	95.0	97.6	100.7	106.2	99.6	103.0	110.9	109.6	82.8	85.6
October	85.8	87.8	89.6	85.8	95.3	101.2	98.9	104.8	98.3	105.2	108.0	111.0	86.7	93.0
November	85.2	87.5	89.5	90.8	94.8	98.8	99.2	102.2	96.2	101.5	107.5	100.3	87.5	94.6
December	88.1	89.6	89.2	86.8	94.3	100.3	95.4	99.4	94.1	99.8	108.5	114.0	89.1	96.4
1925—January	91.0	90.9	88.8	85.2	90.1	92.0	89.8	84.5	86.9	87.0	104.1	107.8	88.2	93.8
February	98.0	92.9	89.6	89.2	91.6	98.0	87.4	89.8	86.7	90.5	110.3	118.3	91.1	100.9
March	137.4	128.3	89.4	92.2	95.5	101.9	90.9	94.4	94.5	98.4	110.0	119.2	92.7	101.8
April	153.0	141.9	90.6	88.9	99.7	104.9	96.4	98.7	102.0	106.6	111.8	116.9	94.1	101.7
May	78.9	82.9	91.1	93.2	100.4	106.9	98.8	102.7	106.6	113.0	109.5	116.0	91.6	99.9
June	62.3	67.2	93.7	93.5	100.7	106.0	100.7	105.5	106.8	113.1	107.8	110.7	92.0	98.3

Month and year	Metal products, other than iron and steel				Tobacco products					
	Group index		Stamped and enameled ware		Group index		Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff		Cigar and cigarettes	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	86.0	70.2	66.0	70.2	105.6	105.2	109.8	106.3	104.8	105.1
August	86.2	88.0	86.2	88.0	104.0	104.0	104.1	99.3	104.1	104.5
September	89.5	90.2	89.5	90.2	106.5	106.8	110.3	94.4	106.4	108.3
October	93.5	95.9	93.5	95.9	108.0	107.7	107.8	101.8	108.0	108.4
November	100.5	102.0	100.5	102.0	106.9	112.2	106.0	99.6	107.0	113.7
December	99.1	102.4	99.1	102.4	106.2	111.2	99.8	98.4	107.0	112.7
1923—January	104.9	103.6	104.9	103.6	103.0	104.3	103.0	104.2	102.7	104.3
February	106.9	106.5	106.9	106.5	102.1	100.0	102.9	97.5	102.0	100.3
March	110.6	114.8	110.6	114.8	103.1	103.5	95.8	93.5	103.9	104.7
April	109.3	113.2	109.3	113.2	99.5	98.9	95.9	95.5	100.4	99.3
May	107.0	111.9	107.0	111.9	100.2	97.7	101.6	100.5	99.6	97.4
June	102.8	107.7	102.8	107.7	100.2	100.4	102.0	100.6	99.5	100.4
July	100.7	97.5	100.7	97.5	97.8	96.6	103.6	104.2	96.7	95.7
August	93.0	90.5	93.0	90.5	94.5	87.2	97.7	96.0	93.9	86.2
September	91.8	86.5	91.8	86.5	99.0	97.0	98.6	98.4	99.1	96.8
October	92.1	89.2	92.1	89.2	100.2	104.0	101.9	106.6	100.0	103.7
November	89.1	88.1	89.1	88.1	101.0	104.0	101.4	102.3	101.3	104.2
December	92.0	90.3	92.0	90.3	100.4	106.4	95.8	100.7	100.8	107.1
1924—January	94.0	87.5	94.0	87.5	96.0	99.5	103.8	106.5	95.5	98.7
February	101.9	102.2	101.9	102.2	97.4	98.6	107.8	114.2	95.8	96.8
March	105.4	106.9	105.4	106.9	95.4	98.0	106.1	110.9	94.5	96.5
April	100.0	100.7	100.0	100.7	92.5	89.9	104.4	98.5	91.0	88.9
May	94.0	89.0	94.0	89.0	92.2	92.3	100.6	95.3	91.2	91.9
June	86.8	78.6	86.8	78.6	92.2	95.4	94.2	95.9	91.7	95.3
July	81.3	71.3	81.3	71.3	93.1	92.9	97.2	92.6	92.6	92.9
August	81.0	71.9	81.0	71.9	92.5	92.7	94.8	96.7	92.2	92.2
September	79.2	73.7	79.2	73.7	94.9	96.6	98.4	103.2	94.5	95.8
October	85.1	77.2	85.1	77.2	88.3	87.9	98.2	101.0	87.0	86.4
November	84.9	79.9	84.9	79.9	97.0	100.3	97.4	94.3	97.0	101.0
December	87.1	84.1	87.1	84.1	96.3	102.5	95.3	103.8	96.4	102.3
1925—January	87.0	79.6	87.0	79.6	91.9	95.8	93.7	104.3	91.7	94.8
February	90.9	88.1	90.9	88.1	92.8	89.3	99.3	106.3	92.0	87.3
March	95.0	94.5	95.0	94.5	93.6	90.4	93.2	98.3	93.6	89.5
April	92.9	91.8	92.9	91.8	86.4	76.1	89.3	92.0	86.0	74.2
May	91.8	90.1	91.8	90.1	91.9	92.8	90.3	97.3	92.1	92.3
June	91.9	89.8	91.9	89.8	90.6	92.3	88.9	98.0	90.8	91.6

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1922, TO JUNE, 1925—Continued

Month and year	Vehicles for land transportation									
	Group index		Automobiles		Carriages and wagons		Car building and repairing, electric-railroad		Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	77.0	60.2	86.5	78.9	96.6	90.7			70.2	47.4
August	75.3	70.3	86.9	86.0	98.7	94.7			66.8	59.6
September	81.2	75.7	87.3	81.1	96.7	91.5			77.3	71.9
October	85.9	82.1	82.1	81.9	96.3	95.8			87.9	81.9
November	89.6	89.5	80.9	83.7	93.8	92.3			94.9	93.2
December	92.9	90.6	83.1	80.6	97.5	96.6			98.9	96.9
1923—January	95.6	86.5	86.6	75.6	99.6	96.0			100.7	93.2
February	96.6	92.3	94.5	91.3	103.7	101.6			98.2	92.7
March	99.8	99.2	98.7	99.7	107.2	103.4			99.9	98.7
April	100.2	101.2	103.0	104.9	113.0	115.5			98.4	98.4
May	101.2	104.0	104.4	106.8	111.9	117.7			99.2	101.9
June	102.6	103.6	103.9	101.3	109.0	112.8	93.6	95.2	102.0	105.4
July	100.9	100.3	100.6	98.7	101.9	100.0	98.5	96.0	101.2	101.6
August	101.8	102.7	99.7	101.4	99.6	99.4	100.7	100.0	103.0	103.7
September	101.5	99.8	100.9	98.5	93.5	91.9	102.9	99.7	101.5	100.9
October	101.7	107.0	102.5	109.7	85.8	86.3	102.0	102.7	101.9	106.0
November	100.9	105.1	103.0	109.6	87.1	85.7	102.5	104.4	99.9	102.8
December	97.1	97.9	102.4	102.6	87.8	89.8	99.9	102.0	94.1	94.8
1924—January	95.6	87.2	107.2	92.0	81.1	85.1	92.2	92.4	89.1	83.8
February	95.6	87.2	109.5	115.0	87.3	97.0	89.8	90.1	86.5	86.2
March	95.9	96.5	111.6	113.3	94.6	101.3	89.1	90.3	85.9	86.0
April	94.6	96.7	106.9	109.6	93.2	101.7	88.6	88.8	86.7	88.8
May	90.2	91.0	96.8	97.3	85.8	96.0	88.9	88.5	86.3	87.0
June	85.3	84.4	86.5	80.3	77.8	83.1	88.4	88.5	84.9	86.9
July	83.6	77.3	82.4	73.4	76.4	76.4	87.8	83.8	84.4	79.4
August	83.7	81.0	83.6	79.0	73.7	75.5	87.5	87.9	83.8	82.1
September	84.2	81.6	84.2	82.1	79.1	83.5	87.2	86.7	84.1	80.9
October	85.3	86.8	85.4	85.8	83.4	85.4	88.8	88.2	85.1	87.4
November	84.2	83.8	83.5	81.8	85.5	82.0	88.5	89.6	84.4	84.8
December	85.4	86.1	86.0	84.1	83.8	85.0	87.5	90.7	84.9	87.2
1925—January	86.4	78.9	89.9	73.4	76.5	77.5	85.8	87.5	84.6	82.0
February	87.3	92.3	91.1	97.0	82.6	87.3	86.9	90.7	85.1	89.5
March	89.9	95.6	97.6	105.0	88.6	96.3	89.2	94.0	85.1	89.7
April	92.4	96.8	105.5	114.7	94.9	99.8	89.3	92.7	84.1	85.4
May	92.3	96.8	111.4	120.3	91.0	92.1	89.1	92.5	80.4	82.1
June	90.3	92.6	106.5	111.1	83.9	86.2	89.6	91.6	80.2	81.0

Month and year	Miscellaneous industries													
	Group index		Agricultural implements		Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies		Pianos and organs		Rubber boots and shoes		Automobile tires		Shipbuilding, steel	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1922—July	82.3	71.5	81.6	67.0	79.7	67.7	80.5	74.6	----------	----------	104.5	91.6	76.4	67.8
August	87.1	78.0	83.1	71.8	82.5	72.1	83.7	76.9	----------	----------	106.1	97.9	84.1	75.7
September	88.9	79.1	79.4	65.3	84.3	73.0	86.4	78.7	----------	----------	104.7	98.2	88.0	77.9
October	90.4	80.6	81.5	68.3	85.4	76.8	90.2	90.1	----------	----------	104.9	96.8	89.5	78.6
November	92.4	87.2	86.6	76.6	88.3	80.7	93.9	95.2	----------	----------	105.7	97.7	91.4	88.0
December	97.8	94.7	99.5	90.7	91.3	84.7	95.8	96.4	----------	----------	109.1	103.3	98.4	97.0
1923—January	100.2	92.6	97.3	90.5	93.1	84.4	95.2	87.5	----------	----------	112.6	105.7	100.5	92.9
February	102.2	95.6	109.2	104.2	95.5	87.6	96.0	92.4	----------	----------	118.0	115.1	100.4	92.5
March	107.1	105.0	113.9	112.5	98.5	93.8	98.8	97.2	----------	----------	119.0	121.4	107.5	104.6
April	106.8	108.0	113.6	113.7	99.9	97.7	98.4	100.0	105.6	99.9	117.4	125.4	107.4	107.6
May	105.2	112.2	111.2	114.6	99.9	102.0	97.9	98.9	108.4	104.3	115.6	121.7	104.0	114.7
June	104.0	110.1	106.2	105.8	99.4	103.5	98.6	99.2	108.0	107.4	108.7	114.1	104.6	113.0
July	100.5	99.1	98.5	96.7	100.9	101.6	99.8	93.5	104.8	97.0	97.5	92.1	101.0	100.8
August	95.6	91.2	94.1	93.6	100.7	102.7	100.8	95.0	98.1	91.0	84.2	81.7	96.2	88.5
September	93.5	95.1	89.8	89.4	102.4	102.7	103.1	102.9	92.3	99.2	80.1	78.5	93.2	96.6
October	94.1	94.7	86.9	89.4	102.5	106.0	102.8	110.2	93.1	101.4	78.8	77.1	94.8	94.3
November	95.6	100.3	88.9	92.9	104.0	108.3	104.2	110.8	95.4	100.7	81.1	80.3	96.4	102.9
December	95.4	96.2	90.4	96.7	103.5	109.8	104.7	112.6	94.4	99.2	86.9	86.9	93.9	91.8
1924—January	95.1	96.1	93.8	98.9	102.6	107.7	104.2	103.8	89.6	90.2	90.3	91.3	91.6	92.0
February	96.6	100.7	95.7	102.2	101.6	108.1	102.2	105.9	85.6	80.3	93.6	98.0	95.0	98.9
March	95.7	99.2	96.0	102.8	102.1	108.4	101.5	104.8	79.9	75.6	95.5	99.1	93.4	95.7
April	93.8	98.8	89.4	94.6	100.9	107.1	97.4	100.3	76.6	71.7	95.3	100.0	91.3	96.7
May	87.6	95.0	80.6	87.6	96.1	101.7	88.8	89.6	74.6	72.2	94.8	99.5	82.1	93.3
June	84.8	86.1	70.5	74.3	91.4	97.2	85.1	85.6	71.1	69.4	92.3	92.3	81.8	81.8
July	81.7	83.5	64.7	63.7	87.2	88.4	80.9	84.7	62.6	65.7	90.0	88.4	80.0	83.4
August	80.2	82.3	66.8	67.9	87.4	87.7	90.1	94.3	44.3	44.2	98.2	97.7	74.2	78.6
September	82.2	84.5	68.5	69.2	88.5	89.6	92.6	103.0	52.8	52.2	107.3	110.6	73.7	77.4
October	83.8	83.8	73.5	75.2	89.9	92.4	95.8	108.9	53.7	56.2	106.1	111.4	76.0	73.3
November	84.8	87.4	77.9	79.7	88.6	89.9	99.0	119.3	79.0	88.1	101.7	104.3	77.2	80.7
December	87.2	90.4	83.8	89.8	89.5	93.7	101.4	121.1	81.0	91.8	102.9	105.6	80.4	82.9
1925—January	89.9	91.9	85.4	88.5	89.9	93.0	99.0	104.7	84.5	95.0	102.9	103.0	86.0	87.7
February	92.1	96.1	90.4	97.9	90.0	94.8	97.6	104.2	88.2	96.7	106.1	109.8	88.7	92.1
March	93.2	98.1	93.6	102.6	89.6	94.4	97.2	106.3	86.4	93.5	107.9	112.7	90.5	94.4
April	94.3	97.0	94.4	103.4	90.1	92.6	95.4	98.8	84.7	90.5	110.3	115.2	92.2	93.2
May	93.0	99.1	91.9	101.1	88.3	94.1	92.2	100.0	82.2	90.1	115.9	121.7	89.2	94.9
June	90.9	92.8	88.7	96.3	86.6	91.1	91.9	99.9	81.1	88.9	117.7	118.6	85.5	85.4

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, May, 1924, and April and May, 1925

THE following table shows the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in May, 1925, in comparison with employment and earnings in April, 1925, and May, 1924.

The figures are for Class I roads; that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 a year and over.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN MAY, 1925, WITH THOSE OF APRIL, 1925, AND MAY, 1924

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups; the grand totals will be found on pp. 107 and 110]

Month and year	Professional, clerical and general			Maintenance of way and structures		
	Clerks	Stenographers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
May, 1924	168,748	25,188	283,012	65,297	220,922	417,826
April, 1925	166,551	25,145	281,266	52,854	199,939	379,377
May, 1925	166,289	25,066	281,175	63,911	215,220	409,787
	Total earnings					
May, 1924	$21,695,226	$3,064,557	$38,294,444	$5,003,331	$16,312,972	$38,084,535
April, 1925	21,322,264	3,074,321	38,062,895	4,005,634	14,567,280	34,810,231
May, 1925	21,243,070	3,036,309	37,983,436	4,872,026	15,615,974	37,099,264

Month and year	Maintenance of equipment and stores					
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled trades helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
May, 1924	115,911	62,561	115,595	45,596	58,952	528,261
April, 1925	116,216	62,178	115,363	43,698	59,571	527,423
May, 1925	113,813	61,064	113,616	43,051	58,686	518,886
	Total earnings					
May, 1924	$16,640,905	$9,587,781	$12,365,168	$4,378,012	$4,834,214	$67,495,687
April, 1925	16,604,395	9,553,178	12,358,278	4,069,615	4,804,514	67,247,877
May, 1925	16,258,090	9,340,321	12,076,903	4,107,741	4,684,120	66,070,474

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN MAY, 1925, WITH THOSE OF APRIL, 1925, AND MAY, 1924—Continued

Month and year	Transportation other than train, engine, and yard					Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)
	Station agents	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	Total for group	
	Number of employees at middle of month					
May, 1924	31,399	26,688	38,688	23,028	208,813	24,597
April, 1925	31,031	26,064	39,138	22,630	206,821	23,901
May, 1925	31,090	25,991	37,858	22,745	206,195	23,809
	Total earnings					
May, 1924	$4,827,363	$3,951,482	$3,605,816	$1,731,917	$25,296,520	$4,458,923
April, 1925	4,709,171	3,774,207	3,587,424	1,701,104	24,802,449	4,317,660
May, 1925	4,729,828	3,868,110	3,465,331	1,711,775	24,963,840	4,389,778

Month and year	Transportation, train and engine					
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yard helpers	Road engineers and motormen	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
May, 1924	35,766	73,641	49,991	43,069	45,226	313,707
April, 1925	35,322	71,347	51,005	41,737	43,465	310,346
May, 1925	35,594	71,590	50,888	42,045	43,763	310,989
	Total earnings					
May, 1924	$8,232,083	$12,217,681	$8,219,175	$10,731,261	$7,960,015	$59,323,811
April, 1925	7,913,094	11,658,734	8,225,202	10,524,749	7,851,349	58,295,909
May, 1925	8,187,098	12,068,192	8,399,923	10,941,639	8,158,251	60,049,880

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Connecticut

THE Bureau of Labor of Connecticut has furnished the following information showing operations of the five free public employment offices of that State for May, 1925:

ACTIVITIES OF CONNECTICUT PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR MAY, 1925

Sex	Applications for employment	Applications for help	Situations secured	Per cent of applicants placed	Per cent of applications for help filled
Males	2,937	2,335	2,133	72.6	----
Females	1,685	1,530	1,336	79.2	----
Total	4,622	3,865	3,469	75.0	89.7

Iowa

The following report on the operations of the public employment offices of Iowa in May is from the Iowa Employment Survey for May, 1925, issued by the bureau of labor of that State:

ACTIVITIES OF IOWA STATE-FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, MAY, 1925

Sex	Registration for jobs	Jobs offered	Number of persons referred to positions	Number of persons placed in employment
Men	4,958	1,515	1,543	1,495
Women	1,617	953	863	841
Total	6,575	2,468	2,406	2,336

Massachusetts

The operations of the four State employment offices of Massachusetts for April and May, 1925, for the same months in 1924, and for the year 1924, as shown in a report furnished by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, are given in the table below:

OPERATIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR APRIL AND MAY, 1924 AND 1925, AND FOR THE YEAR 1924

Year and month	Applications for positions	Help wanted	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed in employment
1925:				
April	41,782	4,161	5,204	3,430
May	39,500	3,901	4,756	3,335
1924:				
April	31,683	3,840	4,472	3,281
May	31,641	3,768	4,555	3,246
Year, 1924	410,521	37,715	47,198	32,188

Missouri

The forty-fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri gives statistics of the operations of the free employment offices of that State for the year ending September 30, 1924, as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND ST. JOSEPH FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

Sex	Number of applicants for employment	Number of applicants put to work	Positions offered by employers	Number of places filled
Males	28,324	15,261	16,507	14,793
Females	7,634	5,956	6,547	5,697
Total	35,958	21,217	23,054	20,490

Ohio

The Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio reports as follows on operations of the State-city employment service of that State July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1925:

OPERATIONS OF STATE-CITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF OHIO JULY 1, 1924, TO JULY 1, 1925

Group	Number of applicants	Number of persons applied for	Persons referred to positions	Persons reported placed in employment
Males:				
Nonagricultural	430, 271	131, 616	131, 370	119, 474
Farm and dairy	5, 900	3, 583	3, 867	2, 854
Total	436, 171	135, 199	135, 237	122, 328
Females	197, 099	93, 023	88, 798	78, 260
Grand total	633, 270	228, 222	224, 035	200, 588

Pennsylvania

The Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania has furnished the following statement showing the activities of the State employment offices during March and April, 1925, and April of each year, 1922 to 1924:

OPERATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, MARCH AND APRIL, 1925, AND APRIL, 1922, 1923, AND 1924

Year and month	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons receiving positions		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
April, 1922	24, 301	3, 804	28, 105	8, 171	1, 883	10, 054	7, 536	1, 418	8, 954
April, 1923	15, 164	3, 112	18, 276	23, 787	3, 333	27, 120	11, 937	1, 799	13, 736
April, 1924	12, 983	3, 449	16, 432	9, 392	2, 324	11, 716	8, 940	1, 621	10, 561
1925:									
March	9, 740	4, 168	13, 908	6, 208	1, 900	8, 108	5, 883	1, 464	7, 347
April	8, 318	3, 431	11, 749	5, 953	1, 796	7, 749	5, 614	1, 413	7, 027

Wisconsin [1]

The work of the Federal-State-municipal employment offices of Wisconsin in May, 1925, as compared with May, 1924, is shown in the following table:

ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL-STATE-MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF WISCONSIN, MAY, 1924, AND MAY, 1925

Item	May, 1924			May, 1925		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Applications for work	10, 779	4, 530	15, 309	9, 421	3, 634	13, 055
Help wanted	9, 324	4, 212	13, 536	8, 442	3, 470	11, 912
Persons referred to positions	9, 327	4, 011	13, 338	8, 326	3, 213	11, 539
Persons placed in employment	7, 696	3, 092	10, 788	6, 611	2, 423	9, 034

[1] Wisconsin. Industrial commission. Mimeographed report.

State Departments of Labor

California

THE figures given below, taken from the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the bureau of labor statistics of that State, for June, 1925, show the per cent of change in the number of employees and in weekly pay rolls in 706 California establishments in May, 1925, as compared with the previous month:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 706 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN APRIL AND MAY, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in May, 1924	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with April, 1925	Amount in May, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with April, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	11	1,773	+6.9	47,875	+7.1
Lime, cement, plaster	6	1,671	−4.5	51,685	+.7
Brick, tile, pottery	21	3,354	+3.9	83,046	+3.5
Glass	5	690	+3.1	22,438	+2.0
Total	43	7,488	+2.5	205,044	+3.4
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements	5	1,147	+7.0	32,985	+6.1
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	14	3,608	+3.1	120,431	+1.0
Brass, bronze, and copper products	10	969	−3.0	30,027	+1.3
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks	10	1,004	−11.5	32,023	−1.3
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc	8	2,332	+.3	71,557	+2.9
Structural and ornamental steel	15	4,470	+3.9	143,352	+9.9
Ship and boat building, and naval repairs	5	4,213	−6.1	140,524	−7.4
Tin cans	3	2,121	+6.3	49,295	+3.7
Other iron-foundry and machine-shop products	64	6,711	−2.0	208,259	−.6
Other sheet-metal products	23	1,701	+.1	52,115	−1.8
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops	16	8,479	+.7	256,134	−.8
Total	173	36,755	−.7	1,136,702	+.4
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging camps	25	13,042	+8.0	371,734	+10.6
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc	48	10,622	+.8	299,980	+1.0
Other wood manufactures	45	4,460	+.9	127,436	+2.1
Total	118	28,124	+4.0	799,150	+5.4
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning	9	838	−9.4	23,599	−7.5
Finished leather products	7	542	−5.2	10,407	−4.6
Rubber products	8	2,406	+9.1	67,305	+6.9
Total	24	3,786	+2.2	101,311	+2.0
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives	4	518	+4.4	15,376	+4.9
Mineral oil refining	10	14,880	+5.4	569,551	+7.1
Paints, dyes, and colors	8	648	−6.8	16,360	−3.4
Miscellaneous chemical products	9	1,533	−2.7	40,857	−2.9
Total	31	17,579	+4.1	642,144	+6.1

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 706 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN APRIL AND MAY, 1925—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in May, 1924	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with April, 1925	Amount in May, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with April, 1925
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc	9	2,097	+2.5	51,780	+2.1
Printing	38	2,146	+.6	81,296	−1.0
Publishing	13	1,552	+1.1	64,170	+1.2
Other paper products	8	798	+1.4	18,981	+.8
Total	68	6,593	+1.1	216,227	+.4
Textiles:					
Knit goods	7	765	−1.2	17,467	+.6
Other textile products	8	1,662	−3.8	35,105	−3.2
Total	15	2,427	−3.0	52,572	−1.9
Clothing, millinery, and laundrying:					
Men's clothing	22	2,514	+1.0	55,265	+2.2
Women's clothing	12	939	−15.6	17,776	−16.5
Millinery	7	735	−15.5	12,013	−25.8
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing	22	3,283	−.1	78,320	+.5
Total	63	7,471	−3.7	163,374	−3.6
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving fruit and vegetables	19	6,340	−27.9	123,442	−22.3
Canning and packing fish	8	652	+32.3	9,360	+59.3
Confectionery and ice cream	31	1,829	+.7	45,835	+2.0
Groceries, not elsewhere specified	5	538	−.2	11,858	−7.1
Bread and bakery products	21	2,711	−1.4	83,989	+.5
Sugar	6	3,594	+5.8	96,963	+.4
Slaughtering and meat products	13	2,540	−3.1	75,907	−1.7
Cigars, and other tobacco products	4	1,024	+1.6	18,001	+14.4
Beverages	4	467	+2.0	10,592	−3.8
Dairy products	10	2,353	+3.1	85,478	+2.7
Flour and grist mills	9	946	+9.4	25,040	+8.8
Ice manufacture	8	1,152	+6.6	36,095	+5.9
Other food products	14	757	−9.1	17,191	−10.6
Total	152	24,903	−7.6	639,751	−4.0
Water, light, and power	5	10,061	+6.1	309,092	+7.7
Miscellaneous	14	2,409	+14.7	68,204	+22.2
All industries	706	147,596	+.2	4,333,571	+2.2

Iowa

The following figures from the Iowa Employment Survey for May, 1925, issued by the Bureau of Labor of Iowa, show the per cent of change in the number of employees in specified industries in that State in May, 1925, as compared with the preceding month:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, APRIL TO MAY, 1925

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll May, 1925	
		Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with April, 1925
Food and kindred products:			
Meat packing	7	5,276	+4.8
Cereals	3	1,036	−4.8
Flour and mill products	4	120	−3.2
Bakery products	9	920	+.2
Confectionery	9	446	+1.4
Poultry, produce, butter	10	1,115	+11.2
Sugar, starch, glucose	4	803	−2.0
Other products, coffee, etc	7	430	−6.1
Total	53	10,146	+2.6
Textiles:			
Clothing, men's	9	806	−4.4
Millinery	2	141	+30.6
Clothing, women's and woolen goods	3	512	+1.5
Gloves, hosiery, awnings	7	731	+.8
Buttons, pearl	9	780	−7.8
Total	30	2,970	−1.9
Iron and steel work:			
Foundry and machine shops (general classification)	28	1,900	+1.8
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies	6	579	+4.5
Automobiles, engines, etc	5	2,576	+5.1
Furnaces	7	494	−.4
Pumps	4	361	+4.3
Agricultural implements	10	1,291	−6.7
Washing machines	10	1,878	+1.6
Total	70	9,079	+2.6
Lumber products:			
Mill work, interiors, etc	15	2,349	+.5
Furniture, desks, etc	8	877	−.4
Refrigerators	3	152	−13.2
Coffins, undertakers' goods	5	177	+1.7
Carriages, wagons, etc	5	143	−3.4
Total	36	3,698	−.5
Leather products:			
Shoes	8	317	−7.0
Saddlery and harness	7	230	−5.7
Fur goods, tanning, gloves	3	124	−19.0
Total	13	671	−9.1
Paper and printing:			
Paper and paper products	5	334	+1.8
Printing and publishing	17	2,679	+.2
Total	22	3,013	+.4
Patent medicines	9	561	−.7
Stone and clay products:			
Cement, plaster, gypsum	9	2,260	+3.9
Brick and tile (clay)	17	1,280	+10.4
Marble and granite, crushed rock and stone	3	80	+4.0
Total	29	3,620	+6.9
Tobacco, cigars	5	359	−.3
Railway car shops	4	2,034	−4.2
Various industries:			
Auto tires	3	185	
Brooms and brushes	4	176	−1.2
Laundries	5	231	−2.5
Mercantile	10	3,576	−.6
Public service	2	303	+7.4
Seeds	2	212	−55.8
Wholesale houses	23	1,087	−3.4
Other industries	6	878	−.8
Total	55	6,648	−4.6
Grand total	326	42,799	+.4

Maryland

The commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland reports as follows on changes in volume of employment in that State from May to June, 1925:

EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL MARYLAND ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting for both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees June, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with May, 1925	Amount, June, 1925	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with May, 1925
Bakery	3	138	+2.2	$4,267	−1.9
Beverages and soft drinks	4	251	+15.6	7,842	+31.8
Boots and shoes	9	1,170	−4.4	18,736	−15.3
Boxes, paper and fancy	9	504	−3.3	6,892	−10.1
Boxes, wooden	7	493	+6.9	8,751	+8.5
Brass and bronze	3	2,710	−1.2	64,997	−.5
Brick, tile, etc	7	981	+1.3	25,128	+3.3
Brushes	6	967	−4.9	17,508	−6.0
Canning and preserving	3	268	−7.6	5,111	+6.1
Car building and repairing	5	4,487	−.2	154,519	−2.4
Chemicals	6	1,023	+1.4	28,211	−2.6
Clothing, men's outer garments	5	609	+4.4	8,087	−2.2
Clothing, women's outer garments	9	2,127	+3.6	33,147	+2.8
Confectionery	7	757	−20.6	10,537	−8.4
Cotton goods	7	2,045	−6.6	32,303	−8.9
Fertilizer	5	608	−16.8	12,822	−18.5
Food preparation	3	121	−2.5	2,008	−32.1
Foundry	11	1,271	+.1	32,891	+3.9
Furnishing goods, men's	7	2,866	−2.2	36,162	−6.4
Furniture	12	969	+2.4	19,304	+2.2
Glass	5	1,359	−3.9	28,459	−10.2
Ice cream	3	297	+40.0	7,932	+30.6
Leather goods	6	702	+7.1	12,614	−2.1
Lithographing	4	467	+1.5	13,486	+.4
Lumber and planing	9	695	+3.8	17,840	−.7
Mattresses and spring beds	4	115	+.8	2,676	+2.5
Patent medicine	3	692	+.6	10,114	−13.0
Pianos	3	891	−.5	22,829	+.3
Plumbers' supplies	4	1,303	+.6	36,271	+2.5
Printing	10	1,424	+.1	49,339	−.8
Rubber-tire manufacture [1]	1	2,364	−.2	142,085	−4.6
Shipbuilding	3	733	+8.7	21,204	+8.9
Shirts	5	755	−5.7	10,059	−6.8
Silk goods	5	808	−4.0	12,167	−11.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	3	1,174	−.5	25,423	+.4
Stamping and enameled ware	5	1,367	−1.7	21,699	−4.0
Stoves	3	425	−.8	8,223	+21.3
Tinware	4	3,108	+9.7	63,297	+2.9
Tobacco	8	1,049	−2.7	15,417	−.2
Miscellaneous	15	3,331	−5.1	69,044	−8.8

[1] Pay-roll period one-half month.

Massachusetts

A recent press release of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts shows, as given below, the variations in volume of employment in 959 establishments in that State from April to May, 1925:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 959 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1925

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees on pay roll			
		April, 1925	May, 1925		
			On full time	On part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	23	3,073	1,218	2,112	3,330
Bookbinding	15	1,041	803	215	1,018
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	52	2,027	618	1,296	1,914
Boots and shoes	76	22,053	3,885	17,078	20,963
Boxes, paper	25	2,225	1,140	921	2,061
Boxes, wooden packing	13	1,381	910	257	1,167
Bread and other bakery products	36	3,230	3,173	91	3,264
Carpets and rugs	5	3,818	2,035	1,760	3,795
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	4	3,040	2,207	791	2,998
Clothing, men's	31	3,896	2,121	1,728	3,849
Clothing, women's	29	1,528	963	425	1,388
Confectionery	13	2,930	2,158	799	2,957
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc	17	899	915		915
Cotton goods	56	43,647	22,800	19,386	42,186
Cutlery and tools	23	4,447	3,973	517	4,490
Dyeing and finishing, textiles	7	6,686	3,138	3,374	6,512
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	13	11,167	11,327	39	11,366
Foundry products	21	2,665	1,825	850	2,675
Furniture	32	3,357	2,184	993	3,177
Hosiery and knit goods	11	5,763	3,139	2,530	5,669
Jewelry	36	2,451	1,426	999	2,425
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	27	4,756	3,218	1,089	4,307
Machine shop products	38	7,095	5,681	1,608	7,289
Machine tools	23	1,630	1,020	671	1,691
Musical instruments	12	1,245	760	448	1,208
Paper and wood pulp	21	6,094	4,028	1,986	6,014
Printing and publishing, book and job	39	3,408	3,117	249	3,366
Printing and publishing, newspaper	22	2,323	2,314		2,314
Rubber footwear	3	8,393	5,916	2,215	8,131
Rubber goods	8	2,626	2,524	55	2,579
Rubber tires and tubes	3	1,354	1,315		1,315
Silk goods	12	4,256	1,728	2,563	4,291
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1,418	67	1,353	1,420
Stationery goods	8	1,422	1,355	70	1,425
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	10	1,793	676	1,094	1,770
Stoves and stove linings	5	1,337	247	1,134	1,381
Textile machinery and parts	16	5,031	2,502	2,432	4,934
Tobacco	6	771	775		775
Woolen and worsted goods	58	21,031	8,647	11,442	20,089
All other industries	105	25,569	12,593	12,688	25,281
Total	959	232,876	130,441	97,258	227,699

New York

The following figures furnished by the New York Department of Labor show the per cent of change in employment and pay roll in the factories of that State May, 1924, and April, 1925, to May, 1925:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN NEW YORK FACTORIES FROM MAY, 1924, AND APRIL, 1925, TO MAY, 1925

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)			
	April, 1925, to May, 1925		May, 1924, to May, 1925	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Cement	+11.4	+12.3	+11.8	+8.8
Brick	+37.6	+54.9	−24.0	−28.4
Pottery	−1.6	+.2	−13.1	−16.4
Glass	−2.1	−2.3	+13.4	+14.7
Pig-iron and rolling-mill products	−4.3	−4.3	+5.1	+7.9
Structural and architectural iron work	+3.2	+5.6	+6.3	+8.3
Hardware	+1.4	+1.9	+2.0	+12.6
Stamped ware	+2.6	+3.0	+3.1	+5.8
Cutlery and tools	−7.1	−8.1	+8.4	+8.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	+.9	+7.6	−8.0	−16.3
Stoves	+4.3	+12.5	−26.2	−23.4
Agricultural implements	−4.4	−.4	+1.0	+3.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc	−1.4	+.3	−9.4	−10.5
Foundry and machine shops	−2.0	−.3	+.4	−1.6
Automobiles and parts	+3.4	+3.7	+25.8	+36.4
Cars, locomotives, and equipment	−10.3	−10.6	−24.4	−27.4
Railway repair shops	−1.1	+.4	−3.9	−2.6
Lumber, millwork	+2.0	+2.6	−12.8	−12.6
Lumber, sawmills	+3.4	+4.5	−5.9	−9.2
Furniture and cabinetwork	−3.1	−3.9	−3.1	−1.4
Furniture	−2.3	−2.9	−.9	+1.6
Pianos, other musical instruments	−3.3	+4.3	−1.0	+4.4
Leather	+.8	+2.9	+6.1	+5.4
Boots and shoes	−1.1	+.8	+5.4	+14.2
Drugs and chemicals	−1.4	−.8	−5.0	−2.3
Petroleum refining	−2.5	−.9	−12.4	−11.6
Paper boxes and tubes	−.7	−.7	−6.6	−5.2
Printing, newspaper	+9.4	15.7	+8.3	+15.8
Printing, book and job	−1.1	−1.3	−2.9	−2.6
Silk and silk goods	+1.1	+.6	+3.5	+13.2
Carpets and rugs	+.2	+1.9	+16.7	+19.1
Woolens and worsteds	−12.8	−12.5	−33.0	−33.9
Cotton goods	+.7	+1.2	+22.9	+12.7
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	−4.0	−5.3	−1.5	+2.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	+.4	+3.4	+1.9	+8.4
Men's clothing	−6.4	−.8	+2.0	+5.0
Shirts and collars	+.9	−.8	+4.4	+9.9
Women's clothing	−13.6	−19.0	−.9	+1.3
Women's headwear	−11.2	−19.3	−4.3	−3.3
Flour	−2.2	+4.8	−4.6	−1.9
Sugar refining	+.4	+6.4	−13.4	−11.6
Slaughtering and meat products	+2.9	+7.7	−8.2	−5.8
Bread and other bakery products	−1.1	+3.6	−7.6	−3.6
Confectionery and ice cream	−3.2	+5.1	+3.9	+3.6
Cigars and other tobacco products	+6.3	+17.2	−8.7	−8.6
Total	−1.3	+.1	−1.6	+.2

Wisconsin

The table following taken from the Wisconsin Labor Market for June, 1925, issued by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, shows variations in employment and pay rolls in that State from May, 1924, and April, 1925, to May, 1925.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL PAY ROLL IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES (IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS) FROM MAY, 1924, AND APRIL, 1925, TO MAY, 1925

Kind of employment	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)			
	April, 1925, to May, 1925		May, 1924, to May, 1925	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Manual				
Agriculture			−22.7	
Logging	−10.6		−9.4	−30.7
Mining	−13.6	+1.8	+31.5	+32.7
Lead and zinc	−19.1	−3.4	+59.8	+69.7
Iron	+.5	+13.2	−3.6	−6.2
Stone crushing and quarrying	+.7	+8.7	−.2	+15.1
Manufacturing	+.8	+3.2	+4.6	+8.9
Stone and allied industries	+36.3	+33.7	+7.3	+11.0
Brick, tile and cement blocks	+112.1	+101.0	+2.4	+.1
Stone finishing	+11.4	+17.9	+10.6	+16.1
Metal	+1.3	+3.5	+8.4	+18.8
Pig-iron and rolling-mill products	−.5	−2.9	−.5	+1.6
Structural ironwork	−4.7	−.5	−11.8	−9.0
Foundries and machine shops	−1.4	+7.7	+9.0	+13.6
Railroad repair shops	+2.1	−1.6	−2.9	−10.2
Stoves	−2.1	−7.8	+8.0	+11.7
Aluminum and enamel ware	−8.2	−7.7	−8.6	−8.4
Machinery	+7.8	+6.2	+6.8	+9.9
Automobiles	+2.7	−1.6	+28.6	+83.9
Other metal products	+2.1	−14.6	+15.2	+35.7
Wood	−3.1	−.3	−.9	−5.9
Sawmills and planing mills	−3.1	−1.8	−1.0	−16.6
Box factories	−.6	+4.1	−13.2	−11.7
Panel and veneer mills	−8.6	+.4	−2.7	−.4
Sash, door, and interior finish	−.5	+.6	+1.5	+3.5
Furniture	−6.6	−.4	−1.8	+1.8
Other wood products	+.3	+1.8	+2.4	−.3
Rubber	+4.1	+3.9	+33.6	+36.5
Leather	−.3	+1.3	+7.9	+4.9
Tanning	+2.7	−.2	+9.5	−1.5
Boots and shoes	−.7	+6.5	+20.6	+23.7
Other leather products	−4.8	−4.1	−10.3	−7.5
Paper	−2.7	−5.1	−1.0	−2.9
Paper and pulp mills	−2.7	−6.6	+.4	−2.4
Paper boxes	−4.4	+7.1	−5.7	−3.0
Other paper products	−1.4	−4.9	−3.3	−5.1
Textiles	+1.8	+8.9	+1.1	+14.4
Hosiery and other knit goods	−3.1	−.4	−9.1	+9.2
Clothing	+25.4	−44.4	+28.1	+32.2
Other textile products	−18.2	−13.3	−4.9	−1.1
Foods	+5.9	+11.9	−8.0	−10.7
Meat packing	+25.1	+36.1	−17.7	−20.8
Baking and confectionery	+1.1	+7.2	−6.9	−5.8
Milk products	+2.8	+3.0	−11.4	−14.7
Canning and preserving	+2.8	+16.7	+12.2	+23.1
Flour mills	−5.5	+4.9	−12.4	−43.9
Tobacco manufacturing	−1.8	−.1	−11.6	−18.5
Other food products	+10.4	+11.0	+.8	−1.3
Light and power	+9.4	+5.6	+24.2	+15.7
Printing and publishing	−2.0	+3.1	+5.2	+12.1
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing	−.1	−.6	+1.7	.0
Chemical (including soap, glue, and exp.)	+2.5	+5.1	+1.6	+12.3
Construction:				
Building	+17.2	+9.9	+23.6	+14.4
Highway	+37.0		+22.8	+22.7
Railroad	+21.9	+28.2	−7.8	−9.9
Marine, dredging, sewer digging	−8.9	−19.4	−61.1	−70.9
Communication:				
Steam railways	+10.6	+9.3	−1.1	−1.1
Electric railways	+4.0	+3.4	−26.6	−25.6
Express, telephone, and telegraph	+1.9	+5.4	−6.3	−14.9
Wholesale trade	+2.1	+13.4	−8.8	+1.9
Hotels and restaurants	+2.1		−3.9	
Nonmanual				
Manufacturing mines, and quarries	−1.2	+2.8	+2.4	+5.7
Construction	−1.9	−.5	−8.9	−5.8
Communication	+3.3	+1.1	+2.1	+.2
Wholesale trade	+.7	+1.8	+1.3	+5.4
Retail trade—sales force only	−.7	+2.1	+.9	+15.3
Miscellaneous professional services	+2.3	−8.3	−4.5	+20.2
Hotels and restaurants	+2.2		−4.2	

Unemployment in Foreign Countries[1]

SINCE the last publication in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (May, 1925, pp. 152–165) of data on unemployment in foreign countries, the unemployment situation has improved considerably in nearly all countries, with the exception of Belgium and Canada where the employment curve has undergone a slight depression, and Great Britain, the Irish Free State, and Hungary where the situation has remained unchanged. Generally speaking, however, employment is far below normal in nearly all European countries with the exception of France and Switzerland. In Germany the recent improvement has been rather marked. Another country in which the labor market has improved rapidly is Finland. In most instances the recent improvement is due to the resumption of outdoor work. The abnormal condition of the State finances, credit stringency, and the decreased purchasing power of the great mass of the population due to high prices and low wages continue in a number of countries to be responsible for the dullness of the labor market.

Briefly summarized, the situation in the individual countries at the latest date for which data are available is as follows:

Great Britain.—In describing the employment situation in May, the Ministry of Labor Gazette states that:

> Employment showed little change, on the whole, during May. There was an improvement in the clothing and furnishing trades, but a further marked decline in the coal-mining industry. Employment was good with coach builders, upholsterers, and brick makers, with skilled operatives in the building trades, and in the tailoring and dressmaking trades; it was fairly good with cotton weavers, mill sawyers, brush makers, in the furnishing, silk and carpet trades, and in some sections of the printing and metal trades. In the wool textile industry, in coal mining, in the iron and steel industry, in tin plate and steel sheet manufacture, in the marine and heavy engineering trades, and in the shipbuilding industry employment continued bad.
>
> Among workpeople covered by the unemployment insurance acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000 and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on May 25, 1925, was 11.2, the same percentage as on April 27, 1925. * * *. Among members of trade-unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 10.1 at the end of May, 1925, compared with 9.4 at the end of April, and with 7 at the end of May, 1924. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as unemployed at May 25, 1925, was approximately 1,253,000, of whom 963,000 were men and 226,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; on April 27, 1925, it was 1,251,000, of whom 948,000 were men and 231,000 were women; and at May 26, 1924, it was 1,057,000, of whom men numbered 786,000 and women 204,000.

A report from the American commercial attaché, dated May 29, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 8, 1925, p. 575) registers a slight improvement in British business and describes the employment situation as follows:

> The decision of the Miners' Federation to withdraw their demands for improved wages and hours, pending a full joint survey of the industry, gives an optimistic tone to the general labor position. It is hoped that other trades will follow suit.
>
> The coal industry during the first half of May maintained the improvement that started at the end of April with good demand, price increases, and general optimism. * * * Toward the end of May it was evident that the improvement was not being maintained, and this resulted in renewed uncertainty, de-

[1] Except where otherwise noted, the sources from which the present article is compiled are shown in the table on p. 149.

clining prices, little forward contracting, and concessions on prompt business. * * * Conditions in South Wales are weakening, and the northeast coast, Yorkshire and Scotland conditions show but little improvement. Some encouragement was felt over the successful bidding on 150,000 tons for the Swedish railways, against keen German competition.

About 5,000 miners are involved in the expected early pit closings. Holdings early in June mean a short working month, but there is no buying pressure to cover needs in advance of holidays. In withholding higher wage demands, the workers suggest needed improvement in management as to excessive staffs, salaries, antiquated methods, duplication, bad selling methods, uneconomic power production, and wide margin between producer and consumer; but correction of these faults is too slow to meet the present emergency.

The end of the month showed slight improvement over the recent heavy depression in the steel trade, though the whole price position is unsettled by much bargaining. Belgian pig iron is now being offered in Great Britain at competitive prices. * * * The "safeguarding of industries act" may be invoked against cheap imports where the competition is becoming keener. There is a general effort to reduce overhead costs. * * * Only 38 of 108 furnaces on the northeast coast are operating, and 8 large Teeside works closed this year.

The shipbuilding industry is depressed through its inability to meet continental tenders on new ships, declaring that combinations, subsidies, low taxes, preferred freight rates, and low wages permit foreign quotations at prices below the British costs represented by material and wages that can not be reduced.

The cotton-goods market tends to improve. * * * A number of firms are working full time lately. * * * There is a fair movement of raw wool.

The soft-wood lumber market is very active, consumption and import being good, particularly of housing specifications. The authorities here announced the determination to encourage wooden houses. Hard woods are less active.

The motor-car production is large, Morris and Austin factories working double time. Motor cycles exported for the first four months of the year were valued at £250,000 more than last year.

Business is improving in hides and leather. * * * Boot and shoe export orders are good, but hampered by necessity of long credits.

A more recent cable to the United States Department of Commerce (Commerce Reports, June 29, 1925, p. 749) states that as the time draws near when notice of the termination of the wage agreement must be given, the situation in the British coal industry becomes increasingly uncertain. Unemployment continues to increase throughout industry, the number of workers unemployed in the cotton textile industry having increased 15 per cent. Increases have also occurred in the engineering, shipbuilding, and coal industries.

Irish Free State.—Labor conditions generally have shown some improvement, according to the American consuls at Dublin and Cobh, although the number of unemployed has continued to fluctuate around 41,000.

The feeling of uncertainty and caution that was found in financial and business circles during the first quarter of 1925 has gradually given way to confidence, induced by good crop prospects, the reduction in the income tax, and the indications of a large tourist traffic this summer. While the basic conditions which depressed trade in 1924 have remained unchanged, more optimism and enterprise are being shown.

The spring season opened with greater activity in most lines, and spring buying was good in Dublin. The automotive and building-supply trades showed improvement, although the former is reported to be still below the level of last year. The agricultural-implement trade, however, is dull. Construction work in Dublin and the provincial districts increased as the weather grew milder. The protection afforded by the tariff resulted in an expansion of output in confectionery, and candle and coal manufacturing, while breweries

and tobacco factories continued the heavy output which characterized the last half of 1924. Boot and shoe production, however, slowed up slightly in March, and production of woolen cloth also continued at a low level. There was no improvement in the textile trade.

Germany.—The Reichsarbeitsblatt, the official bulletin of the Federal Ministry of Labor, in its issue of June 8, 1925, summarizes the situation in May as follows:

The general situation of German industry underwent no essential change in May, as compared with the preceding month. In individual branches of industry the state of employment has improved. The various unfavorable economic symptoms that became noticeable during recent months have assumed a more marked form, but the relatively good condition of the labor market has not taken a turn for the worse. Some industries report a falling off of new domestic orders, as compared with April, but, with the exception of a few rare instances, this has not yet led to curtailed operation. In the coal-mining industry sales continued slow and in the machinery and textile industries a slackening of new orders became noticeable. The money stringency and the difficulties of obtaining credit at conditions allowing profitable operation have become still more marked; the slowness of customers in paying their bills is causing an increasing lack of operating capital.

That the increasing economic difficulties have not yet exercised an unfavorable influence upon the labor market is due chiefly to the fact that owing to the present more favorable weather conditions there is increased demand for labor in agriculture, other outdoor occupations, seasonal industries, and the building trades. The reports of the State employment offices indicate that the present fair condition of the labor market is in the main due to the good demand for labor in predominantly agricultural districts.

The number of unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefits has decreased from 393,287 on April 15, to 274,091 on May 15. The relatively small number of unemployed in Germany, as compared with other countries, is due to the peculiarity of the German economic structure in postwar times. Lack of operating capital, in many instances, causes industrialists to use human labor instead of modernizing their technical plant equipment and machinery. Characteristic of German industry are the extensive demand for highly skilled workers, who are scarce, and the relieving of the labor market of the oversupply of juvenile and female workers, as well as of partly disabled and unemployed persons. In other words, a greater number of persons is employed in industry than in pre-war times. That this is a fact is proven by those German labor-market statistics that have the broadest basis, namely the membership statistics of the sickness insurance funds (practically every German wage earner must be insured in them), which show that German industry to-day employs considerably more workers than before the war in spite of the fact that the export trade and domestic consumption have fallen far below pre-war figures, and this increase in the number of industrial workers can not be solely ascribed to the shorter working hours.

The following employment statistics published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt and covering the month of April are the most recent statistics available:

Returns from trade-unions show a further decline in the number of unemployed. Out of 3,616,826 members covered by the 39 federations making returns, 157,184, or 4.3 per cent, were unemployed on April 25, 1925, as compared with 5.8 per cent at the end of March, 1925, and 10.4 per cent at the end of April, 1924. These figures relate to members wholly unemployed. In addition, returns from 34 federations covering 3,116,405 members show that 153,046, or 4.9 per cent were working short time on April 25, 1925, as compared with 5.1 per cent at the end of March, 1925, and 5.8 per cent at the end of April, 1924. The average time lost per short-time worker has also decreased considerably.

Of the 393,287 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits on April 15, 1925, 129,797 had drawn benefits longer than three months, and 70,189 for over six months. Recipients of unemployment benefits in Germany averaged 46 per 10,000 inhabitants.

Returns from employment exchanges show that the number of applicants for work decreased from 1,445,441 in March, 1925, to 1,313,211 in April, 1925, or 9.15 per cent. During the same time vacancies reported by employers increased from 624,669 to 658,577, or 5.43 per cent. For every 100 vacant positions for men there were on an average 230 applications, and for every 100 for women, 140 applications; in March, 1925, the corresponding figures were 276 and 146.

A report of the American commercial attaché at Berlin, dated June 12, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 22, 1925, p. 688), states:

> Continued improvement in a number of German finishing industries, including aluminum, automotive, cotton, and textile machinery, weak-current electrical equipment, and also in the potash and nitrate industries, is reported during the past month. This improvement, together with favorable crop prospects—the best in 10 years—gives expectations of a decrease in both total imports and the present heavy import surplus. The situation of the heavy industries, however, remains extremely depressed in spite of the export surplus of the iron and steel industry during the new year. World-wide slackness in coal and iron and steel, together with adverse domestic, financial, and sales conditions, have placed the principal operators in such a position that considerable difficulty is expected in meeting short-term liabilities coming due this summer, both in Germany and abroad.
>
> The German coal industry, which suffers from the competitive lignite and electrical power industries developed since the war, at present has a large part of its operating capital tied up in the 9,000,000 tons of coal stocks, valued at approximately 135,000,000 marks, and at present difficult of disposal. The extremely mild winter has been the immediate cause of the critical situation of the Ruhr coal industry, which extends to even the most efficient producers.
>
> The iron and steel industries, which during the past year have been consistently underbid by Belgian and French competition, have since French stabilization measures, shown some improvement on both the domestic end and foreign markets, but they still remain in a serious condition. Lack of adequate capital (due to investment in plant expansion during the inflation period and to the small profits of the postwar period of industrial expansion, and also decreased consumption) account for present financial stringency. The coal and iron industries are the bases of German industrial organization, and consequently have a most important effect upon continued German economic improvement. * * * Permanent resuscitation of pre-war production levels is dependent, however, upon international understandings in these industries, in addition to organization of production and sales on the domestic market, which are progressing satisfactorily.

France.—A gradual curtailment of French production is reported by the American commercial attaché at Paris,[2] who states that the output of the French coal mines during April showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, as did also coke and briquet production. Coal is accumulating at the mines, however, because of industrial recession. French coal miners have refused to accept the producers' decision to discontinue after May 16 the wage increases that were granted on January 15.

Purchases of iron and steel are reported to be showing a further decline, and the same was true of the production of pig iron and crude steel in April, as compared with March, though the May output of both these commodities was estimated at approximately the same as in April. The April exports of all the principal iron and steel products, except rails, were lower than those of the previous month.

[2] Report of June 6 (Commerce Reports, June 15, 1925, p. 631).

The market for both raw and finished cotton and wool products was reported as quiet. Weavers' stocks of silk are low, but there are few advance orders. The factories remain active, even though the British purchases are declining.

The demand for French agricultural implements continues strong, but some slackness has developed in that industry in northern France and in the region about Bordeaux. The market for gasoline engines is good, and considerable numbers of engines are being shipped to French territory in Africa.

The industrial-machinery market continues quiet. Domestic machine-tool factories are overstocked and are reducing their working time. Many lines of small standard automobiles are being affected by further signs of depression in that industry. The market for electrical equipment continues active, but the lumber market continues generally quiet. Shoe factories are busy, but few advance orders are on hand.

In spite of unfavorable industrial developments, unemployment in France remains at a very low level. Only 852 persons were in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds on June 11, 1925, and the unemployed on the live register of public employment exchanges throughout France numbered only 10,376 on June 6.

Belgium.—Unemployment continues to increase in Belgium. The latest unemployment statistics available relate to April, but the figures are provisional. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labor from 137 approved unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 604,827, show that 42,950 of the members were either totally or partially unemployed on May 2, 1925. The total days lost through unemployment in April numbered 470,722, or 3.24 per cent of the aggregate possible working-days; in the preceding month the percentage was 3, and in April, 1924, it was 1.36. The number of persons on the live register of employment exchanges also increased, but only slightly.

The American commercial attaché, at Brussels reports under date of June 13, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 22, 1925, p. 689), that the expected improvement in the Belgian industrial and commercial situation failed to materialize during May, the continued depression being due partly to the renewed fluctuation of the exchange.

The fluctuations of the exchange caused metallurgical markets to mark a new depression after two weeks of relatively better business. Large mills still had orders on hand for two months, but the smaller concerns were giving liberal concessions from official prices to obtain orders. The labor situation in the Charleroi district was still unsettled at the time of the report, with employees and employers trying to come to an understanding on the basis of the Government plan involving a 5 per cent wage decrease, effective June 15, and an equal division of the funds set aside previously from wages.

Coal markets showed a slight improvement; mining was, however, slightly reduced in May.

The exchange fluctuations were of considerable help to the window-glass industry. The textile industries, however, derived no advantage from the fall of the franc and cotton spinning was the only branch

showing a fair amount of activity. Flax spinners and linen weavers were operating on short time with no prospect of a renewal of export business. The situation among cotton weavers continued unsatisfactory, some mills even considering shutting down altogether.

The Netherlands.—A joint report of the American commercial attaché at the Hague and the consuls at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, dated June 13, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 22, 1925, p. 691) states that the generally satisfactory degree of activity in the Netherlands' industries continues. A certain slackness which prevails in a few trades has been offset by increased production in other lines.

The downward trend of unemployment in the country, which at the time of the report had continued for several months, shows no tendency to relax. The total number of unemployed on May 3 was 51,000, as against 63,000 on April 11, and 73,000 on March 14, the improvement being due in part to greater activity in the building industry, although the strike of brick makers, painters, and builders for a 10 per cent increase in wages has interferred with building programs.

Certain important Dutch industries, including the manufacture of artificial silk, margarine, and electric lamps are showing increased activity. The cotton textile industry, however, has been hurt by the downward tendency of prices and the decline in domestic and foreign demand. The accumulation of stocks means that production must soon be curtailed. The downward tendency of hide and leather prices is causing shoe manufacturers to buy only for immediate needs, so that the tanners are overstocked with hides purchased at high prices. A slump in the furniture industry, due principally to seasonal factors, has adversely affected the lumber markets. Coal production showed a slight decrease during May.

Switzerland.—The Swiss labor market continued to improve during May, according to the report of the Federal Labor Office. The improvement was mainly due to seasonal factors causing a decrease of 16 per cent in the number of applicants for work at public employment exchanges, while the number of vacancies remained unchanged. The number of male applicants decreased by 18 per cent and that of female applicants by 9 per cent. In the case of male applicants, the decrease was greater among unskilled than among skilled workers, while the decrease in female applicants was nearly exclusively due to a reduction in the number of skilled workers (mainly in the textile industry) in search of employment.

Considered by industrial and occupational groups, the improvement of the labor market was especially marked in the textile, metal working, and clothing industries and in the building trades. In the watch industry, commerce, and domestic service, the situation remained unchanged.

Italy.—In its most recent report on the employment situation the unemployment insurance division of the Italian National Social Insurance Institute reports a decrease of 9 per cent in the number of totally unemployed at the end of March, 1925, as compared with the end of February. The totally unemployed numbered 142,552 (113,958 men and 28,594 women) at the end of March, as against 156,659 (121,072 men and 35,587 women) at the end of the preceding month.

In addition, there were 14,282 short-time workers, as against 11,702 in February. When it is remembered, that in January, 1922, the number of totally unemployed in Italy was 606,819, it will be seen that unemployment is now less than one-fourth as extensive as it was three years ago. The report also shows that 23,537, or 16.5 per cent of the totally unemployed in March, 1925, received unemployment benefits. Unemployment was most extensive in agriculture (33,627), mining, building and construction work (32,108) and the metal-working industries (15,825).

Under date of May 29, 1925, the American commercial attaché at Rome reported (Commerce Reports, June 8, 1925, p. 576) on the employment situation as follows:

> Healthy activity continues in practically all branches of Italian industry. The employment situation especially illustrates this condition, with work for practically all classes sufficient to reduce the number of unemployed to the lowest point since 1920.
>
> The demand for iron and steel products continues, and imports of scrap and pig iron are showing large advances over last year. The engineering trades are active, and exports of automobiles have shown a considerable advance. The demand for a new light-model Italian car has been particularly satisfactory.
>
> The situation in the cotton industry is excellent, and heavy export shipments continue. In a referendum to workers in Italian cotton industries a large majority opposed acceptance of the manufacturers' proposals for a wage agreement; negotiations, however, are continuing. Wool combers are less active, in spite of foreign orders; new domestic orders for worsted yarns are scarce, in spite of price reductions; but the export demand is maintained. Weavers are busy, and manufacturers of knit goods are active.
>
> The general employment situation is highly satisfactory as compared with all previous years since 1920. The number of unemployed throughout Italy on April 30, was 126,000, as compared with 177,000 on April 30, 1924. In most industries unemployment is negligible.

Denmark.—A report of the American commercial attaché at Copenhagen, dated May 21, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 1, 1925, p. 513), states:

> Conditions in Denmark during the past month have been entirely influenced by the continuance of nation-wide industrial labor disputes, which are exerting a very adverse effect on the economic situation. The situation has been aggravated by the strike of harbor and transport workers. Efforts are being made to effect settlement, but results so far have been negative.
>
> * * * Judging from the course of events it would seem that these disputes which originally involved the question of wages have now developed into a conflict between the trade-unions and the employers. Moves of the labor government have so far been of a cautious nature.
>
> Economic losses to the country as a result of these conflicts up to the present time are estimated at about 90,000,000 crowns. With domestic industries unable to deliver, orders are to a considerable extent being deflected to foreign countries, principally Germany.

A more recent report of the same official (Commerce Reports, June 15, 1925, p. 628) notes a favorable development in the Danish labor situation, a settlement having been reached providing for a slight increase in wages.

The most recent unemployment statistics published by the Danish Statistical Office show that on May 29, 1925, 11.2 per cent of a total of 261,566 workers covered by returns of the trade-unions and of the Central Employment Exchange were unemployed, as against 13.3 per cent at the end of April, 1925, and 5.8 per cent at the end of May, 1924.

Norway.—Reporting on economic conditions in Norway as of May 21, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 1, 1925, p. 512), the American commercial attaché in Copenhagen states:

> Norwegian financial conditions showed further improvement during the past month. * * * A high degree of industrial operations is maintained, but some uneasiness is being felt in connection with the gradual decline in prices and the existing high wages. -Foreign trade is very brisk, and the trade balance shows much improvement.
>
> Both domestic and export industries are maintaining full-time operations. Unemployment is diminishing and now totals 18,600, as compared with 19,000 a month ago. The Norwegian transport and harbor workers have declared a blockade on all shipments to and from Denmark beginning May 26, in sympathy with the strike being waged by Danish transport workers.

Sweden.—According to the report of the State Unemployment Commission, there were 14,828 unemployed persons requiring relief on its register at the end of April, 1925, as compared with 18,647 at the end of the preceding month. Trade-unions reported 10.8 per cent of their members unemployed on April 30, 1925, as against 12 per cent at the end of March, 1925, and 11.6 per cent at the end of April, 1924.

The American commercial attaché at Stockholm reports, under date of June 19, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 29, 1925, p. 758) that summer dullness is being felt in Swedish business.

> Due to seasonal domestic slackness, no improvement has been noted in Swedish business conditions during the past month. Industrial operations, although favored by better labor conditions, are somewhat retarded by restricted domestic demand and extensive foreign competition.
>
> Industrial operations have proceeded at a fair degree of activity since the adjustment of the labor conflicts early in April, but in spite of this condition depression persists in the majority of industries. This is particularly noticeable in the lumber trade, where a steady decline in prices has taken place. This movement has to a certain extent, however, been equalized by the recent rise in the English pound, as practically all timber business is transacted in that currency.
>
> Conditions in the iron and steel industry are far from encouraging. Prices remain low, and foreign competition is keen. A somewhat similar situation obtains in the machinery and engineering trades.
>
> Wood pulp and paper industries, on the other hand, continue to do a good business with steady prices. This is also the case in the Swedish iron-ore industry which is now operating on a pre-war basis. The electrical-equipment industry is also quite active.
>
> Crop prospects, according to the first official survey, are said to be above average, particularly in the case of wheat and rye, Shipping remains in a rather unfavorable position. Although the seamen's strike has been settled, the current freight rates are too low to provide any reasonable margin of profit to the shipping companies.

Finland.—Unemployment in Finland is comparatively negligible following the resumption of full-time operations in the export industries. Industries producing for domestic consumption, however, are still suffering somewhat from slow demand. (Commerce Reports May 25, 1925, p. 444.)

The Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin shows in a table prepared from reports of the labor exchange department of the Ministry of Social Affairs that the number of unemployed registered at communal labor exchanges was 1,882 at the end of April, 1925, as compared with 3,502 at the end of March, 1925, and with 1,303 at the end of April, 1924. In summarizing the employment situation the bulletin says:

The unemployment commented on in recent reviews proved to be of the nature of seasonal unemployment common in Finland before the war. The past weeks have seen a great decrease in the number of applicants for employment, which is now very little above the level for the same period in previous years.

Latvia.—According to the International Labor Review, there were 4,195 persons on the live register of employment exchanges on March 31, 1925, as against 4,546 at the end of the preceding month, and 2,313 at the end of March, 1924. The American consul at Kovno reports, under date of May 14, 1925, that in Kovno alone there were 2,300 unemployed on April 1, 1925, and that an unemployment demonstration accompanied by riots had taken place in the city of Schauliai on April 20.

The Latvian match industry is quite active and several other industries have resumed full-time operation. The expected revival of timber exports, however, has not materialized. Agriculture has had very favorable weather and crop prospects are encouraging. (Commerce Reports, May 18, 1925, p. 382.)

Danzig, Free City of.—Reporting on unemployment in Danzig, under date of May 15, 1925, the American consul at Danzig says:

Although the number of unemployed in Danzig in March, 9,616, fell to 8,608 in April, this is not considered proof of any betterment of the general situation, for the difference represents the arrival of seasonal labor for agricultural workers, while the unemployment in the city still fails to show the improvement reported noticeable in Germany. In Danzig itself 5,865 unemployed were reported, of whom 835 were female, and while the number of male unemployed showed an improvement of 2.7 per cent, female unemployment increased 16.8 per cent. A lessening of the unemployment in the timber and building trades and in domestic service was noticeable, but in all other branches of labor unemployment increased.

An earlier report of the American consul at Danzig, dated April 4, 1925, ascribes the large unemployment in the territory of the free city to three causes: (1) Ecomonic adjustment to a stabilized currency; (2) a similar process in Poland, with which Danzig is so closely bound economically; and (3) a boycott of Danzig business by many private firms in Poland arising from a recent political tension.

Poland.—Statistics compiled by the Polish Central Statistical Office show that the peak of unemployment was reached in Poland on March 28, 1925, with 185,400 unemployed persons. By May 9 the number of these had fallen to 176,920. The number of unemployed entitled to benefits from unemployment funds was 77,711 on April 25, 1925, as against 87,016 on March 28, 1925.

The American commercial attaché at Warsaw, in a report of May 12, 1925 (Commerce Reports, May 25, 1925, p. 452) states that industry in general has improved slightly. Employers in all lines of industry have been urging the Government to increase the length of the working-day from 8 to 10 hours in order to meet German and Silesian competition. They also favor the abolition of the industrial-turnover tax, cheaper credits, and a reduction of freight rates for export.

The adverse trade balance, due to a 100 per cent increase in imports in 1924, remains acute. The situation, the writer thinks, probably will be met by restrictions on the use of foreign luxuries and by increased tariff duties, or by a system of licenses.

Russian buyers are renewing negotiations for textile purchases, but on terms less favorable than were offered last month. There is a good demand for the higher qualities of cotton goods. Commercial

treaties signed with Czechoslovakia are expected to aid the export trade, especially in coal.

Crop conditions are good, with no late frosts to affect winter plantings. The agricultural strike threatened last month failed to materialize.

Czechoslovakia.—The American consul at Prague reports, as of April 25, 1925, a slight decrease in unemployment in Czechoslovakia during March, 1925. The number of totally unemployed in receipt of Government subsidies was 18,500, as compared with 19,992 in February, 1925, and 69,669 in March, 1924. Family dependents to the number of 23,800 also received subsidies from the Government in March, 1925. The unemployed receiving Government subsidies in March were distributed as follows: Bohemia, 9,000; Moravia and Silesia, 4,500; Slovakia and Russinia, 5,000. In addition to the number of totally unemployed persons, 8,500 partially employed workers with 4,800 dependents received assistance through their employers.

A later consular report, dated May 21, indicates that the industrial situation during the months of March and April was marked by numerous demands for wage increases and by several important strikes. A general strike in the Moravaká Ostrava district involving miners and workers in several other branches of industry lasted from March 30 until April 5, during which time it is estimated that 166,600 shifts were lost with a considerable loss in wages and coal production.

According to reports in the local press, the situation in some of the industries in northern and central Moravia, during the month of April, was not at all favorable, especially as regards the metal-working and clothing industries. The majority of the big brick works started operations, but unfavorable weather and heavy rains hindered production. Many of the glass factories received a large number of orders from the United States for so-called "luxury painted glass," and to this end additions to many of the plants were being built to provide for paint shops.

Furniture factories curtailed production somewhat but had not at the time of the report discharged any of their employees. In the textile industry, cotton-spinning factories and silk-ribbon factories were busy, the former working in two eight-hour shifts and the latter also working overtime. A period of stagnation seemed to have set in in the clothing industry and several hundred workmen were discharged. Paper factories were complaining of lack of foreign orders, but had not curtailed production.

Austria.—The most recent official unemployment statistics available for Austria show that the decrease in unemployment that had set in in March continued in April. On February 28, 1925, the number of unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefits had reached the figure of 188,917. At the end of March it fell to 175,581 and at the end of April to 148,503. Since the corresponding figure for April, 1924, was 82,524, unemployment is, however, still far above normal. On May 15, 1925, there were in Vienna alone 93,694 applicants for employment. Unemployment seems to be most extensive among unskilled workers, and domestic servants, metal workers, private salaried employees, clothing workers, the building trades, and restaurant, hotel, and café employees.

A report of the American commercial attaché, dated June 20, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 29, 1925, p. 757), states that during May unemployment decreased 7 per cent; at the end of the month there were 131,000 out of work. Credit conditions are gradually improving. Foreign trade shows a much diminished adverse balance, and a further betterment is expected.

A certain large mining company reports an increase in its production of both iron and steel each month this year. The unfilled orders of the cotton-spinning mills maintained the high level reached at the beginning of this year. The April production of paper and chemical wood pulp decreased slightly, but was higher than the average in 1924. The production of lignite decreased 20,000 tons as compared with March.

Hungary.—The most recent statistics published by the Hungarian Statistical Office, as reported in the International Labor Review, which relate to March, show that of the total membership of the Hungarian Social-Democratic trade-unions, 36,873, or 20.5 per cent, were unemployed on March 31, 1925, as against 36,764 on February 28, 1925, and 22,436 on March 31, 1924.

The economic depression in Hungary, which followed the stabilization of the currency and the reform of the Government finances, is still severe and has generally reduced business activity and the ability of Hungarian industry to compete in foreign markets. But reconstruction is proceeding very satisfactorily, according to a cable from the American commercial attaché at Budapest, dated June 20, 1925 (Commerce Reports, June 29, 1925, p. 749), and it is expected that good crops will greatly improve business conditions.

Canada.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reviews the June employment situation as follows:

The trend of employment at the beginning of June continued to be upward, the gains being more pronounced than on the same date of last year. What was said in the last issue of this bulletin may be repeated here, that if employment shows the same movement in the next few weeks as was indicated at the same period of the last four years, further improvement may be looked for at the first of July. Statements were received from 5,943 firms employing 778,951 persons on June 1, 1925, as compared with 749,194 in the preceding month. Reflecting this gain of 29,757 workers, the index number rose from 90.8 on May 1 to 94.5 on the date under review. On June 1, 1924, it stood at 95.2, while at this time in 1923, 1922, and 1921 it was 97.3, 89.2, and 86.6, respectively.

There was expansion, on the whole, in all groups of industries, with the exception of trade. The greatest gains were in construction, manufacturing and transportation.

While all Provinces shared in the improvement recorded at the beginning of June, the increases in Quebec and Ontario were most pronounced.

Maritime Provinces.—Seasonal activity in lumber mills and fish canneries accounted for a large share of the increase in manufacturing; construction also afforded considerably more employment, and quarrying was busier. On the other hand, there were further seasonal losses in transportation and logging. An aggregate working force of 67,335 persons was reported by the 553 employers making returns who had 64,519 workers on May 1. This increase of 2,816 persons is much larger than that registered at the beginning of June of last year or of 1923.

Quebec.—Transportation, construction, and manufacturing recorded the greatest improvement, but logging was much more active on account of river driving operations, and quarries and asbestos mines were also busier. Trade, however, showed a falling off in employment. Returns were tabulated from 1,264 employers, having 222,018 persons on pay roll, or 13,748 more than in their last report. This increase also exceeds that noted on June 1, 1924.

Ontario.—Construction and manufacturing showed the most marked expansion; within the latter group the lumber industry gained considerably. Transporta-

tion, logging, and mining also registered increases, though on a smaller scale. The staffs of the 2,704 firms making returns rose from 311,822 on May 1 to 319,006 at the beginning of June.

Prairie Provinces.—Expansion on a larger scale than on the same date of last year was indicated in the Prairie Provinces on June 1, when 5,148 persons were added to the working forces of the 769 employers reporting; they had 99,106 workers. Construction and maintenance, particularly of roadbeds, and railway transportation recorded very marked improvement, while manufacturing was also more active. Trade, on the other hand, afforded less employment.

British Columbia.—The additions to staffs in British Columbia were considerably smaller than those registered in the preceding month, but much more extensive than were the increases noted on June 1, 1924. Statements were received from 654 firms who increased their pay rolls from 70,625 persons on May 1 to 71,468 on the date under review. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and food products, logging, and construction reported increased activity, while mining, shipping, and trade were slacker.

With regard to industries, the bureau reports thus:

Manufacturing.—Lumber mills, fish canning, pulp and paper, building material, tobacco, brewing, electric current, rubber, and mineral product plants recorded improvement, but garment and woolen factories were slacker. Chemicals and iron and steel also afforded rather less employment. The general increase was decidedly greater than on June 1, 1924. According to 5,943 manufacturers, they employed 435,734 operatives, or 8,093 more than in the preceding month.

Logging.—River driving operations, chiefly in Quebec, caused an increase of 1,479 in the staffs of the 215 firms reporting; they employed 20,264 on June 1.

Mining.—Improvement in asbestos mines and quarries was almost completely offset by losses in coal and metallic ore mining. The working force of the 214 operators making returns stood at 43,894, as compared with 43,818 in the preceding month. On June 1, 1924, employment had shown a minor decline.

Communication.—There were rather small increases on telegraphs and decreases on telephones. The result was a gain of 67 in the staffs of 168 companies, which had 22,754 employees.

Transportation.—The three branches—steam, and electric railways, and water—registered heightened activity. The 276 employers reporting employed 106,516 workers, or 4,945 more than in their last statement. This increase slightly exceeds that indicated on June 1 of last year.

Construction and maintenance.—Further inportant increases were noted in these industries; building, highway, and railway construction shared in the gain. The index number is now higher than on June 1 of any year of the record. Statistics were compiled from 453 employers, having 79,925 workers, as compared with 64,769 on May 1.

Services.—The reopening of summer hotels was largely responsible for an increase of 690 persons in the staffs of the 167 service firms making returns. They employed 14,138 workers.

Trade.—Wholesale and retail trade were slacker than in the preceding month, but employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of June, 1924. The 570 establishments from which figures were received had 55,726 persons in their employ as compared with 56,480 in the last report.

Australia.—The American consul at Melbourne, reporting on the employment situation in Australia during April, states:

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council has appointed an unemployment officer to superintend those activities of the Trades Hall which are designed to relieve the most acute cases of distress caused by unemployment. The Trades Hall reports about 11,000 men on the unemployment register, a very large number for this time of year. Of this number, 6,000 belong to the skilled trades, divided as follows: Textile trades 2,400, iron trade 1,300, building trades 1,300, boot trade 1,000. The number is expected to be swelled between May and July by seasonal workers whose occupations end with the beginning of winter. Plans are under consideration for an "Unemployment Day," when citizens will be asked to contribute to funds for the relief of needy unemployed. Builders and contractors report an abundance of labor available, as do also manufacturers.

According to figures supplied by the Commonwealth Statistician, 10.3 per cent of the membership of trades unions reporting to him are unemployed.

A summary of the latest statistical reports on unemployment abroad is given in the table following:

Country	Date	Number or per cent of unemployed	Source of data	Remarks
Great Britain and northern Ireland.	May 25, 1925	1,294,965 (unemployment books lodged), or 11.2 per cent of all persons insured against unemployment.	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, June, 1925.	Of persons lodging unemployment books, 1,026,450 were males and 268,515 were females. The per cent of unemployed workers on May 26, 1924, was 9.5.
Do	May 31, 1925	10.1 per cent of trade-union members	do	Per cent was 9.4 at end of April, 1925, and 7 at end of May, 1924.
Irish Free State	Apr. 20, 1925	41,000 persons registered unemployed	Commerce Reports, Washington, May 25, 1925.	
Germany	May 15, 1925	274,091 totally unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits.	Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, June 8, 1925.	Number on Apr. 15, 1925, was 393,287.
Do	Apr. 25, 1925	4.3 per cent of trade-union members totally unemployed and 4.9 per cent on short time.	do	5.8 per cent were totally unemployed at end of March, 1925, and 10.4 at end of April, 1924. 5.1 per cent were working short time at end of March, 1925, and 5.8 at end of April, 1924.
France	June 11, 1925	852 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits.	Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Paris, June 12, 1925.	Of persons in receipt of benefits, 798 were males and 54 were females. At end of preceding week, total was 600.
Do	June 6, 1925	10,376 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do	Of persons on live register, 7,104 were men and 3,272 were women. At end of the preceding week, total was 10,997.
Belgium	Apr. 30, 1925	42,950 out of 604,827 members of unemployment funds where either wholly unemployed or on short time.[1]	Revue du Travail, Brussels, May 31, 1925.	470,722 days, or 3.24 per cent, of possible working-days, were lost in April, 1925, as against 3 per cent in March, 1925, and 1.36 per cent in April, 1924.
Do	do	8,201 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do	Number at end of March, 1925, was 8,127.
Netherlands	Apr. 25, 1925	16,467 or 6.1 per cent, of total membership of unemployment funds were wholly unemployed, and 4,993, or 1.8 per cent, partially so.	Maandschrift, The Hague, May 30, 1925.	For week ending Mar. 28, 1925, the percentages were 6.9 and 2.2, respectively, and for week ending Apr. 26, 1924, 6.9 and 1.7.
Do	Apr. 30, 1925	66,591 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do	Figure for Mar. 31, 1925, was 76,271, and 68,990 for Apr. 30, 1924.
Switzerland	May 31, 1925	7,189 applicants for work on live register of employment exchanges.	Wirtschaftsberichte des Schweiz Handelsamtsblattes, Bern, June 20, 1925.	Figure for Apr. 30, 1925, was 8,591, and for May 31, 1924, 13,618.
Italy	Mar. 31, 1925	142,552 persons totally unemployed and 14,282 short-time workers.	La Disoccupazione in Italia, Rome, Mar. 31, 1925.	On Feb. 28, 1925, number of totally unemployed persons was 156,659, and of short-time workers 11,702; on Mar. 31, 1924, the figures were 218,740 and 21,654.
Do	do	23,537 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits.	do	Figure on Feb. 28, 1925, was 23,445, and on Mar. 31, 1924, 46,893.
Denmark	May 29, 1925	11.2 per cent of total of 261,566 workers covered by returns of trade-unions and of Central Employment Exchange were unemployed.	Statistiske Efterretninger, Copenhagen, June 15, 1925.	Per cent at end of last week of April, 1925, was 13.3 and at end of last week of May, 1924, 5.8.
Norway	Apr. 25, 1925	17,500 unemployed persons	Sociale Meddelelser, No. 4, Oslo, 1925.	Figure on Mar. 25, 1925, was 20,600, and on Apr. 25, 1924, 17,700.
Do	Apr. 30, 1925	9.5 per cent of trade-union members	Sociala Meddelanden, No. 6, Stockholm, 1925.	Per cent on Mar. 31, 1925, was 7.4, and on Apr. 30, 1924, 7.6.

[1] Provisional figures.

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

County	Date	Number or per cent of unemployed	Source of data	Remarks
Sweden	Apr. 30, 1925	14,828 unemployed persons (report of state unemployment commission).	Sociala Meddelanden, No. 6, Stockholm, 1925.	Figure at end of March, 1925, was 18,647.
Do	do	10.8 per cent of trade-union members	do	Per cent at end of March, 1925, was 12, and at end of April, 1924, 11.6.
Finland	do	1,882 unemployed registered at communal employment exchanges.	Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin, Helsingfors, May, 1925.	Of persons unemployed, 1,143 were men and 739 women. At end of March, 1925, number of unemployed was 3,502, and at end of April, 1924, 1,303.
Latvia	Mar. 31, 1925	4,195 persons on live register of employment exchanges.	International Labor Review, Geneva, June, 1925.	Figure at end of February, 1925, was 4,546, and at end of March, 1924, 2,313.
Danzig, Free City of.	Apr. 30, 1925	8,608 unemployed persons	Report from American consul at Danzig, May 15, 1925.	Figure at end of March, 1925, was 9,616.
Poland	May 9, 1925	176,920 unemployed persons	Wiadomości Statystyczne, Warsaw, May 18, 1925.	Figure on Mar. 28, 1925, was 185,400.
Czechoslovakia	Feb. 28, 1925	79,920 unemployed persons	International Labor Review, Geneva, June, 1925.	Figure at end of January, 1925, was 83,631, and at end of March, 1924, 180,002.
Do	Mar. 31, 1925	18,500 totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment doles from Government and 8,500 short-time workers of subsidies from their employers.	Report from the American consul at Prague, Apr. 20, 1925.	In February, 1925, number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of Government doles was 19,992, and in March, 1924, 69,669.
Austria	Apr. 30, 1925	148,503 totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment relief.	Statistische Nachrichten, Vienna, May 25, 1925.	Figure at end of March, 1925, was 175,581, and at end of April, 1924, 82,524.
Hungary	Mar. 31, 1925	36,873, or 20.5 per cent of members of Social-Democratic trade-unions.	International Labor Review, Geneva, June, 1925.	Figure on Feb. 28, 1925, was 36,764, or 20.3 per cent, and on Mar. 31, 1924, 22,436, or 13.6 per cent.
Canada	May 1, 1925	8.7 per cent of trade-union members	Labor Gazette, Ottawa, June, 1925.	Per cent on Apr. 1, 1925, was 8.5, and on May 1, 1924, 5.1
Australia	Apr. 30, 1925	10.3 per cent of trade-union members	Report from American consul at Melbourne, May 15, 1925.	

Clearing-House Scheme for Liverpool Dock Labor

A RECENT report (May 20, 1925) from the United States consul at Liverpool gives an account of a system for regularizing dock labor which has been in operation since 1913. The average number of dockers employed in Liverpool is close to 20,000. To lessen irregularity of employment for the men and to aid the employers in securing additional help rapidly when needed, an agreement was entered into in 1912 by the dock employers and employees by which control of the situation was vested in a joint committee, composed of an equal number of representatives from the two sides. This committee worked out a clearing-house system, of which the main features are thus described:

1. All dock laborers in the port were to be registered and to receive a numbered tally. No nontally holder was to be employed excepting when the clearing houses were unable to supply the men required. The issue of tallies was to be controlled by the joint committee.
2. A system of surplus stands was located in each area on the docks. Men not engaged at the employers' stands were to rally at their appointed surplus stand. Employers short of men after their usual stand was exhausted were to telephone the clearing house, whence instructions would be telephoned to the surplus stand.
3. As to payment of wages, employers were to send their weekly wage sheets to the clearing house on Friday evening, made up to 5 p. m. on that day. Clearance was to take place overnight and thereby all men received their total wages in one payment, wherever earned.

A further feature was that the health insurance cards, and later, the unemployment insurance cards were deposited at the clearing houses, and there stamped each week by the Government agency on behalf of the employers, "who would be charged pro rata to the total number of individual dockers employed by each firm."

The report also states that in an average week, about 75 per cent of the dockers work for one employer, 20 per cent for two, 4 per cent for three, and 1 per cent for four or more.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Accident Experience of Metals and Woodworking Sections of National Safety Council

IN THE June issue of the National Safety News there is an important statistical presentation of the accidents occurring in the metals and woodworking sections of the National Safety Council during the year 1924.

The National Council is doing a very great service to sound statistical procedure in gathering and publishing this body of accident data in accordance with standard practice. Industry has not yet come to a clear understanding of the necessity of uniformity in the treatment of accident statistics and of the fact that this uniform treatment must conform to certain definite methods if the result is not to be wasteful rather than enlightening.

The tables which follow are for the most part self-explanatory. It is pertinent to note that in the metals section the employees in 1924 were equivalent to 147,536 full-time (300-day) workers, while in the woodworking section there were 24,777. The largest single industrial group is that including blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, with 79,489 full-time workers.

As published in the Safety News, the data are given for the individual plants so that they can be ranked in accordance with their severity rates. Since it is the settled policy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics not to publish returns from individual concerns, only the totals and rates for the various industrial groups are here reproduced.

It is known from other sources that a group of iron and steel plants, not represented in this compilation, which were chosen on account of their having been longest and most vigorously engaged in accident-prevention work, have a frequency rate of about 12, while the industry as a whole has a frequency of approximately 30. This means that the average rate for plants not included in the selected group is near 50. It is interesting to observe that the average rate of the metals group in Table 1 is 33.62.

That woodworking (49.57) should have in 1924 a higher frequency than metals (33.62) will excite surprise. This will be moderated on noting that the largest group (6,311 workers) in woodworking is sawmills and logging, a group which very nearly rivals erection of structural steel as the most hazardous of industrial pursuits.

Comparison of frequency and severity rates over a series of years indicates the fluctuations which are always to be expected with shifting industrial conditions with a slight but definite downward trend. The experience of the section of the iron and steel industry referred to above proves that further results are possible. Continued vigorous application of the methods now in use should show progress.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS, AND FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN PLANTS BELONGING TO NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, 1924

Metals section

Industrial group	300-day workers	Number of cases				Accident frequency rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)				Accident severity rates (per 1,000 hours' exposure)
		Death	Permanent disability	Temporary disability	Total	Death	Permanent disability	Temporary disability	Total	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	79,489	31	84	4,642	4,757	0.16	0.44	24.10	29.35	2.47
Machine shops with foundries	19,351	6	39	1,203	1,248	.11	.70	21.50	22.30	1.63
Bolt and nut works	3,992	-------	2	573	575	-------	.23	64.46	64.81	.62
Boiler and engine works	132	-------	-------	15	15	-------	-------	43.71	43.71	1.02
Foundries	9,247	3	21	1,214	1,238	.13	.94	54.25	55.32	2.17
Brass works	6,498	2	12	379	393	.12	.74	23.30	24.16	1.35
Stoves	440	-------	1	46	47	-------	1.06	48.72	49.72	1.28
Structural-steel fabricating	1,386	1	7	177	185	.30	2.09	52.83	55.18	3.91
Machine building	6,465	2	28	321	351	.13	1.84	21.13	23.11	2.58
Wire and wire products	6,325	1	7	515	523	.07	.46	33.73	34.25	1.36
Tube mills	5,181	1	18	447	466	.08	1.53	37.96	39.57	1.90
Aluminum	182	-------	2	5	7	-------	4.24	10.61	14.86	4.25
Miscellaneous	8,980	4	42	620	666	.17	1.82	26.85	28.83	2.14
Total	[1]147,536	51	263	[1]11,057	[1]11,371	.14	.71	29.77	33.62	2.08

Woodworking section

Sash, doors, etc	5,881	3	25	556	584	0.19	1.60	35.67	37.46	2.11
Sawmills and logging	6,311	12	16	1,500	1,528	.70	.94	87.87	89.51	6.56
Veneer mills	530	-------	2	56	58	-------	.99	27.75	28.81	2.80
Furniture	2,107	-------	8	98	106	-------	1.47	17.95	19.42	.46
Piano manufacturing	733	1	1	23	25	.55	.55	12.69	13.77	3.68
Agriculture implements	1,535	-------	3	117	120	-------	.63	24.70	32.17	.39
Box and package manufacturing	233	-------	1	22	23	-------	1.71	37.71	39.43	1.46
Cooperage stock manufacturing	285	-------	-------	37	37	-------	-------	50.02	50.02	.11
Miscellaneous woodworking	4,462	-------	6	300	306	-------	.53	26.69	27.23	.89
Total	24,777	16	62	2,709	2,787	.28	1.10	48.18	49.56	3.08

[1] Not the correct sum of items, but as printed in the report.

TABLE 2.—FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN METAL SECTION OF NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, 1922 TO 1924

Industrial groups	Comparative frequency (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)			Comparative severity (per 1,000 hours' exposure)		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	41.06	43.42	29.35	2.69	4.85	2.47
Machine shops with foundries	40.88	32.68	22.30	.70	.86	1.63
Bolt and nut works	38.93	82.71	64.81	1.64	.67	.62
Boiler and engine works	93.75	-------	43.71	3.39	-------	1.02
Gray-iron foundries	64.51	63.34	46.41	.75	1.15	1.57
Steel foundries	66.66	55.25	85.24	.60	2.44	6.82
Malleable foundries	57.65	77.77	61.33	.80	.92	1.63
Brass works	19.38	30.36	24.16	.19	.28	1.35
Stoves	126.81	42.96	49.72	1.41	3.74	1.28
Structural steel fabrication	53.84	112.21	55.18	1.03	5.27	3.91
Machine building	28.65	27.62	23.11	.35	.83	2.58
Wire and wire products	39.86	40.26	34.25	1.82	1.75	1.36
Tubes	-------	64.08	39.57	-------	3.30	1.90
Aluminum	17.74	19.27	14.86	1.69	1.62	4.25
Miscellaneous	22.22	39.72	28.83	.28	2.06	2.14
Total	45.41	45.26	33.62	1.55	2.49	2.08

TABLE 3.—FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN WOODWORKING SECTION OF NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, 1920 TO 1924

	Comparative frequency (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)					Comparative severity (per 1,000 hours' exposure)				
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Sash, doors, etc				35.40	37.46				3.52	2.11
Sawmills and logging				64.04	89.51				6.50	6.56
Veneer mills				32.36	28.81				2.80	2.80
Furniture				21.29	19.42				.53	.46
Piano manufacturing				16.92	13.77				1.29	3.06
Agricultural implements				65.91	32.17				3.30	.39
Box and package manufacturing				39.52	39.43				1.45	1.46
Cooperage stock manufacturing				136.74	50.02				16.13	.11
Miscellaneous woodworking				24.76	27.23				4.01	.89
Total	42.88	55.70	63.73	42.26	49.56	4.46	1.46	2.70	3.36	3.08

Coal-Mine Fatalities in the United States in 1924

THE United States Bureau of Mines in its report on fatal accidents in coal mines in the United States during 1924 (Bulletin 251) states that 2,381 men were killed, a decrease of 77 from the fatality record for the year 1923. Although there were fewer fatalities than in the preceding year, this did not, however, result in a lower fatality rate, as the coal production in 1924 was unusually small. The fatality rate per million tons of coal produced was 4.15 in 1924 as compared with 3.74 in 1923, there being approximately 573 million tons produced in 1924 as against 657 million tons in 1923. The fatality rate in anthracite mines in 1924 was 5.51 per million tons and in 1923, 5.45; in bituminous mines the rates were 3.90 and 3.46, respectively. Gas and dust explosions accounted for the increase in fatalities in bituminous mines, and explosives and gas explosions for a small increase in the death rates in anthracite mines. There was a slight reduction in the rate for underground-haulage accidents in anthracite mines, while the rate for falls of roof or coal was unchanged.

There were 10 "major" disasters—accidents killing 5 or more men each—in 1924, in which 459 lives were lost, and 11 similar disasters in 1923 with a loss of 301 lives, the fatality rate for this class of accidents per million tons of coal mined in 1924 being nearly twice that of 1923.

The following table shows the number of workers, average number of days of operation, number of men killed, fatality rates per thousand 300-day workers, and production in coal mines, by 5-year periods from 1906 to 1920 and by years from 1921 to 1924:

COAL-MINE FATALITIES AND PRODUCTION, 1906 TO 1924

Year	Men employed		Average days of operation	Men killed		Production (short tons)	Production per death (short tons)	Average production per man	
	Actual number	Equivalent in 300-day workers		Number	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers			Tons per year	Tons per day
1906–1910 [1] (average)	675,067	484,454	215	2,658	5.49	451,112,384	169,719	668	3.10
1911–1915 (average)	739,169	541,489	220	2,517	4.65	529,206,159	210,253	716	3.26
1916–1920 (average)	760,381	599,781	237	2,418	4.03	626,385,929	259,051	824	3.48
1921	823,253	474,529	173	1,987	4.19	506,395,401	254,854	615	3.56
1922	844,807	405,056	144	1,979	4.89	476,951,121	241,006	565	3.92
1923	860,560	560,000	195	2,458	4.39	657,495,926	267,492	764	3.91
1924	[2] 828,237			2,381		[3] 573,280,000	241,000		

[1] Figures for the years 1906–1909 included in the average are only for States under inspection service and figures for 1909 as to average days active and total shifts were estimated by the Bureau of Mines.
[2] Number of employees based on estimate of State mine inspectors.
[3] Estimated.

The following table shows, by causes, the fatalities at coal mines and the rate per million tons for the calendar years 1923 and 1924:

FATAL ACCIDENTS AND RATE PER MILLION TONS AT COAL MINES, YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1923 AND 1924, BY CAUSES

Cause	Number killed		Rate per million tons	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Underground:				
Falls of roof or face	1,162	1,052	1.77	1.84
Mine cars and locomotives	415	348	.63	.61
Explosions of gas or coal dust—				
Local explosions	76	77	.12	.13
Major disasters	296	459	.45	.80
Explosives	114	100	.17	.18
Electricity	75	81	.11	.14
Mining machines	23	28	.04	.05
Mine fires		2		(1)
Miscellaneous	94	69	.14	.12
Total	2,255	2,216	3.43	3.87
Shaft	46	29	.07	.05
Surface:				
Haulage	59	70	.09	.12
Machinery	26	8	.04	.01
Miscellaneous	72	58	.11	.10
Total	157	136	.24	.23
Grand total	2,458	2,381	3.74	4.15

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The report also gives detailed information in regard to the distribution of accidents by States from each specified cause, the number of men working various specified hours per day, and the seasonal occurrence of mine explosions.

Metal-Mine Accidents in the United States in 1923

THE report of the United States Bureau of Mines on metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1923 (Bulletin No. 248) shows the lowest fatality rate on record. There was an increase of 17 per cent in 1923 over the preceding year in the number of men employed and of 25 per cent in the volume of work done. The total number of men employed was 123,279 and the average number of workdays per man was 297, as compared with 276 days in 1922, increased activity being shown in all branches of mining. The increase in volume of work, as compared with 1922, was 37 per cent at copper mines, 35 per cent at iron mines, 11 per cent at gold and silver mines, 19 per cent at lead and zinc mines in the Mississippi Valley States, and 12 per cent at mines producing nonmetallic minerals.

There were 367 fatal and 33,563 nonfatal accidents. The fatality rate per 1,000 300-day workers was 3.01, the lowest fatality rate prior to 1923 being 3.09 for the year 1921 and the highest, 4.45, in 1911. The injury rate was 275.41, as compared with 268.48 in 1922 and 249.69 in 1921. In addition to the 367 fatalities there were 20 accidents causing permanent total disability and 414 causing permanent partial disability.

The principal causes of fatal underground accidents were falls of rock, haulage, explosives, and falling down chute, winze, raise, or stope. The main causes of nonfatal accidents were falls of rock, handling and loading of ore at the face, haulage, timber or hand tools and drilling. In open-pit operations, haulage, explosives, and falls of rock were the principal causes of fatal accidents and haulage, falls of rock, hand tools, falls of persons, and steam shovels the principal causes of nonfatal accidents.

The following table shows the number of fatalities and of serious and slight injuries in metal mines in the United States, 1916 to 1923:

FATAL, SERIOUS, AND SLIGHT INJURIES IN METAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916 TO 1923

Type of injury	Number of injuries							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fatal	697	852	646	468	425	230	344	367
Serious (time loss of more than 14 days):								
Permanent disability—								
Total [1]	44	39	62	7	12	7	9	20
Partial [2]	693	666	640	321	345	173	231	414
Others	10,099	10,220	9,066	7,848	7,894	4,817	6,510	8,531
Slight (time loss 1 to 14 days)	37,401	35,361	33,147	23,330	24,311	13,607	19,330	24,598
Total nonfatal injuries	48,237	46,286	42,915	31,506	32,562	18,604	26,080	33,563
Grand total (fatal and nonfatal)	48,934	47,138	43,561	31,974	32,987	18,834	26,424	33,930
Men employed	204,685	200,579	182,606	145,262	136,583	93,929	105,697	123,279

[1] Permanent total disability: Loss of both legs or arms, one leg and one arm, total loss of eyesight, paralysis, or other condition permanently incapacitating workman from doing any work of a gainful occupation.

[2] Permanent partial disability: Loss of one foot, leg, hand, eye, one or more fingers, one or more toes, any dislocation where ligaments are severed, or any other injury known in surgery to be permanent partial disability.

The following table shows the number of employees, the number of fatalities and injuries, and the fatal and nonfatal accident rates, by kind of mine, 1922 and 1923:

NUMBER EMPLOYED, NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED, AND FATAL AND NONFATAL ACCIDENT RATES IN METAL MINES, 1922 AND 1923

Kind of mine	Active operators	Average days worked	Men employed		Killed		Injured	
			Actual number	Equivalent number of 300-day workers	Number	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers	Number	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers
1922								
Copper	274	292	25,739	25,017	75	3.00	8,025	320.78
Gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal	1,942	284	27,614	26,144	140	5.35	6,805	260.29
Iron	110	257	32,241	27,621	83	3.00	4,901	177.44
Lead and zinc (Mississippi Valley)	74	278	8,990	8,332	22	2.64	3,868	464.23
Nonmetallic mineral	199	271	11,113	10,024	24	2.39	2,481	247.51
Total	2,599	276	105,697	97,138	344	3.54	26,080	268.48
1923								
Copper	306	317	32,477	34,355	107	3.11	11,993	349.09
Gold, silver, and miscellaneous metal	2,104	285	30,525	29,016	114	3.93	8,672	298.87
Iron	115	292	38,419	37,382	89	2.38	5,616	150.23
Lead and zinc (Mississippi Valley)	82	290	10,226	9,874	27	2.73	4,894	495.65
Nonmetallic mineral	218	290	11,632	11,239	30	2.67	2,388	212.47
Total	2,825	297	123,279	121,866	367	3.01	33,563	275.41

The report also gives detailed information in regard to the distribution of accidents by causes and by States, in the different classes of mines, and accidents classified according to mining methods. There is also a comparison of the accident rates in all branches of the mineral industry for which statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

Skin Disease Among Employees in Fruit-Packing Plants

AN ARTICLE on the comparative effect of certain volatile oils in destroying a yeastlike organism responsible for cases of poisoning in a fruit-canning factory was published in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.[1] Employees engaged in preparing the fruit for canning in the fruit-packing plants of the Pacific Northwest have been subject for several years to a dermatosis which has been referred to by those affected as "fruit poisoning." A variety of remedies, chiefly antiseptics which are ordinarily used in treating bacterial infections, had been used in these cases without much success.

An employee in one of the packing plants, who had had a lesion between the fingers which had persisted for several months in spite of the use of various prescribed antiseptics, was examined by the writers. Scrapings from the lesion showed budding spore forms

[1] Journal of the American Medical Association, June 27, 1925, pp. 1985, 1986: "The fungicidal activity of certain volatile oils and stearoptens," by Harold B. Myers, M. D., and Clinton H. Thienes, M. D.

which were believed to be responsible for the inflammatory condition. Rapid improvement and healing followed the use of a 10 per cent alcoholic solution of the oil of cinnamon, the cinnamon being tried because it has been found efficacious against mold growth in certain medical preparations.

The canning plant in which the case of skin disease had originated was visited during the next pear-canning season, cases of fruit poisoning having been particularly severe at the time pears were handled in previous years. Many similar cases of infection were found which healed rapidly with the use of spirit of cinnamon and the manager of the plant and the chemist reported that the use of cinnamon water as a prophylactic measure was found to be useful in preventing a greater number of infections.

The good results obtained by the use of the oil of cinnamon on these lesions led to a study of the comparative fungicidal power of certain volatile oils on the yeastlike organism which caused the so-called fruit poisoning. It was found that there was considerable variation in the effect of the various oils. Thymol destroyed the yeast in 60 seconds or less, while the most efficient volatile oils were found to be cinnamon and cloves, which required approximately 30 and 90 minutes, respectively, to kill the organism. The majority of the oils tested did not prevent the growth of the yeast in 100 minutes. As a result of the experiments, a mixed spirit of 5 per cent thymol and 2 per cent cinnamon was decided to be the best curative agent, and this solution, painted on sites of infection found on employees in the canning plant, resulted in the speedy relief of discomfort and the promotion of healing.

Coal-Mine Accidents in Colorado, 1924 [1]

THE output of 271 coal mines in Colorado in 1924 was 10,501,088 tons, an increase of 164,353 tons over 1923. The number of men employed in and about the mines averaged 12,703, or 574 less than in the preceding year. The number of tons produced per death was 238,661, an increase of 52 per cent over the previous 12 months. The number of tons produced per nonfatal injury was 5,673, a decrease of 10 per cent as compared with 1923. Falls of rock and coal were responsible for 52 per cent of the fatalities and mine cars and locomotives for 25 per cent. Thirty-five per cent of the nonfatal injuries were due to falls of rock and coal and 23 per cent to mine cars and locomotives. The high percentages of death and injury from these causes have convinced the State inspector of coal mines of "the necessity of practical training in preference to safety engineers, safety committees, and safety rules." The number killed by accidents in the coal-mining industry was 44, and the number of nonfatal injuries 1,851. Of the nonfatal injuries, 1,801 resulted in temporary disability, the time lost in 994 of the cases being over 14 days; 47 accidents resulted in permanent partial disability and 3 in permanent total disability.

[1] Colorado. Coal-mine Inspection Department. Twelfth annual report, 1924. Denver, 1925, pp. 11 and 21.

Mine and Mill Accidents in Idaho, 1924

THE following table summarizes the statistics on mine and mill accidents in Idaho in 1924, published in the twenty-sixth annual report of the mining industry of the State for that year:

MINE AND MILL ACCIDENTS IN IDAHO, 1924

Kind of accident	Killed	Seriously injured		Slightly injured	
		Permanent total disability	Permanent partial disability	Time lost, over 14 days	Time lost, 1 to 14 days
Mine:					
Underground	14	1	23	458	540
Shaft	2		2	9	9
Surface			5	70	61
Total	16	1	30	537	610
Mill:					
Milling	1		3	37	14
Smelter			1	17	2
Auxiliary works			1	10	33
Total	1		5	64	49

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Recent Compensation Reports

California

THE Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California reports its operations for the year ending June 30, 1924, in a brief pamphlet of 25 pages. Statistical data are limited, the commission taking the view that "the cost is such that we believe more real good can be accomplished by the expenditure of the same amount of money through our safety department." The value of statistics in pointing out the necessity for greater efforts toward accident prevention is recognized, but the weight of the argument was felt to fall on the other side.

The requirement as to reporting accidents calls for such reports where the disability lasts through the day of injury or requires medical service other than the ordinary first-aid treatment. Figures are given only for the first six months of the calendar year 1924, during which 99,621 industrial injuries were reported to the commission. Of these, 307 were fatal and 687 caused permanent disability. There were 43,403 cases of temporary disability lasting beyond the day of injury, while 55,224 merely required first-aid attention. Of the deaths, 97 were due to vehicles, 47 to falls of persons, a like number to machinery, and 39 to falling objects not being handled by the injured person. Of the permanent injuries, 446 were due to machinery and 66 to the handling of objects. The last-named cause was responsible for the largest number of temporary disabilities, 10,790, machinery ranking second with 6,723 cases, falls of persons following with 5,833.

By nature of injury, cuts and lacerations rank first with 13,319 cases, bruises and contusions numbering 11,137, the two together making up more than one-half the total. Upper extremities suffered 17,527 injuries and the lower extremities 12,480. The location of fatal injuries is given as general in 99 cases, to the head in 97 cases, and to the trunk in 65.

The industry group reporting the largest number of accidents is building construction, 5,889 cases, commercial enterprises coming next with 3,865, followed by lumber and wood manufacturing with 3,549. In the absence of any data as to exposure no conclusions as to accident frequency can be made. It may also be noted that the industry group reporting the second largest number of injuries, "commercial enterprises," is not a classification in general use and its coverage is correspondingly uncertain and removed from the field of comparison. Attention is called to the small number of claims coming before the commission for formal adjudication. How-

ever, its good offices are availed of in cases "almost without number" in the clearing away of misunderstandings and the adjustment of decisions through correspondence and personal interviews with the medical and rating departments and others of the personnel of the commission. During the year ending June 30, 1924, 3,079 cases were filed with the commission, 697 claims being pending. Of these, 2,898 were adjudicated during the year, leaving 878 pending at its close.

The State compensation insurance fund, operating in competition with other forms of insurance, reported premiums written during the year to the amount of $5,739,827.60, an increase of 10.8 per cent over the previous year. Admitted assets at the end of the year totaled $6,253,391.80, the catastrophe surplus amounting to $2,086,-694.37. Dividends declared are estimated to amount to $1,840,000.

The premium rates charged by the fund are those promulgated by the State insurance commissioner and are used by all insurance carriers operating in the State. "These rates are made so that about 59.4 per cent of the premiums received go to pay compensation and medical losses, and the other 40.6 per cent is for the payment of expenses of operation." As the expenses of operating the State fund have averaged about 14 per cent, the difference between this sum and the general allowance for operating expenses is available for dividends, together with other savings and earnings from invested funds. The average expense ratios during 1921 and 1922 were, for stock companies, 43.6 per cent, for mutual concerns, 25 per cent, and for the State fund, 14.25 per cent.

Indiana

THE report of the Indiana Industrial Board for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1924, shows that 49,004 accidents were reported during the year, of which 274 were fatal. No disability was reported in 9,292 cases, and in 4,427 it was found that none resulted. In 14,349 cases disability lasted not over seven days; so that no compensation as such was payable in these cases. There were 5,145 cases in which disability extended beyond 28 days.

Under the schedule for specific time allowance, there were 271 cases in which payment for 300 weeks, the maximum for partial disability, was allowed. The total amount of compensation benefits paid in closed cases during the year was $2,368,599.48. This does not include burial benefits or medical aid.

Settlements may be made by agreement between the employer and employee, to be approved by the board. Such settlements were made in 23,096 cases during the year. In case of dispute, hearings are had by single members, from whose findings an appeal lies to the full board. There were during the year 1,630 cases set for hearing before single members and 437 for hearing before the full board.

Louisiana

THE workmen's compensation law of Louisiana is administered by the courts, but the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics in his twelfth biennial report, for the years 1923 and 1924, makes a brief statement as to the development of the act. In its original form

it was said to have been opposed by the workers, but was accepted with assurances of future improvements. These have been made from time to time since 1914, until now it is felt that the law "ranks among the best compensation laws throughout America"—an attainment for which the department believes itself entitled to credit on account of the suggestions made by it for the liberalization of the law. A single recommendation is made in the current report, the appointment of a compensation commission being earnestly urged. "We feel that the courts in some cases have been very lax and that the appeals of those having filed their complaints therewith have been neglected, at least until some other force has been brought to bear to bring about due consideration." It is said that the workers are desirous of such a commission, and that the success of the commission system in other States is sufficient warrant for its adoption in Louisiana.

Ohio

THE Ohio Department of Industrial Relations, through its division of workmen's compensation, presents in its second annual report data for the year ending June 30, 1923. During this time 176,427 claims were filed in cases of nonfatal injury and 803 in cases of death. An exclusive State-fund system is used, though self-insurance is permitted. Premiums collected by the fund during the year amounted to $9,207,757.07; while disbursements for claims, medical services, etc., totaled $8,372,874.52.

There have accumulated during the history of the act (1912–1923) death claims, current at the time of the report, to the number of 1,828, besides 166 permanent total disability cases and 950 permanent partial disability cases. There were also 5 deaths which are claims against the occupational disease fund; this fund has grown, since its inception in August, 1921, to approximately $480,000, from which payments have been made for compensation, medical services, etc., amounting to about $44,000. It has been accumulated by a special assessment of 2½ cents per hundred dollars of pay roll charged against all risks, such plan to continue until July 1, 1924. At that time the commission was to classify the industries of the State according to hazard and fix a premium adjusted to the hazard determined.

The total number of accidents reported by employers under the State fund during the fiscal year was 159,839, of which 65,901 were caused by machinery and 46,323 by handling objects. Next in rank was hand tools with 8,611 cases. Of this total, 3,046 were classed as major accidents, including 132 deaths. Of these, 759 were due to machinery, 699 to handling objects, 442 to falls of persons, and 390 to vehicles. No other cause was responsible for as many as 200 accidents.

The third annual report of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, shows a total of 162,053 accidents to employees covered by the State fund, a slight increase over the preceding year. However, the number of accidents due to machinery was reduced to 57,744, while those caused by handling objects increased to 49,848. A summary as to major accidents was not given for the year 1924.

Claims were filed during the year for medical expenses only in 122,323 cases; for compensation, the disability continuing for more than 7 days, in 58,354 cases; and for death in 933 cases, a total of 181,610 cases.

The accident fund showed assets as of December 31, 1923, amounting to $44,489,570.04; of this, $38,204,511.14 was obligated to claims reserve and $2,065,532.37 to the statutory surplus available as a catastrophe fund. There was a general surplus of $1,863,642.34. Premium receipts during the history of the act amounted to $87,714,-292.41 and disbursements on claims vouchers to $53,334,743.74. Premium refunds have been made amounting to $1,469,035.17.

The year's premium receipts were $10,724,780.94, warrants and refund vouchers calling for disbursements of $10,563,088.05. Excess of receipts over disbursements for the year was $2,633,470.26. The adjustment with regard to the occupational-disease fund became effective with the close of the fiscal year covered. "For the next fiscal year the commission will apply separate rates for occupational diseases, ranging from 1 cent to $4 per each $1,000 of pay roll, with a minimum charge of 10 cents for each classification for each six-months' period."

Development of Workmen's Compensation in Argentina

AN ARGENTINE official report[1] gives figures showing the growth of industrial accident insurance in that country in 1923.[2] For purposes of comparison, figures for 1916, 1919, and 1922, taken from Commerce Reports of August 20, 1923, are also given:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE IN ARGENTINA

[Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate varies]

Item	1916	1919	1922	1923
Number of policies	7,472	17,118	47,292	57,498
Number of workmen covered	199,233	305,325	356,087	417,066
	Pesos	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
Premiums paid	2,637,180	5,365,660	11,960,870	14,553,234
Benefits paid:				
Death	[3]	[3]	[3]	785,885
Total disability	[3]	[3]	[3]	56,773
Permanent partial disability	[3]	[3]	[3]	909,754
Temporary disability	[3]	[3]	[3]	3,415,041
Total	596,650	3,281,000	4,062,440	5,167,453

[1] Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, October, 1924, p. 1447.

[2] For a résumé of the workmen's compensation law see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, March 1925, pp. 186–191.

[3] Not reported.

Belgian Law on Insurance of Employees Against Old Age and Premature Death [1]

THE Belgian legislature passed a law March 10, 1925, providing for the insurance of employees against old age and premature death which is similar to the general law of December 10, 1924, on the insurance of workers.[2] Considerable discussion took place in the Parliamentary debates on the bill as to the exact meaning of the term "employés." While in general the term is understood to refer to intellectual workers as distinguished from manual workers, the Government refused to specify exactly the classes of workers included because of the difficulty of fixing a definite line of demarcation between the two groups. The Minister of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare stated that the only standard the Government could establish was that the work should be principally of an intellectual nature. It was decided that journalists, although not called "employés," should be included until a special law could be passed for them, while the question of the inclusion of foremen, overseers, and technicians was discussed but without a decision being reached. In general it was decided that those subject to the law included employees of industrial, commercial, and financial establishments as well as persons employed by a public official or by a private individual whatever the profession of the latter, the law being applicable, therefore, to employees of notaries, lawyers, engineers, architects, etc.

The law, which will go into effect January 1, 1927, is based upon the triple participation of the employees, employers, and the State, and three types of insurance organizations may be used—the general savings and retirement fund, the employees' allowance fund, and private insurance funds.

The principal provisions of the law are as follows:

Scope of Act

INSURANCE against old age and premature death is compulsory for employees of both sexes without regard to the amount of their remuneration. Those included in the provisions of the act are Belgian employees working for a Belgian firm either in Belgium or in a foreign country or for a branch of a foreign firm established in Belgium, and foreigners working in Belgium if their native country guarantees similar advantages to Belgians; employees attached to a public establishment; and journalists.

Belgian employees working either in Belgium or a foreign country for a foreign firm which does not have a branch in Belgium are not included in the provisions of the law. Such employees may, however, take out voluntary insurance under certain conditions. Others not coming within the scope of the act are employees of the State, Provinces, and communes; employees in asylums, relief offices, pawnshops or public loan funds; and employees of the general savings and retirement fund and of associations serving as public utilities.

[1] Data are from Revue du Travail, Brussels, November, 1924, pp. 2237–2250; March, 1925, pp. 640–653; and Comité Central Industriel de Belgique, bulletin, May 20, 1925, pp. 414–448.
[2] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, April, 1925, pp. 155–157.

Contributions

THE amount of the premium is fixed at 10 per cent of the employee's salary up to a maximum of 15,000 francs,[3] 5 per cent being paid by the employer and 5 per cent by the employee. The maximum is increased 500 francs for each child under 16 years of age in the care of the insured. In case the annual remuneration does not exceed 6,000 francs, however, the employee's contribution is reduced to 3 per cent.

The contribution of the State varies but can not exceed 288 francs per year. This participation by the State ceases as soon as an annual income of 240 francs shall have been established in favor of the insured or his wife. No payment is made to the insurance fund by the State if the annual remuneration of the employee exceeds 15,000 francs. The premiums are payable until the insured person has reached the age of 65 years in the case of men and 60 years in the case of women.

The payments of those compulsorily insured are deducted from their salaries by the employer at periods which will be fixed by a subsequent decree and the employers' payments are due at the same time and under the same conditions as those of the employees.

The premiums of insured persons and the employers' assessments will be deposited either in the general savings and retirement fund or in an insurance organization which has been approved by the Government after consultation with the superior council for employees' pensions. Employees' payments are sent to the insurance fund designated by them and the employer's share is paid to the fund chosen by him. When an insured person changes employers he can also change the insuring organization, in which case such an organization is required to pay over to the new organization the entire amount paid into the account of the insured without any deductions on account of the transfer. The minimum payments, which it is required shall be paid annually into the general savings and retirement fund to secure for the insured the advantages of the general law of December 10, 1924, and to the employees' allowance fund, can not, however, be removed from these funds.

If an insured person who is unmarried, widowed, or divorced dies before receiving a pension, half of the amount paid into the fund is paid to his heirs, either descendants or ascendants, or to the person or persons designated by him, the other half being paid into the employees' allowance fund. In default of any heirs the entire amount is paid to this fund. At the time an insured person is pensioned the total amount of the capital is deposited in the allowance fund.

Benefits

A LIFE annuity is granted to male employees upon reaching the age of 65 and to female employees after reaching the age of 60 if they have completed 30 years of service, the amount of the annuity to depend upon the amount of the payments paid into the insurance fund. The maximum pension is granted to persons whose annual

[3] Franc at par = 19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

income after deducting certain sources of revenue which are exempted does not exceed 3,000 francs. It is diminished by a sixth for each 600 francs over 3,000 francs' income.

In determining the amount of the annual income, the following resources of the insured and of his wife are exempt from inclusion: Old-age and widows' annuities paid in connection with the present law and the general insurance law; certain bonuses granted by the State in connection with the general law; annuities and pensions granted by the State to the insured or his wife for military service or deeds of war; the resources constituting the salary or remuneration of the insured person.

A 50 per cent exemption is allowed on pensions granted by the State to the widows and ascendants of soldiers killed in war, or of civilian victims of war, and those deported who are sick or disabled; on compensation allowances for industrial accidents; on the salary of the wife and the professional incomes of the insured and his wife.

An exemption of 600 francs is allowed in the calculation of the resources of persons unmarried, widowed, or divorced and of 1,200 francs, if married, on annuities, on pensions and old-age allowances of the insured and his wife other than those which are totally exempted as noted above, and on the value of a life income calculated at the rate of 10 per cent of the value of the property possessed by the applicant and his wife and acquired through their thrift. If they own a single house in which they live, an exemption of 14,000 to 18,000 francs is allowed on the value of the property, depending on the commune in which the property is situated; an exemption ranging from 9,000 to 13,000 francs is allowed, also, on other property.

A proportionate amount of the pension can be obtained by an insured person, either male or female, after reaching the age of 55 years if the insurance organization has been notified at least 15 months before the time at which he desires to receive the pension.

An annuity is paid to widows if the marriage was contracted before the insured began to receive a pension. If the widow was the same age as her husband her pension varies, according to his age at death, from 35 to 50 per cent of the total amount, and if there is a difference in age the annuity is modified accordingly. The widow may, with the authorization of the superior council for employees' pensions, receive a cash payment amounting to not more than half of the capital from which her annuity would be derived.

An allowance is made for each child under 18 years of age which in the event of the death of both parents is paid to the person or organization having charge of the child.

Invalidity allowances are paid to persons who are totally and permanently incapacitated for work before reaching the retirement age.

Superior Council on Employees' Pensions

A SUPERIOR council on employees' pensions is established by this law under the Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare. The duties of the council are to render an opinion on requests for the approval or the cancellation of approval of insurance organizations; to judge, as a court of last resort, appeals against the decisions made by the employees' allowance fund; to give the final decisions upon

applications for pensions by widows of insured persons in which there is a question of the amount of the pension; to give advice upon all questions in regard to the interpretation and execution of the law which shall be submitted to the Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare.

Employees' Allowance Fund

AN EMPLOYEES' allowance fund is established by the law under the Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare. The fund possesses legal personality, and has charge of the examination of applications and of the payment of allowances. It is administered by a council composed of nine members—three representatives each of the employers, employees, and the Government—appointed for a term of six years by the Minister of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare. The president of the council is appointed by the King from among the members of the council and the secretary by the Minister of Labor, but if he is not a member of the council he has no vote. Members of the council, with the exception of the Government representatives, may not serve on the superior council on employees' pensions.

General Provisions

THE law provides penalties for employers failing to pay their quota into the insurance funds and also for preventing insured persons from being insured in the organization of their choice. A penalty of both fine and imprisonment is fixed for a false declaration in connection with a claim.

Insurance funds which are established in industrial, commercial, or financial establishments at the time the present law goes into effect may, with the approval of the superior council, be authorized by the Government to continue their operations or group themselves together for this purpose if they present a guaranty of financial stability and good management.

Although the law does not take effect until January 1, 1927, the payments to the insurance funds by employers and employees will be due during the year 1926 and will be paid into the general savings and retirement fund.

Workmen's Compensation Law of Yucatan, Mexico

ON MAY 4, 1925, the governor of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, signed the new workmen's compensation law (Decree No. 279) of that State, the principal features of which are given below.

Employments Covered

THE law covers work in factories, industrial establishments, and in those undertakings which make and use explosive or inflammable substances or electricity; railroad work and the construction and repair of buildings; transportation operations and port work; instal-

lation and repair work on telephones and telegraphs; and all work which in the opinion of the conciliation and arbitration board endangers the lives of the workers.

Compensation Benefits

THE compensation scale is based upon the average yearly earnings of the injured employee. However, if the worker was not employed for the entire year in the same enterprise his average wages are to be obtained for the length of time he actually worked. A worker whose annual wages exceed 7,000 pesos is not entitled to receive compensation. Benefits may be paid either in a lump sum or in the form of a pension.

An employer whose capital stock is less than 50,000 pesos can not be required to pay compensation exceeding 3,000 pesos even in fatal cases.

Death.—If the industrial accident or occupational disease causes death, the employer must pay to the family of the deceased, in addition to funeral expenses, compensation equal to the employee's total average wages for a period of 1,000 days, but not to exceed 5,000 pesos. Death benefits are to be proportioned in the following manner: In cases where there are minor children, 40 per cent to the widow and 60 per cent to the children; if the children are of age, 60 per cent to the widow and 40 per cent to the children; in cases where there are no children, 50 per cent to the widow and 50 per cent to the surviving ascendants. Other relatives who can not prove that they have been dependent upon the deceased are not entitled to receive compensation.

Permanent total disability.—An employee who is permanently and totally disabled from an industrial accident or occupational disease shall receive the same compensation as that paid in fatal cases.

Temporary disability.—Employees who are temporarily disabled must be paid full wages from the time of the injury until they are able to return to work.

Security of Payments

EMPLOYERS are allowed to insure their risks in approved insurance companies, but in no case may the insurance policy be less than the compensation benefits to which the employee is entitled under the law.

Compensation benefits are not subject to attachment and may not be transferred or renounced by the interested parties.

Employers and insurance companies which become insolvent must pay the full compensation from the assets.

Accident Reporting and Time for Claim

EMPLOYERS are required to report industrial accidents and occupational diseases within 24 hours, under a penalty of from 100 to 500 pesos.

Compensation claims must be made within five years after the date of the accident.

Special Provisions

IF IT is proved that the workman was suffering from an occupational disease before entering the employment, the compensation must be paid by the employer for whom he worked when he contracted the disease. If the occupational disease was contracted and developed gradually while in the service of several employers, they shall be liable to the last employer for their proportionate share of the compensation based on the length of time worked.

Employers who have paid the compensation benefits on account of an industrial accident have the right of action against a third party responsible for the accident.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Right of Employer and Insurance Carrier to Defend in Case of Conflicting Interests Under Employers' Liability Insurance Policy

A LONG-DRAWN-OUT case involving questions of employers' liability insurance recently completed another stage in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. In November, 1912, a lad by the name of Miller was employed by the Stewart Dry Goods Co. at Louisville, Ky., as messenger boy. He was seriously injured on an elevator of the company and sued to recover damages, the compensation law of the State not then having been enacted. In his petition Miller charged that he was compelled to use an elevator which was in a dangerous and defective condition, and also that the elevator was negligently operated. The employer was insured under a policy with the Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York, the policy agreeing to indemnify the employer in an amount not exceeding $5,000 on account of bodily injury or death to any person while in the car of his elevator; there was a further agreement that the insurance company would "defend in the name and on behalf of the assured any suit brought against the assured to enforce a claim, whether groundless or not."

In accordance with the foregoing, the insurance company was notified of the bringing of the suit as above, and answered by its attorneys, in the name of the dry goods company. Before the trial was begun, Miller amended his petition, claiming that he was, at the time of the injury, under 16 years of age, and was employed in violation of the child labor statute of the State. The insurance policy carried a provision that it did not cover any loss resulting from the employment of a child contrary to law, and when this amendment was filed, the insurance company's attorney promptly notified the attorney for the dry goods company that if, on the trial, it developed that Miller was employed contrary to law the insurance company would pay no damages. To this the employer's attorney replied that since the policy did not cover cases of illegal employment, the dry goods company was entitled to have the question of the legality of the employment presented to the court, and asked whether the insurance company would take charge of the defense and meet its liabilities under the policy and any judgment that might be obtained, saying that otherwise the employer must defend the action and seek to hold the insurance company liable under its policy. It was pointed out that it would not be to the interest of the insurance company to show that the employment was legal, as, if it was not, the insurance carrier would thereby escape liability; but that the employer would be vitally affected by any failure to show that the employment was legal.

The insurance company's attorney declared that it would not assume responsibility for any judgment obtained by reason of illegal employment, and if the dry goods company undertook to take the defense of the case out of the hands of the insurance company, the latter would "decline all responsibility of any kind in the case." Further interchange of correspondence was had, and the respective rights (in a measure conflicting) of the two parties were asserted; the defense, however, was left with the insurance company, but with the attorneys representing the interests of the dry goods company in association with those of the insurance company.

In the meantime, Miller's attorneys had offered to settle the suit for $6,500. The dry goods company offered to pay $1,500 if the insurance company would pay the $5,000 named as its maximum liability in the policy. This that company declined to do, saying that there was no compromise for it in the offer. The case went to trial, resulting in a verdict for Miller for $10,000. The attorneys of the two defendant companies cooperated, and there was no disagreement between them at the trial.

An appeal from the judgment was taken to the court of appeals of the State and was there affirmed. (Stewart Dry Goods Co. *v.* Miller, 168 Ky. 676, 182 S. W. 868.) The employing company paid the judgment and then sued to recover the $5,000 named in the insurance policy, and also $3,500, the excess of the judgment over and above the proposed settlement at $6,500, and costs and expenses, taking the ground that since the insurance company had failed in the defense in the damage suit it should be deemed to have waived the question of illegal employment, and also that there was fraud and bad faith in controlling the defense and refusing the proposed compromise. These contentions the insurance company denied, and the case came to trial before a jury. On the evidence the circuit court instructed the jury peremptorily to find for the employer in the amount sued for. Judgment was entered, a new trial denied, and an appeal taken.

In the court of appeals it was noted that Miller had sought recovery on two grounds, one covered by the policy if he was lawfully employed, the other not covered by it if the employment was illegal. It was said that both the employer and the insurance company had a right to protect each its own interest. These were clearly incompatible, but were entitled to respect, and procedure must be such as to permit their protection by the party in interest. The insurance company was therefore within its rights in refusing to entirely surrender the defense to the employer, and the course followed was one that practically protected the substantial rights of both parties. However, it must be noted that the compromise proposition of the injured boy's attorneys was accepted by the employer on a basis of the insurer's maximum liability. "This was no compromise for the insurer, for it was not liable at all if Miller was employed in violation of the statute." The dry goods company had the right to make the settlement on the proffered terms and then sue the company on the policy, predicating its liability on the assumed legality of the employment; otherwise no liability existed.

Since the record in the case does not disclose on what ground the judgment for damages in the Miller case was awarded, that question could not be considered in the present action. The insurance company

was liable unless Miller was unlawfully employed. The burden of proof was on the insurer to show that the employment was illegal, which would require a jury trial to determine the age of the injured youth and the nature of his employment at the time of his injury.

The judgment awarding the employer damages against the insurance company was therefore reversed and the case remanded for a new trial.

Status Under Connecticut Compensation Law of Farmers Exchanging Work

WHILE the compensation laws of most States exclude farm labor from their coverage, the Connecticut act covers all industries in which five or more persons are employed, in the absence of contrary election by the employer.

According to a not unusual custom among farmers, Irving Smith and Simeon Jones, dairy farmers, owning adjoining farms, assisted each other in certain undertakings involving an unusual number of workers, the specific job in hand being the filling of their silos with ensilage for their cattle. An ensilage cutter and blower owned by one and driven by a tractor owned by the other, were used in this work. While Smith was helping Jones with this jointly-owned outfit to fill the latter's silo his hand was caught in the machinery and seriously mangled. Compensation was claimed and a wage assumed in excess of $36 a week, though no money exchange was contemplated, but rather one of service. There was a loss of time and permanent disability, besides medical and hospital services.

The question judicially in dispute was as to the relation of the parties. The compensation commissioner for the district and the superior court were of one mind in holding that there was a contract of employment, each party to serve the other for pay, even though the medium of payment was to be labor rather than money. This view was supported by the supreme court of errors on appeal (129 Atl. 50), that court saying that the fact that the mode of payment was as thus agreed upon "does not make the agreement any the less a contract for service." Neither was the undertaking a joint enterprise, nor in the nature of a social event such as a barn raising or corn husking.

The award and judgment below were therefore affirmed.

Interfering with Interstate Commerce by Preventing the Mining of Coal

THE conflict between the United Mine Workers of America and the Coronado Coal Co. promises to assume something of an epochal aspect in the construction of the antitrust law as well as the law as to the status of labor organizations. The suability of unincorporated associations in the Federal courts and the liability of their strike funds to execution was decided by the Supreme Court in an earlier case (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July, 1922, pp. 147–152); while the same court, in a decision ren-

dered May 25, 1925 (Coronado Coal Co. *v.* United Mine Workers, 45 Sup. Ct. 551), passed upon a question as to the nature and effect under the antitrust act of the activities of the United Mine Workers in connection with the operation of coal mines.

The controversy is of long standing. Prior to 1914 certain mines in Sebastian County, Ark., had been operated under an agreement with the union, but on the expiration of the contract the manager, Bache, announced the intent of operating on an open-shop basis. The resulting conflicts and judicial action have been noted in earlier numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (August, 1919, pp. 231–234; July, 1922, pp. 147–152; January, 1924, pp. 164, 165). A judgment of triple damages under the antitrust law, obligating the payment of some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, was reversed by the Supreme Court largely on the ground that the international union was not involved, the strike being classed as purely local. There was also a question, decided adversely, as to the nature of the offenses charged, i. e., the prevention of mining coal, as an interference with interstate commerce.

The mine corporations, in new proceedings, sought, by additional evidence, to charge the same defendant with liability for interference with interstate commerce in violation of the antitrust act, but failed under a directed verdict by the district court, later affirmed by the circuit court of appeals. It was from this affirmance that the present redress was sought by writ of error.

Mr. Chief Justice Taft delivered the opinion of the court, setting forth with considerable fullness the incidents of the conflict between the mine operators and the United Mine Workers, the various provisions made for armed conflict, the resultant deaths, and the final destruction by fire and dynamite of the property of the mine operators. The evidence introduced to connect the international organization with these activities was held to be inadequate, and as to it the judgment below was affirmed. However, on evidence that the efforts of the union, directed to preventing the marketing of any coal from the properties involved in the struggle, were inspired by the motive of preventing competition of such "scab-dug coal" with the union product on account of its effect on the market, a different situation was developed. A union official had declared that the coal must not reach the market, as, if it did, "it would only be a matter of time until every union operator in that country would have to close down his mine or scab it, because the union operators could not meet Bache competition." There was also an extract from the convention proceedings of the local district (No. 21), in which the difficulty of maintaining the union scale on account of nonunion competition was discussed. Other considerations involving the marketing of the products of the various mines were considered, and a former official who had made speeches throughout the area said that the subject of competition between the two classes of coal, union and nonunion, was constantly discussed among the officers and members of the union. It was in evidence that the potential product of the mines involved was 5,000 tons a day, and not 5,000 tons a week as had been assumed in an earlier opinion. Without granting complete accuracy to such an estimate, Mr. Justice Taft considered it as relevant evidence for the jury to consider in

passing upon the effect of the interruption of mining on interstate commerce. (It appeared that 80 per cent of all the coal mined in Sebastian County was shipped to other States.)

The mere reduction in the supply of an article to be shipped in interstate commerce by the illegal or tortious prevention of its manufacture or production is ordinarily an indirect and remote obstruction to that commerce. But when the intent of those unlawfully preventing the manufacture or production is shown to be to restrain or control the supply entering and moving in interstate commerce, or the price of it in interstate markets, their action is a direct violation of the antitrust act.

As contrasted with the evidence when the case was before the Supreme Court in 1922, it was conceded that there was here substantial support for the claim that the purpose in destroying the mine was to prevent shipment to other States, so that the direction to return a verdict excluding the local union from responsibility was erroneous. The action of the court below in clearing the international union of responsibility was therefore affirmed, but as to the district union, No. 21, and its constituent organizations the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial for them.

Power of Railroad Labor Board to Procure Witnesses

THE Railroad Labor Board created by the transportation act of 1920 (41 Stat., 456) is given authority to require the attendance of witnesses "from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing." Failure of a witness to answer the subpoena of the board subjects him to prosecution in any United States district court, which is authorized to order the witness to comply, subject to penalties for violation.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently had before it a question involving the construction of these provisions of the act. (Robertson *v.* Railroad Labor Board, 45 Sup. Ct. 621.) The board had issued a subpoena directing one Robertson, residing at Cleveland, Ohio, to appear before it at its offices in Chicago, on a day named. Robertson failed to appear, but was represented by his attorney who challenged the jurisdiction of the board over him. The board then instituted suit in the Federal court for the Northern District of Illinois. This court issued a summons in the usual form directing Robertson to appear and answer. This was served on him personally at Cleveland by the proper official for the northern district of Ohio, but he failed to appear, his attorney again representing him and claiming that he was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal court for Illinois. The court overruled the contention and issued a final decree directing Robertson to appear and testify as originally sought by the Labor Board. From this an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

The court went fully into the question of jurisdiction, and recognized that Congress has power "to provide that the process of every district court shall run into every part of the United States," though this has not been done by any general law, nor, in terms, by the transportation act. Instances were cited in which process is general, as in the Sherman Act (antitrust law) and its amendment, the

Clayton Act; also in other cases for specific and limited purposes. However, the Judicial Code (sec. 51) provides that "no civil suit shall be brought in any district court against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant." This general rule, subject only to specific action of Congress by way of exception, and with such exceptions as are provided in the Judicial Code, must be recognized as governing the situation in the instant case. No specific exception having been made in the transportation act, the phrase "any district court" must be construed as meaning "any court of competent jurisdiction." The Labor Board has power to appear in any court of the United States and institute proceedings therein to compel obedience to its writs. In explicit language the board is authorized to compel persons to come from any place in the United States to any designated place of hearing to furnish evidence; but there was no indication found of any intent on the part of Congress to depart from the long-established policy of litigating the question of contumacy in any other jurisdiction than that of the witnesses' residence.

The judgment below directing Robertson's appearance before the Illinois Federal court was therefore reversed, though obviously the board was able to bring proceedings in the proper district of Ohio for the determination of the question of its authority and right to secure his attendance at its offices in Chicago.

HOUSING

Municipal Housing in Smethwick, England

THE United States vice consul at Birmingham sends, under date of May 13, 1925, some figures relating to a housing project at Smethwick, an industrial town adjoining Birmingham. Its population is composed almost exclusively of the working classes, who are really unable to pay rents sufficiently high to give an economic return on building investments. Consequently, there has been almost no private building since the war, and the municipality has found itself compelled to provide housing to meet at least part of the deficiency.

In taking hold of the matter, the town council decided it would be better to develop a single large tract of land on garden city lines, rather than to erect scattered groups of houses here and there. Consequently, land was obtained on the outskirts of the city, and about 70 acres has already been developed. On this, 614 houses have already been built at a cost of approximately £263,500.[1] Of these, 510 are of the parlor type, costing on an average £440 each, and 104 are of the nonparlor type, costing on an average £370 each. These figures seem to show that the work is being conducted with considerable economy, for according to data given by the English magazine, Garden Cities and Town Planning (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1925, p. 205), the average price of parlor houses, as shown in the contracts made by local authorities was £445 in January, 1924, from which figure it rose to £530 in December, 1924, and although it then began to decline, was £495 in January, 1925. During the same period the lowest average figure for nonparlor houses was £386.

[1] Pound at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies.

COOPERATION

Progress of Cooperation Abroad

Australia

LABOR Report No. 14, 1923, of the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics contains (pp. 17–21) data in regard to the cooperative societies of that country in 1923, some of which are given below. For purposes of comparison similar data for 1922 from the bureau's Labor Report No. 13 are also given.

The following table shows the development of cooperation in the various States of the Commonwealth:

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN AUSTRALIA IN 1922 AND 1923, BY TYPES OF SOCIETY AND STATES

State	Producers' societies				Consumers' societies				Total			
	1922		1923		1922		1923		1922		1923	
	Number	Membership	Number	Membership	Number	Membership	Number	Membership	Number	Membership	Number	Membership
New South Wales	58	52,098	59	38,645	43	49,179	39	47,728	101	101,277	98	86,373
Victoria	67	53,048	58	51,986	29	20,158	30	15,928	96	73,206	88	67,914
Queensland	40	25,699	43	29,693	10	4,412	10	4,839	50	30,111	53	34,532
South Australia	25	38,451	28	40,802	10	30,398	11	30,731	35	68,849	39	71,533
Western Australia	26	2,619	23	2,426	43	6,832	57	8,560	69	30,006	80	10,986
Tasmania	12	20,555	11	4,437	2		5	1,917	14		16	6,354
Total	228	192,470	222	167,989	137	110,979	152	109,703	365	303,449	374	277,692

The report explains that "producers' societies," as used in the above table, include a considerable number of societies which operate stores and retail goods to their members, although this is not their main business. The main distinction between the two groups is the manner of distributing the savings made from the business, these being returned on capital invested in the producers' societies and on purchases in the consumers' societies.

The statistics of operation in the two years are shown in the following table:

STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF AUSTRALIAN COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1922 AND 1923, BY STATES

[Pound at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies]

State	Producers' societies						
	1922			1923			
	Share capital	Sales	Net saving	Share capital	Sales	Net saving	Dividend on share capital
New South Wales	£824,503	£12,230,060	£141,785	£822,240	£15,462,677	£153,636	£50,006
Victoria	1,214,728	10,174,929	47,116	1,340,909	11,836,478	75,855	23,011
Queensland	400,644	5,597,966	59,275	460,840	6,522,995	35,746	17,732
South Australia	719,231	5,468,747	[1] 10,145	604,352	5,406,148	54,057	1,709
Western Australia	42,999	202,806	9,403	43,103	275,020	11,727	952
Tasmania	99,257	258,014	13,435	61,115	186,216	6,115	2,527
Total	3,301,362	33,932,522	260,869	3,332,559	39,689,534	337,136	95,937

[1] Loss.

STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF AUSTRALIAN COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1922 AND 1923, BY STATES—Continued

State	Consumers' societies							
	1922				1923			
	Share capital	Sales	Net saving	Dividend on purchases	Share capital	Sales	Net saving	Dividend on purchases
New South Wales	£483,319	£3,148,913	£255,044	£236,054	£438,784	£2,649,627	£203,184	£155,288
Victoria	156,105	894,970	24,860	10,765	168,232	1,047,197	28,403	12,365
Queensland	35,423	233,862	5,737	3,373	37,322	252,269	18,364	4,688
South Australia	498,545	1,791,658	69,844	37,164	542,297	1,474,682	76,227	46,710
Western Australia	54,419	494,195	9,755	5,349	94,301	692,041	27,073	7,750
Tasmania					32,181	130,585	3,926	2,199
Total	1,227,811	6,563,598	365,240	292,705	1,313,117	6,246,401	357,177	229,000

The figures for New South Wales in the table above include those for the New South Wales Cooperative Wholesale Society, and the figures therefore are to some extent duplicated, since the wholesale society's sales to the retail societies also form part of the latters' sales to their members. The above table also includes certain so-called plant cooperative societies, established by employers, at which their workers "may purchase commodities at practically wholesale prices." Many smaller establishments in which a committee of employees makes bulk purchases for all the workers are not included, as "it has been found impossible to secure information as to the extent to which this practice has developed."

Belgium

IN AN article in the June 15, 1925, issue of La Coopération Belge (Brussels), Victor Serwy gives a résumé of the present condition of the consumers' cooperative movement in Belgium. He recalls that in 1910 there were more than 200 socialist societies, having a combined membership of 170,748 and sales of 44,920,900 francs.[1] In 1922–23, there were 51 consumers' societies and 25 productive societies in affiliation with the Belgian Cooperative Office, whose membership numbered 245,706, whose sales amounted to 257,172,069 francs, and whose manufactured products were valued at 32,130,000 francs. It is estimated that their 1923–24 sales exceeded 300,000,000 francs.

The movement toward concentration and amalgamation has progressed steadily, especially in the Walloon districts, as is shown by the decrease in number of societies. Now, instead of a number of small, overlapping societies in a district, there is one big society. Some of these district or regional societies are very large, as the following figures, taken from the June, 1925, issue of the International Cooporative Bulletin (London), show:

	Number of members	Sales, 1923–24 (francs)
Union Coopérative de Liége	70,276	103,181,000
Union des Cooperateurs	12,772	14,692,423
Union des Cooperateurs, Borains	7,200	8,675,642
Magasins Généraux, Philippeville	8,888	11,630,604
Union des Cooperateurs de Tournaisis	3,328	3,511,750

[1] Franc at par = 19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

Canada (Quebec)

THE 1924 Statistical Yearbook of Quebec contains (pp. 465–478) statistics of the cooperative banks (people's banks) of Quebec for 1923, from which the following table was compiled:

OPERATIONS OF PEOPLE'S BANKS OF QUEBEC, 1919 TO 1923

Year	Number of banks reporting	Number of members	Number of depositors	Number of borrowers	Loans granted		Net savings	Amount returned in dividend	Share capital
					Number	Amount			
1919	100	29,795	23,451	9,148	14,386	$3,667,004	$238,375	$23,809	$1,034,302
1920	100	31,029	26,238	9,213	15,390	4,341,544	311,322	19,442	1,199,170
1921	108	33,166	30,570	9,219	14,983	4,248,725	352,940	25,460	1,326,991
1922	111	32,173	30,583	8,999	13,367	2,891,092	334,396	26,357	1,355,310
1923	113	31,752	29,771	8,373	12,273	3,429,445	354,804	13,748	1,388,591

Germany

THE 1925 yearbook of the Central Union of German Consumers' Societies,[2] just issued, contains a wealth of statistical material on the German cooperative movement, especially the central union, its affiliated provincial unions, and the wholesale society (G. E. G.). Some of the data contained in the report are given below.

The following table shows statistics of operation of the societies affiliated to the central union and of the wholesale society:

STATISTICS OF OPERATIONS OF GERMAN CENTRAL UNION AND WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 1923 AND 1924

[Gold mark=23.8 cents]

Item	Societies affiliated with central union		Wholesale society (G. E. G.)	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Number of affiliated societies	[1] 763	1,023	1,049	821
Number of members	3,449,021	3,506,629		
Number of persons employed	47,617	42,350	2,986	3,598
	Marks	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*
Amount of reserves	359,585	12,818,820	3,988,215	4,033,180
Sales	318,363,633	555,553,082	71,321,749	168,466,278
Value of goods produced	50,222,195	116,698,969	11,336,216	26,298,325

[1] Societies with 400 or more members.

The distribution of the membership of the societies affiliated with the union (in so far as reports were received) was as follows:

	1923	1924
Independent tradespeople	196,811	199,952
Independent farmers	106,963	116,417
Professional and public employees	291,936	328,651
Wage earners in industry	2,187,892	2,207,274
Wage earners in agriculture	100,773	99,586
No fixed occupation (pensioners, persons living on their income, etc.)	349,052	365,559
Total	3,233,427	3,317,439
Men	2,669,553	2,703,338
Women	563,874	614,101

[2] Zentralverband Deutscher Konsumvereine. Jahrbuch, 1925, vol. 1. Hamburg, 1925. xv, 640 pp.

In an article in the May, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London), the president of the central union points out that, due to the terrible depreciation in the German currency after the war, "members' savings deposits and bonds are valueless, and the same applies to the invested capital, bank deposits, and securities of the distributive societies. The working capital, consisting of share capital and reserves, has been lost, owing to the collapse of the currency, and stocks are reduced to a minimum." Although, with the introduction of the rentenmark, the depreciation stopped, yet "there is to-day an incredible scarcity of credit."

The development of the C. W. S. can not be shown by a statement of values. An idea, however, can be gained by the following figures. In 1918, the C. W. S. owned eight central depots in various parts of Germany; two soap factories at Gröba and Dusseldörf; three cigar factories at Hamburg, Hockenheim, and Frankenberg; a chewing tobacco factory at Nordhausen; a factory at Gröba for the manufacture of macaroni, etc.; a match factory at Lauenberg; a box factory at Gröba and a mustard factory at Gröba. In addition it has taken over the cooperative weaving sheds at Oppach, and the sweet and chocolate factory "Fortschritt" at Altona. In 1919, it took over the cooperative brush factory at Schönheide, and the timber industry at Dortmund. In 1920, it opened wine cellars at Hamburg, and took on lease the peat beds at Schönewörde, with a view to mitigating the fuel shortage. In 1921, a cooperative cigarette factory at Stuttgart was taken over, the spice mill at Hamburg enlarged, and an office and fish packing sheds opened at Geestemunde. Other additions were the fish industry at Altona, a newly equipped tobacco factory at Hamburg, a coffee-roasting department at the depot at Gröba, and two central warehouses at Pillau and Ludwigsburg. In 1922, the Cooperative Productive Society at Burgsteinfurt was taken over, a coffee-roasting department established at the Mannheim depot, wine cellars built at Altona, and the sweet and chocolate factory at Altona extended. In addition, the C. W. S. holds over 50 per cent of the shares in the Saxon clothing factory at Dresden, and in a large cheese factory in the "Allgau." 1923 witnessed the taking over of the Tailors' Productive Society, with establishments at Dresden and Seifhennersdorf, the working of the meat industry at Altona, the opening of the warehouse for household goods at Chemnitz, the working of the match factory at Gröba, the opening of the Magdeburg warehouse, the working of the foodstuffs factory at Magdeburg and the chemical factory at Gröba. In 1924, the cooperative weaving mill "Lipperts" at Leupoldsgrün was taken over, and the malt-coffee factory at Chemnitz was started.

At the end of 1923, the wholesale employed 969 persons in its distributive departments, and 2,017 in its productive works.

Greece [3]

THE table following shows the number of cooperative societies of various types in existence in Greece at the end of 1924:

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN GREECE AT END OF 1924

Type of society	Agricultural	Urban	Total
Credit societies	2,064	26	2,090
Buying societies	193	27	220
Marketing societies	188	----	188
Producers' societies	138	446	584
Consumers' societies	----	105	105
Building societies	----	243	243
Other types	218	7	225
Total	2,801	854	3,655

[3] Data are from Oikonomologos Athenon, quoted in The Economic Review, London, May 15, 1925, p. 427.

India

STATISTICS of the cooperative movement in India in 1923–24 are given in a recent report of the Indian Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.[4] The following table, taken from the report, shows the number and membership of each of the principal types of society, by Provinces:

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIA, 1923–24, BY TYPES AND PROVINCES

Province	Central unions [1]		Supervising unions [2]		Agricultural societies [3]		Nonagricultural societies	
	Number	Membership	Number	Membership	Number	Membership	Number	Membership
Madras	33	11,036	278	7,555	8,306	454,033	1,166	159,553
Bombay	20	9,025	64	458	3,059	221,104	600	127,657
Bengal	89	12,566	4	156	8,638	234,821	603	91,914
Bihar and Orissa	54	7,669	142	6,034	5,108	145,102	312	17,235
United Provinces	73	11,166	6	42	5,445	130,968	228	13,533
Punjab	113	12,441	1	8	9,820	253,952	607	23,610
Burma	21	6,254	629	5,873	4,705	114,430	208	30,246
Central Provinces and Berar	36	84,627	259	8,183	4,291	67,831	60	4,616
Assam	18	1,337	------	------	642	28,420	43	7,260
Coorg	1	137	6	45	146	7,247	12	1,290
Ajmer-Merwara	6	1,456	2	138	441	9,382	47	3,990
Hyderabad Administered Area	------	------	------	------	------	------	10	1,805
Delhi	1	303	------	------	155	2,797	37	484
Total, British India	465	158,017	1,391	28,492	50,756	1,670,087	3,933	483,193
Mysore	17	2,339	------	------	1,184	47,133	285	42,731
Baroda	5	974	------	------	547	14,157	57	4,026
Hyderabad	19	3,436	------	------	1,425	31,578	254	8,704
Bhopal	24	1,819	11	228	733	11,958	------	------
Total, Indian States	65	8,568	11	228	3,889	104,826	596	55,461
Grand total	530	166,585	1,402	28,720	54,645	1,774,913	4,529	538,654

[1] Including provincial banks and banking unions.
[2] Including reinsurance societies.
[3] Including cattle insurance societies.

In the table below are shown the operations of the agricultural and nonagricultural societies which reported in 1923–24:

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN INDIA, 1922–23 AND 1923–24

[Rupee at par=24.69 cents; exchange rate varies]

Type of society and year	Number of societies reporting	Number of members	Paid-in share capital	Reserve fund	Business			Savings for year
					Loans granted	Sales to members	Purchase of members' products	
Agricultural:			*Rupees*	*Rupees*	*Rupees*	*Rupees*	*Rupees*	*Rupees*
1922–23	49,830	1,606,283	2,104,875	1,370,976	67,786,036	56,504	21,052	427,474
1923–24	54,203	1,768,220	2,172,698	1,710,161	76,657,105	49,551	25,316	406,289
Nonagricultural:								
1922–23	3,957	489,078	16,725,472	3,131,091	46,677,108	7,408,174	3,007,899	1,888,021
1923–24	4,529	538,654	19,389,885	3,813,125	50,290,847	7,470,713	3,878,327	2,375,373

[4] India. Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Statements showing progress of the cooperative movement in India during the year 1923–24. Calcutta, 1925. 21 pp. [No. 1911.]

Japan [5]

THE Japanese Cooperative Wholesale Society, which began operations in September, 1923, had sales of 1,634,626 yen [6] during its first year, and realized a saving of 28,697 yen. Its share capital amounts to 534,000 yen. It has in affiliation 104 federations and 592 local societies.

Details of operation are not given for the various types of agricultural and nonagricultural societies included in the above table. Their distribution, by type, was as follows:

	Agricultural societies	Nonagricultural societies
Credit	52, 890	2, 946
Purchase, and purchase and sale	298	650
Productive	295	6
Productive and sale	252	519
Other	468	408
Total	54, 203	4, 529

Rumania

THE following table, taken from the June, 1925, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin (London), shows the development of the various types of cooperative societies in Rumania since 1919:

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN RUMANIA, 1919 TO 1924, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

[Leu at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Type of society and year	Number of societies	Number of societies reporting	Membership	Paid-in capital	Reserve fund	Fund for social purposes	Sales
Consumers' and supply and sale societies:				*Lei*	*Lei*	*Lei*	*Lei*
1919	667	(1)	34, 095	3, 813, 030			(1)
1921	1, 950	1, 287	133, 883	32, 934, 403	3, 525, 322	811, 649	238, 802, 413
1922	2, 240	1, 510	147, 854	43, 232, 854	3, 474, 630	846, 732	260, 190, 294
1923	2, 630	1, 141	131, 446	36, 567, 626	7, 800, 217	3, 890, 154	340, 764, 858
1924	2, 650	1, 737	231, 933	72, 599, 905	13, 635, 072	4, 221, 382	805, 364, 128
Productive societies:							
1919	(1)	141	8, 145	851, 333			(1)
1921	224	107	9, 313	2, 474, 522	388, 342	67, 830	(1)
1922	238	103	11, 131	5, 497, 294	395, 748	55, 214	(1)
1923	250	80	2, 852	4, 461, 943	519, 739	162, 456	(1)
1924	314	115	11, 397	7, 879, 128	1, 177, 620	222, 852	32, 102, 218
Forestry societies:							
1919	(1)	384	23, 400	3, 042, 918			(1)
1921	730	347	34, 999	17, 007, 237	1, 553, 953	307, 699	(1)
1922	823	402	34, 768	21, 742, 841	1, 634, 667	370, 871	(1)
1923	886	230	35, 409	23, 714, 473	5, 490, 006	1, 346, 414	(1)
1924	922	416	57, 652	42, 485, 181	7, 229, 733	4, 049, 293	182, 892, 400

[1] Not reported.

[5] International Cooperative Bulletin, London, May, 1925, p. 156.

[6] Yen at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate varies.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Apprenticeship in Wisconsin [1]

AS A RESULT of the provisions of the Wisconsin apprenticeship law passed in 1915, employers are at present offering real inducements to prospective apprentices. According to the biennial report of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission for 1922–1924, boys and girls who are willing to sacrifice wages for training may now feel assured that such sacrifice will have advantageous results.

Apprenticeship training schedules have been carefully formulated by committees composed of representatives of both employers and journeymen, which schedules are followed in every case in which an indenture is signed. The purpose in each case is to develop more highly trained workers well versed in all branches of their respective trades.

The industrial commission has not required all minors 16 years of age or over who are in the trades to sign agreements as apprentices, as it was considered more advisable to permit the trades to adopt the apprenticeship plan voluntarily after they had been given time to work out courses of training adapted to their special conditions. It was felt that if all employers in a particular trade were immediately forced to sign indentures, it would result in a merely perfunctory arrangement. As it is, every one of the 2,000 apprenticeship agreements now in force in Wisconsin is voluntary and bona fide.

Practically every one of the larger manufacturing establishments now has its supervisor of apprenticeship, and in Milwaukee the metal trades have also appointed a district director of apprenticeship. Some of the employers who can hire a sufficient number of learners to justify the expense, engage special instructors for their apprentices. One establishment had nine such instructors. In order to round out the training of their apprentices, employers are exchanging them for brief periods.

The apprenticeship scheme is being vigorously supported by the vocational schools. These schools are giving the apprentices the kind of instruction which will be of the greatest advantage to them in their daily work. Although nine-tenths of the male teachers in these schools have themselves served for a time as journeymen, it has been found difficult always to furnish the requisite instruction. For example, there are few teachers who are plumbers, while there are 200 plumber apprentices in Wisconsin. However, a visiting teacher who is also a practical plumber has been engaged to travel from city to city to instruct apprentices, the expense being met from Federal, State, and city funds.

Nearly 1,000 apprentices were graduated from an average four-year apprenticeship course up to June 30, 1924. During the two years preceding that date 1,414 new indentures were undertaken. In the same biennium 339 apprentices were graduated while 506 dropped out. The number of agreements in force at the above date was 2,050, under which apprentices were being trained in about 70 occupations.

[1] For two other articles dealing with apprenticeship in Wisconsin, see the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW August, 1923 (p. 265), and July, 1924 (p. 222).

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Seventh International Labor Conference [1]

THE seventh session of the International Labor Conference was held in Geneva from May 19 to June 10, 1925, with representatives present from 42 of the 56 Governments which are members of the international labor organization. Complete delegations, i. e., two representatives of the government and one each representing the employers' and workers' groups of the country were present from 32 countries. Nearly all the 10 incomplete delegations were from countries remote from Geneva and not yet industrially developed. There were 139 delegates and 169 substitutes and advisers in attendance at the sessions of the conference. Dr. Edouard Bénès, Government delegate from Czechoslovakia, was unanimously elected president, and Mr. Codesido, Government delegate from Chile, Mr. Tzaut, employers' delegate from Switzerland, and Mr. Poulton, workers' delegate from Great Britain, were elected vice presidents.

There were four items placed on the agenda of the conference by the governing body with a view to the adoption of a draft convention: Workmen's compensation; equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents; weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used; and night work in bakeries; the last three of which were considered at the previous session of the conference [2] and were before the conference for a final vote. In addition to these questions a committee was appointed to consider the subject of general problems of social insurance. Other matters formally before the conference were the consideration of the director's report and of the governing body's proposals for amending the standing orders; the election of the governing body; consideration of draft resolutions regarding standardization of working conditions of miners; apprenticeship, and vocational and technical education; conditions of work of agricultural laborers; employment of children in China; a study of labor conditions in Asiatic countries; and the question of a complete Chinese delegation to the conference.

Report of the Director

THE conference was opened by Mr. Arthur Fontaine, chairman of the governing body of the International Labor Office, who stated that at the end of the period of office of the governing body that organ-

[1] This article is based on the provisional record of the conference published daily by the International Labor Office, Geneva, during the session of the conference, and Industrial and Labor Information, May 25 and June 1, 8, and 15, 1925.

[2] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1924, pp. 177–183.

ization was "happy to hand over to its successors a building for the International Labor Office which is almost completed."

The director stated that since the report was sent out a number of new ratifications of conventions had been made which brought the total number of ratifications registered with the secretariat of the League of Nations to 154, with 36 additional ratifications authorized, and 116 recommended.

The report of the director was divided into two parts for discussion, first that relating to international labor legislation, and second, that relating to problems of organization. In the outset of the discussion the workers' group stated that they attached the greatest importance to the discussion and therefore requested the Government delegates who would take part in the discussion to state their opinions as to the ratification of draft conventions in general, and what the intentions of their Governments are with regard to that subject, especially with reference to the ratification of the hours' convention. In reply the delegates from Belgium and Great Britain outlined the difficulties in the way of ratification of this convention, while M. Jouhaux and Mr. Poulton, workers' delegates from France and Great Britain, expressed the dissatisfaction of their group with the rate of ratification, M. Jouhaux stating that the same argument in regard to the impossibility of ratification of the hours' convention by individual countries until they could be assured that other countries would ratify it had been advanced by all the Governments at each conference since 1920.

In this connection it is of interest to note, according to a statement of the Washington branch of the International Labor Office, that "the eight-hour day has been definitely ratified by three countries and conditionally ratified by four others. Four countries in Europe have established the eight-hour day by law, but have not yet ratified the convention, awaiting action by the larger powers. Still other European countries have partially established the eight-hour day. It would appear that ratification of the eight-hour convention throughout Europe is only dependent on definite action by Germany, Great Britain, and France."

Report of Committee on Workmen's Compensation

A DRAFT convention was submitted to the conference by the committee on workmen's compensation. This convention imposes the obligation on the States of establishing some system of compensating for loss due to industrial accidents. In submitting the convention it was stated that the committee had endeavored to define general principles for the assistance and guidance of national legislatures in enacting or amending workmen's compensation legislation, with a view to establishing greater uniformity as between countries.

The terms of the convention provided that compensation should be paid preferably in the form of periodical payments rather than in a lump sum and that revision of the rates of compensation and the question of medical assistance should be left to be dealt with by national legislation in the different countries. Owing to the difficulty of enumerating all the industries and workers included, the convention specifies in detail those industries and persons which may

be excepted from the provisions of the convention in the national legislation of any member.

Considerable discussion arose over the definition of "industrial accidents." The committee had decided that the precise definition of the term should be left to the individual States, but the workers' group wished to define industrial accidents as those arising out of or in course of employment, it being contended that if each country was left to define the term there would be no uniformity in national laws. The amendment to this effect was adopted by the conference, and the convention, after being amended in certain other particulars, was adopted on its first reading by a vote of 71 to 19. According to the standing orders of the conference, if a convention or resolution receives a two-thirds vote the conference may decide whether the final vote shall be taken at the next session of the conference or not. It was decided by vote of the conference in spite of the protest of the employers' group that the final vote should be taken at the present session, the conference adopting the draft convention by a vote of 83 to 8.

A recommendation was adopted fixing the minimum scale of compensation and listing the persons to be regarded as dependents for purposes of compensation where death results from the injury.

The question of compensation for occupational diseases was also the subject of a draft convention which provided that compensation shall be payable to workmen incapacitated by occupational diseases or, in case of death from such diseases, to the dependents, in accordance with the general principles of the different members' national legislation relating to compensation for industrial accidents. The rates of such compensation shall not be less than those paid for injury resulting from industrial accidents. The occupational diseases included are those caused by poisoning by lead, its alloys or compounds and their sequelæ; by mercury, its amalgams and compounds and their sequelæ; and anthrax infection. The convention was passed, at the second reading, by a vote of 89 to 6.

A recommendation was also adopted which provided that each member of the International Labor Organization ratifying the convention should adopt, where such procedure does not already exist, a simple procedure by which the list of diseases considered occupational in the national legislation may be revised.

Vote on Conventions Adopted Provisionally at 1924 Conference

A PROVISIONAL amendment to the standing orders was adopted at the 1924 conference, which provided that if a test vote taken on any draft convention or recommendation resulted in a two-thirds majority in favor of it, the final vote might be deferred until the following session. In accordance with this decision, the following conventions receiving a favorable vote at the 1924 conference came up for final decision at the present conference:

Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensations.—This convention, which was unanimously adopted, provided that each member of the International Labor Organization ratifying the convention should grant to workers, who are nationals of any other member which shall have ratified the con-

vention and who suffer personal injury by an industrial accident occurring in its territory, or to the representatives of such workers, the same treatment in respect to workmen's compensation as it grants to its own nationals. A recommendation laying down general rules for the carrying out of the convention was also adopted.

Weekly suspension of work in glass factories.—This convention, providing for a weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, was opposed at the present session on the ground that the convention was based on the weekly suspension of work in the industry, which meant a weekly stoppage of production, and also on account of the extremely wide power of exemption which it was considered would practically nullify the effects of the convention. Those opposing the convention held that the object of the convention ought to be a weekly rest for the workers and not for machines and that this could be fully secured without any interference with production. Considerable time was given to the discussion of the convention, the employees' group contending that while the provisions were not entirely satisfactory, they could be made workable. On the final vote, however, there were 68 votes for and 37 against, which, not being the necessary two-thirds majority, resulted in the rejection of the convention. In accordance with the rules a vote was then taken on the question of sending the text back to the drafting committee with a view to its being drafted in the form of a recommendation, but this also was defeated.

Night work in bakeries.—By the terms of this convention, which was provisionally adopted by the 1924 session, the manufacture, during the night, of bread, pastry, or other flour confectionery, with the exception of the wholesale manufacture of biscuits, would be prohibited. Amendments designed to exempt work done by the employer himself or by any person working on his own account, and to give more latitude in the hours which should be considered as day work, were rejected and in the final vote the convention was passed, 72 to 25.

General Problems of Social Insurance

A COMMITTEE composed of 36 members was appointed at the outset of the conference to draw up a report upon general problems of social insurance for the future guidance of the conference in dealing with this question. The points dealt with by the committee were: The scope of social insurance, benefits, financial resources, financial systems, insurance institutions, and the problem of the unification or coordination of social insurance. As a result of the discussions, a resolution was presented to the conference requesting the governing body of the International Labor Office to place the question of general sickness insurance for workers on the agenda of an early session of the conference, preferably that of 1927, and on the agenda of the same or succeeding sessions the questions of invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, also gave in detail the information which it was desired that the International Labor Office should furnish for each country and each risk.

Other Resolutions

VARIOUS resolutions placed before the conference were referred to the governing body for consideration and the necessary action. These resolutions included: Consideration of the conditions under which an investigation looking to the standardization of the working conditions of miners could be initiated and carried out by the International Labor Office; organization of apprenticeship and of vocational and technical education; study of the conditions of work of agricultural workers; and inquiry into conditions of labor in Asiatic countries. The resolutions relating to work of children in China and the sending of a complete Chinese delegation were withdrawn.

Election of Governing Body

THE governing body, which has 24 members, 12 representing Governments and 6 each representing the workers' and the employers' groups, was elected. In addition to the eight States of chief industrial importance which are members of the organization and which have permanent representation—Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan, India, and Canada—Argentina, Spain, Norway, and Portugal were awarded representation. The employers' representatives from Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and South Africa were all reelected, and five of the workers' representatives (those from France, Great Britain, Canada, Netherlands, and Sweden) were again elected, while the former German representative was succeeded by the secretary of the German General Confederation of Trade-Unions.

In closing the conference the president, Dr. Edouard Bénès, stated that the conference had become a center for the development of a wise international spirit, and that it seemed to him to hold out a great hope for the future, while Mr. Albert Thomas, the secretary general, emphasized the practical results obtained by the conference in spite of some of the difficulties which had been encountered, and stated that while certain reforms in the organization are required he felt that they will be steadily and surely accomplished.

First Congress of International Federation of Civil Servants [1]

THE International Federation of Civil Servants held its first congress in Paris, May 11 to 16, 1925. The congress was attended by representatives of civil servants' organizations in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, the Netherlands, Rumania, and Sweden.

A representative of the International Labor Office was also present. The objects and duties of the federation were set forth in the draft constitution, as follows:

The International Federation has for its object the protection of the economic, social, and legal interests of the members of the federation.

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, June 22, 1925, pp. 22-24.

The functions of the International Federation are:

(1) The development of relations between the civil servants of all countries by—

(*a*) The publication of a periodical;

(*b*) The preparation and publication of documents containing statistics and other information on occupational problems;

(*c*) The promotion of international solidarity by the organization of congresses of all the affiliated unions and by participation in the activities, nationally and internationally, of the unions attached to the international organization;

(*d*) Assisting in the formation of federations in countries where they do not at present exist, and taking part in propaganda in countries where the organization of public servants is insufficiently developed.

(2) Mutual aid between the affiliated organizations when engaged in disputes.

(3) To give support to all actions of the trade-union movement undertaken with a view to eliminating international disputes and above all, preventing war.

After some discussion the draft constitution and rules were unanimously approved by the congress. The congress also gave its approval to the following propositions:

The relations between the International Federation of Civil Servants and the Education Workers' International shall be examined by the executive committee.

The International Federation of Civil Servants shall be independent of all political parties.

The federation shall be equally independent of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam.

The International Federation will enter into relations with the international trade secretariats.

A report on the position of civil servants in relation to the law was unanimously adopted.

An executive committee of five delegates was appointed, one of whom, Mr. Noordhoff, of the Netherlands, was selected as international secretary of the federation. Amsterdam was designated as the headquarters of the organization.

Organization of Workers in the Philippine Islands

THE Bureau of Labor of the Philippine Islands has on its register 145 labor unions with a membership of 89,402, including 87,402 men and 2,000 women, according to a press dispatch published in the June 24, 1925, issue of the Christian Science Monitor. Manila leads in the number of labor unions, having a total of 76. These figures do not include mutual benefit societies of which there are 107 with a membership of 3,437.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, January to March, 1925

ACCORDING to information received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 274 labor disputes resulting in strikes or lockouts occurred in this country during the first quarter of 1925. Since in some instances the reports do not reach the bureau until some time after the stoppages occur, the number of strikes occurring during the quarter was perhaps a little larger than the above figure. Complete data relative to many of these strikes have not been received by the bureau, and it has not been possible to verify all that have been received. The figures in the following tables should therefore be regarded as preliminary, and should not be accepted as final.

The following table shows the number of disputes beginning in the first quarter of 1924 and 1925, by months:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1924 AND 1925

Year	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
1924	93	65	116	36	310
1925	90	85	83	16	274

The successful six-day strike of 30,000 clothing workers in about 2,000 shops in New York City beginning March 10 was the most important labor disturbance during the quarter as respects the number of workers involved. The strike was called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, the union claiming that the association had violated its agreement, which became effective on February 24; "particularly clause 10," which reads as follows:

> In view of the fact that the cost of labor in each garment is established by agreement between the union and the manufacturer, either on the basis of a fixed schedule for specified work and styles or on the basis of settlement between the parties with respect to the nonscheduled styles of work, each member of the association agrees to specify on each order blank the cost of labor of each style as a distinct and separate item.
>
> The association hereby guarantees the payment by its members of the labor cost ascertained above set forth and agrees to pay the union in behalf of its members affected, the difference of such labor cost and any lesser amount or amounts paid by any of its members.[1]

[1] New York Times, Mar. 11, 1925.

This strike or stoppage was unusual in that the workers were instructed to report daily at their shops and occupy their places without working.

Following the conference between committees representing the International and the joint board and the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, commonly known as the jobbers, * * * an understanding was reached which resulted in the termination of the stoppage which had lasted for a week. And the agreement originally signed and which became effective February 24, was the basis of the settlement.

It will be recalled that when the agreements in the dress trade with the jobbers and contractors were concluded, and at the end of the first week, during which the new agreement was operative, the jobbers failed to observe some of the points.

Conferences again took place with the jobbers, and the union was considerably surprised when it met a new committee of the jobbers instead of the body that originally represented that organization at the first conferences. It was plain that the jobbers sought to rescind their former action but did not know how to do it gracefully.

However, the union insisted upon observance of the agreement to which the jobbers had lent their signatures, and when they failed to do this a stoppage was declared. This action on the part of the union is unique and without precedent. There was no walkout. Workers were merely instructed to report every day to their shops as was their wont, and occupy their places.

Strict instructions, of course, were issued that no wheel was to turn. Shop chairmen, upon seeing to it that these instructions were carried out, reported to Stuyvesant Casino, where the matter was reported to the workers and further instructions issued. In the meantime conferences continue with the results spelling victory for the union.

There were two modifications which resulted from the conferences recently held with the wholesalers. One was that the permanent committee on schedules will consist of representatives of the union and the contractors' association. The second suspends the machinery for the adjustment of complaints between the jobbers and the union.

According to the original agreement a jobber was disciplined for sending out the work to a nonunion contractor upon evidence being presented following an investigation into the complaint. Under the modification the union has a right to declare a strike against a nonunion shop without giving the striking firm an opportunity to withdraw the unfinished work.[2]

A strike of about 15,000 clothing workers, beginning February 17, was called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against some 850 shops in New York City. Among other things the workers wanted a wage increase of 20 per cent, a 40-hour week, and complete unionization of the industry. The strike lasted 20 days and resulted in a compromise. "The new agreement provides for a 5 per cent increase in wages for pieceworkers, who constitute about 75 per cent of the industry, an increase of $1 per week for week workers and $3 a week for cutters."

On January 5, a strike of 3,000 coal teamsters in Chicago for a wage increase of $1 per day occurred. The men agreed to arbitrate, and returned to work on January 6.

A successful strike for increase in pay of 2,500 municipal employees (street sweepers, teamsters, etc.), in Chicago, ran from February 17 to February 28.

One of the most stubbornly contested strikes in the history of the textile industry began on March 9, when the employees of the American Thread Co. at Willimantic, Conn., struck against a wage reduction of 10 per cent. This strike of 2,360 workers of both sexes is still in progress.

[2] Justice, New York, Mar. 20, 1925.

A strike of 2,000 spinners, loom fixers, etc., of the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, against a 10 per cent wage reduction, was in effect from February 2 to April 1. The workers accepted a reduction of 5 per cent until May 30, 1925, and this reduction was continued after that date.

The data in the following tables relate to the 274 disputes reported to have occurred in the three months under consideration.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN STATES HAVING TWO OR MORE LABOR DISPUTES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

State	Number of disputes beginning in—				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
California	4	1	2		7
Colorado	1			1	2
Connecticut		5	6	1	12
District of Columbia	1		1		2
Illinois	7	3	2		12
Indiana	4	2	3	1	10
Iowa	1	1	1		3
Maryland	2	1	2		5
Massachusetts	17	9	12	3	41
Michigan	1	3			4
Minnesota		1	1	1	3
New Hampshire	1	1			2
New Jersey	4	3	8	1	16
New York	20	27	19	4	70
Ohio	6	1	5		12
Oklahoma		1	2		3
Pennsylvania	12	12	12	1	37
Rhode Island	4	4	2	1	11
West Virginia	1	4	1	1	7
Wisconsin	2				2
Eleven other States	2	5	3	1	11
Interstate		1	1		2
Total	90	85	83	16	274

Of these 274 disputes 241 occurred east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, 23 occurred west of the Mississippi, and 10 occurred south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River. More than half of the disputes occurred in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

As to cities, New York City leads with 56 strikes, followed by Boston and New Bedford with 8 each, Philadelphia, Chicago and Fall River with 7 each, Cleveland with 6, and Indianapolis, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh with 4 each.

As to sex of strikers involved, the distribution was as follows: Males alone were involved in 132 disputes; females alone in 10; and both males and females in 38. In 94 disputes the sex of strikers was not reported.

The table following shows the number of disputes reported as occurring in the industries specified. Over half of them occurred in the clothing, textile and building trades.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES OR OCCUPATIONS REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
Bakers		4	4	1	9
Brewery and soft drink workers		1	3		4
Building trades	10	11	17	2	40
Chauffeurs and teamsters	4	4	2		10
Clerks and salesmen		1	1		2
Clothing workers	18	24	15	5	62
Light, heat and power	2	1			3
Furniture workers	4	2	4		10
Hotel and restaurant employees	1	1			2
Iron and steel workers		2			2
Metal trades	6	3	3		12
Miners, coal	7	10	7	2	26
Musical and theatrical employees	1		1		2
Paper and paper-goods workers		2			2
Printing and publishing employees	5		1		6
Rubber workers		1	2	1	4
Stone workers	1	1	1		3
Telegraph and telephone employees	1	1			2
Textile workers	23	11	16	4	54
Miscellaneous	7	5	6	1	19
Total	90	85	83	16	274

In 187 disputes the employees were reported as being connected with unions; in 30 disputes they were not so connected; in 11 disputes both union and nonunion employees were involved; in 4 disputes the strikers were unionized after the strike began; and in 42 disputes the question of union affiliation was not reported.

In 208 disputes only one employer was concerned in each disturbance; in 7 disputes, two employers; in 4 disputes, three employers; in 1 dispute, four employers; in 1 dispute, five employers; in 12 disputes more than five employers; and in 41 disputes the number of employers was not reported.

In the 212 disputes for which the number of persons involved was reported there were 101,179 employees directly involved, or an average of 477 per dispute. In 14 disputes in which the number involved was 1,000 or more, the strikers numbered 72,160, thus leaving 29,019 involved in the remaining 198 disputes, or an average of 147 each.

By months the figures are as follows: January, 14,595 persons in 79 disputes, average 185 per dispute, of whom 11,595 were in 78 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 149; February, 37,054 persons in 61 disputes, average 607 per dispute, of whom 8,754 were in 53 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 165; March, 49,180 persons in 66 disputes, average 745 per dispute, of whom 8,320 were in 61 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 136. In 6 disputes, involving 350 persons, the month in which the strike began was not reported.

The table following shows the causes of disputes so far as reported. In over 40 per cent of the disputes wages was a prominent question.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS

Matter in dispute	Number of disputes beginning in—				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
Increase of wages	13	11	12		36
Decrease of wages	21	13	8	2	44
Increase of wages and decrease of hours		1	4		5
Wages and agreement	1				1
Wages not otherwise stated	8	5	4		17
Decrease of hours	4		2		6
Recognition of union	2	1			3
Recognition and wages		4			4
Recognition, wages, and hours			1		1
Increase of hours			1		1
General conditions	3	6	7	3	19
Conditions and wages	1		3		4
Conditions and recognition		1	2		3
Discharge of foreman demanded				1	1
Discharge of employees	5	6	4	1	16
Employment of nonunion men	3	4	1		8
Discrimination	1				1
Open or closed shop	5	2	5		12
Closed shop and other causes		3			3
Unfair products		1			1
In regard to agreement	11	9	5	2	27
New agreement	1	3	4		8
Sympathy		2	1		3
Jurisdiction	2	2	4	1	9
Miscellaneous	3	4	1	1	9
Not reported	6	7	14	5	32
Total	90	85	83	16	274

It is often difficult to determine exactly when a strike terminates, since many strikes end without any formal vote on the part of the strikers. The bureau has information of the ending of 194 during the quarter, including several in which the employees returned to work or the positions were filled, with probably little or no interruption of work. The following table shows the number of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1924 and 1925, by months:

DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924 AND 1925, BY MONTHS

Year	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
1924, first quarter	62	72	87	8	229
1925, first quarter	67	63	62	2	194

The table below shows the result of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1925:

DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS AND RESULT

Result	Number of disputes ending in—				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
In favor of employers	24	16	15	2	57
In favor of employees	21	20	20		61
Compromised	8	9	12		29
Employees returned pending arbitration	8	6	3		17
Not reported	6	12	12		30
Total	67	63	62	2	194

The next table gives the duration of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1925, by classified periods of duration:

DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1925, BY MONTHS AND CLASSIFIED PERIODS OF DURATION

Duration	Number of disputes ending in—				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
1 day or less	10	11	7		28
2 days	6	3	3		12
3 days	5	4	1		10
4 days	3	2	4		9
5 to 7 days	13	7	7		27
8 to 14 days	10	12	8		30
15 to 21 days	4	4	8		16
22 to 29 days	5	5	2		12
30 to 90 days	5	5	12		22
Over 90 days	3	4	2		9
Not reported	3	6	8	2	19
Total	67	63	62	2	194

The number of days lost in the industrial disputes ending in the first quarter for the 175 reporting duration was approximately 4,138. The average duration of these was 24 days. The average duration of the disputes lasting less than 90 days was 15 days.

By months the record is as follows: January, 1,244 days lost, average 19 days; February, 1,639 days lost, average 29 days; March, 1,255 days lost, average 23 days.

Of the 194 disputes ending during the quarter 175 reported duration, and of this number 161 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 96,210, an average of 598 employees per dispute.

Of the 194 disputes reported as ending during the quarter 170 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 97,142, an average of 571 employees per dispute.

Strikes in Buenos Aires, Second Half of 1924

ACCORDING to an official report[1] on strikes in the Federal capital of Argentina, in the last six months of 1924 there were 35 strikes affecting 58,992 workers and causing a loss of 369,314 working-days and an estimated loss of wages amounting to 2,386,562 pesos.[2]

[1] Argentina. Departmento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, February, 1925, pp. 1527–1531.

[2] Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate varies.

The following table shows the number of strikes and strikers and the average number involved in each strike, by industries:

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND STRIKERS IN BUENOS AIRES, LAST HALF OF 1924, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of strikes	Strikers	
		Number	Average per strike
Food	3	481	160
Clothing	6	334	56
Lumber	9	456	51
Metallurgy	4	218	54
Construction	1	1,350	1,350
Polygraphy	3	194	65
Transportation	6	5,524	921
Leather	1	30	30
Others not specified	2	50,405	25,202
Total	35	58,992	1,685

Of the 58,992 strikers 43,664 were men, 12,180 were women, and 3,148 were minors.

The following table shows the causes of the strikes, the number of working-days lost, and the estimated wages lost:

NUMBER OF STRIKES, DAYS LOST, AND ESTIMATED WAGES LOST, BY CAUSE OF STRIKE

[Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate varies]

Cause of strike	Number of strikes	Number of working-days lost	Estimated wages lost
			Pesos
Wages	2	570	3,600
Hours	5	4,056	26,520
Organization	18	297,709	1,943,127
Labor conditions	3	1,422	9,918
Other causes	7	65,557	403,397
Total	35	369,314	2,386,562

In general, the strikes were unsuccessfully settled, only 3 being won, while 1 was partly successful and 31 were lost.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in June, 1925

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 58 labor disputes during June, 1925. These disputes affected a known total of 36,036 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

On July 1, 1925, there were 41 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 29 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 70.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, JUNE, 1925

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning—	Ending—	Directly	Indirectly
					1925	1925		
Miners, Glen Lyon, Pa	Strike	Miners	Working conditions	Adjusted. Returned, asking future agreement.	May 29	June 2	1,300	
Plumbers, Scranton, Pa	do	Building	Asked $1 per day increase.	Pending	June 1		250	1,200
Culinary workers, Reno, Nev	Controversy	Culinary	Asked union recognition	do	Feb. 1		3	14
Hod carriers, common laborers, Boston, Mass.	Strike	Building	Wages and agreement	Adjusted. Returned pending investigation.	(1)	(1)	3,000	
Baseball park building, Los Angeles, Calif.	Controversy	Ironworkers	Union scale	Pending	(1)		5	100
Produce market, Chicago, Ill	Strike	Teamsters	Nonunion drivers; wages	Adjusted. Drivers to be unionized	May 25	June 4	40	1,000
Painters, Wilmington, Del	Controversy	Painters	(1)	(1)	June 2		(1)	(1)
Lathers, Columbus, Ohio	Strike	Building	Nonunion labor	Adjusted. Settled by committee from unions.	do	June 2	100	
Ebbw Vale Co., Sullivan, Ind	do	Mining	Loading machine work	Adjusted. Returned; machine work equalized.	May 29	June 8	310	75
Enos Coal Mine, Petersburg, Ind	Threatened strike.	do	Discharge of committeemen.	Adjusted. Returned; to be arbitrated	June 1	June 4	3	187
Ohio Collieries Coal Co., Ohio	Strike	do	Unemployment of one miner.	Pending	do		400	
Tile and terrazzo workers, Indianapolis, Ind.	Controversy	Building	Wage controversy	Adjusted. 1924 scale renewed	Apr. 1	June 1	75	
Marble setters, Indianapolis, Ind	Strike	do	do	do	do	do	50	
Lehigh & W-B Coal Co., Sugar Notch, Pa.	do	Mining	Payment of union dues	Adjusted. Men agreed to pay dues	May 22	May 22	786	4
Reading Coal Co., Tower City and Brookside collieries, Pa.	do	do	do	do	do	do	1,300	8
Carpenters (independent shops) Essex County, N. J.	do	Building	Asked 70 cents per day increase.	Adjusted. Increase allowed as asked	May 1	May 29	76	42
Clair Silk Mill, Easton, Pa	do	Textile	Asked 25 cents per hour for looms waiting to be filled.	Unable to adjust. Trade conditions bad	May 8		75	100
Garage workers, Chicago Heights, Ill	do	Garage	Recognition of union	Pending	May 20		(1)	
Youngstown Construction Co., Warren, Ohio.	do	Hoisting engineers	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Crane men allowed 12½ cents per hour increase.	May 1	May 11	5	120
Salts Textile Co., Bridgeport, Conn	do	Textile	Institution of Dyer system.	Adjusted. Dyer system accepted	June 4	June 10	300	500
Thos. H. Ralston (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Drivers	Discharge of driver	Unable to adjust. Injunction pending	Apr. 28	July 7	90	910
Plumbers, Lorain, Ohio	do	Building	Ask 12½ cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Scale of wages accepted	June 1	June 12	50	
Plumbers, Milwaukee, Wis	do	do	Asked $2 per day increase	Adjusted. Accepted 50 cents per day increase.	do	do	250	

Plumbers, Milwaukee, Wis.	do	do	Asked $2 per day increase	Adjusted. increase.	Accepted 50 cents per day in-	do	do	250	
Hod carriers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	do	Not paying scale price	Adjusted.	Some increases allowed	do	do	300	5,000
Kenrock Coal Co., Hellner, Pa.	do	Mining and shipping.	Part-time employment	Adjusted. stituted.	New working conditions in-	do	June 13	(1)	
Lehigh & W-B Coal Co., Ashley, Pa.	do	Mining	Working conditions	Adjusted. board.	Returned; settled by district	June 10	June 11	1,015	10
25 manufacturers of hats, New York City.	do	Hat trade	Asked 15 per cent increase.	Adjusted.	Small increases to flangers	do	June 18	2,000	600
Bricklayers and masons, Newark, N. J., and vicinity.	Threatened strike.	Building	Asked $2 per day increase.	Adjusted.	$1 per day increase allowed	May 1	June 9	3,500	
Yorktown Hotel, York, Pa.	Strike	Carpenters	(1)	Pending		(1)		(1)	
Moreland Building, Cleveland, Ohio.	do	do	Jurisdiction of metal trim.	Adjusted. penters.	Metal trim awarded to car-	June 8	June 16	50	200
Auditorium building, Cleveland, Ohio.	do	do	do	do		do	June 17	30	120
Joseph Berlinger Co., Weatherly, Pa.	do	Silk mill	Asked increase	Adjusted.	Increase granted	June 6	June 18	90	2
Carpenters, Sunbury, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Carpenters	Asked 90 cents per hour and 8-hour day.	Adjusted.	No change till April 1, 1926	May 1	June 25	130	175
Plasterers, New York, Chicago, and United States.	Strike	Building	Organization dispute with bricklayers.	Pending		(1)			
Pipe-line laborers, Bellaire, Ohio.	do	Pipe line	Wage cut 50 cents per day.	Unclassified. rival of commissioner.	Men returned before ar-	June 10		30	
Globe Coat House, New York City.	do	Garment trade	Working conditions; cutting.	Pending		May 14		30	
Bakers, New York City.	Controversy	Baking	Injunction pending, etc.	Unclassified.	Mediation not practicable			12	
Plumbers and steamfitters, Green Bay, Wis.	Strike	Building	Asked 50 cents per day increase.	Adjusted.	Return pending arbitration	June 1	June 18	35	
Black Coal Co., Saxton, Pa.	do	Mining	Working conditions	Adjusted. stituted.	New working conditions in-	do	June 12	100	
B. W. S. Shoe Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Shoe trade	Alleged violation of agreement.	Unable to adjust. men.	Places filled by other	May 11		53	
Blumenthal Mills, Shelton, Conn.	do	Textile	Asked 10 per cent increase, etc.	Adjusted. women; 2-loom system abolished.	Equal pay for men and	June 8	June 23	350	800
Shaw Mattress Co., Newark, N. J.	do	Mattress trade	(1)	Pending		(1)		(1)	
Brick makers, Athens, N. Y.	do	Brickmaking		Unclassified. commissioner.	Settled before arrival of				
Brick makers, Coymans and Kingston, N. Y.	do	do		do					
Ferry workers, Norfolk, Va.	Controversy	Ferry work	(1)	Pending		(1)		(1)	
American Bridge Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J.	Strike	Structural-iron work.	Asked 15 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. lowed.	Increase 15 cents per hour al-	June 18	June 22	450	
Frainie Bros., Baltimore, Md.	do	Carpenters	Wages and working conditions.	Pending.	Men temporarily employed	June 2		100	170
Price Construction Co., Baltimore, Md.	do	do	do	do		do		14	60
Consolidated Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md.	do	do	Asked $1 per day increase.	do		do		80	120
4 ice-cream plants, Washington, D. C.	do	Ice-cream makers	Wages and agreement	Adjusted. crease.	Agreement signed. No in-	June 1	June 13	120	300
Do	do	Ice-cream drivers	do	do		do	do	90	

(1) Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, JUNE, 1925—Con.

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispnte	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning—	Ending—	Directly	Indirectly
					1925	*1925*		
Putnam Ice & Coal Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Strike	Ice and coal handlers.	Asked $1 per day increase.	Adjusted. $3 per week and $5 per week allowed.	May 15	June 6	50	75
4 silk thread mills, North Scranton, Pa.	do	Textile crafts	Asked $3 per week increase.	Adjusted. Accept 12½ per cent increase and recognition.	June 17	June 30	600	5,300
Grand-stand building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Teamsters	Nonunion men at 80 cents per hour.	Adjusted. Complaints withdrawn; open-shop job.	June 5	June 22	50	200
Frisbee Throwing Plant, Dickson City, Pa.	Strike	Textile	Asked $3 per week increase.	Adjusted. Accept 12½ per cent increase and recognition.	June 17	June 30	250	-------
Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N. J.	do	Building; electrical and telephone workers.	Union dispute; sympathetic strike called.	Pending. All crafts except electrical returned.	June 27	-------	40	177
Bricklayers, Oil City, Pa.	do	Building	Asked $1 per day increase.	Adjusted. Two-year agreement signed	May 1	July 1	30	250
Marion City Railways Co., Marion City and Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Controversy	Traction	Wage increase asked	Adjusted. Accepted 5 cents per hour increase.	June 8	June 26	50	100
Total							18,117	17,919

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for May, 1925

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN, U. S. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

A TOTAL of 42,950 aliens (26,045 immigrant and 16,905 nonimmigrant) were admitted and 20,062 (8,403 emigrant and 11,859 nonemigrant) departed in May, 1925. During this month the number of aliens debarred from entering the United States and deported after landing was 2,163 and 820, respectively.

Arrivals and departures, by classes, during the 11 months from July, 1924, to May, 1925, are shown in Table 1. The permanent classes of aliens admitted and departed are shown in Table 2 by country of last or intended future permanent residence, and in Table 3 by race or people, sex, and age periods.

In May, 1925, Canada, with 6,594, sent the largest number of the immigrant aliens admitted; Germany sent 4,816; Irish Free State, 3,005; Mexico, 2,887; England, 1,335; and Scotland, 1,223. Less than 1,000 each came from any of the other countries. About 20 per cent of the emigrant aliens leaving this month were Italians returning to Italy.

Of the 26,045 immigrant aliens admitted during May, 6,461 were destined to the State of New York, 2,725 to Massachusetts, 2,401 to Michigan, 2,038 to Texas, 1,863 to Illinois, 1,753 to Pennsylvania, 1,490 to California, and 1,319 to New Jersey. The other States received less than 1,000 each of this class of admissions. About 60 per cent, or 5,009, of the emigrant aliens departed during May, 1925, last resided in New York State.

Table 4 shows the number of aliens admitted under the immigration act of 1924, by country or area of birth. During May, 1925, nonimmigrants comprised 15 per cent, or 6,291, of the total admitted; nonquota immigrants, 50 per cent, or 21,653; and quota immigrants, 35 per cent, or 15,000. About 63 per cent of the total admissions this month were born in European countries; 33 per cent were born in countries on the Western Hemisphere; and 4 per cent in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific islands. During the 11 months ended May 31, 1925, the number of quota immigrant aliens admitted was 81 per cent of the quota for the current fiscal year.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1924, TO MAY, 1925

Period	Inward					Outward					Aliens debarred
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total	Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total			Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
1924											
July	11,661	11,112	22,773	20,927	43,700	8,493	15,747	24,240	43,812	68,052	1,929
August	23,290	13,966	37,256	44,791	82,047	8,633	14,738	23,371	37,657	61,028	2,114
September	27,941	20,057	47,998	57,232	105,230	8,671	14,580	23,251	23,849	47,100	2,389
October	27,402	17,822	45,224	31,474	76,698	8,941	12,067	21,008	19,951	40,959	2,341
November	29,345	12,386	41,731	22,297	64,028	8,605	9,645	18,250	14,741	32,991	2,149
December	28,098	9,612	37,710	17,219	54,929	14,288	10,895	25,183	17,388	42,571	2,102
1925											
January	20,952	8,880	29,832	16,987	46,819	6,183	7,873	14,056	22,538	36,594	2,001
February	20,913	9,915	30,828	23,186	54,014	4,087	6,127	10,214	23,211	33,425	1,624
March	26,619	12,997	39,616	29,228	68,844	4,993	6,759	11,752	24,604	36,356	1,952
April	26,744	14,345	41,089	26,011	67,100	5,684	9,708	15,392	23,700	39,092	2,225
May	26,045	16,905	42,950	22,540	65,490	8,403	11,859	20,262	33,583	53,845	2,163
Total	269,010	147,997	417,007	311,892	728,899	86,981	119,998	206,979	285,034	492,013	22,989

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO MAY, 1925, BY COUNTRY

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1925	July, 1924, to May, 1925	May, 1925	July, 1924, to May, 1925
Albania	11	69	19	321
Austria	101	845	82	386
Belgium	83	697	4	389
Bulgaria	2	134	10	200
Czechoslovakia	211	2,243	501	2,455
Danzig, Free City of	26	233	5	5
Denmark	242	2,289	47	507
Esthonia	15	121		5
Finland	38	443	65	376
France, including Corsica	387	3,609	132	1,048
Germany	4,816	41,334	732	3,290
Great Britain:				
England	1,335	12,959	573	6,107
Northern Ireland	90	1,166	8	184
Scotland	1,223	11,460	65	1,842
Wales	91	815	6	53
Greece	111	713	653	6,396
Hungary	51	562	125	784
Irish Free State	3,005	23,505	67	797
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	832	5,353	1,705	26,564
Latvia	30	235		26
Lithuania	55	432	55	453
Luxemburg	17	122		18
Netherlands	181	1,630	104	698
Norway	364	5,759	278	1,589
Poland	596	4,675	358	3,345
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	48	591	224	3,423
Rumania	91	1,090	160	1,311
Russia	218	1,650	72	503
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	24	254	360	3,877
Sweden	745	7,963	125	952
Switzerland	240	1,894	55	427
Turkey in Europe	26	227	3	100
Yugoslavia	29	647	210	2,301
Other Europe	15	137		66
Total, Europe	15,349	135,856	6,803	70,798

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO MAY, 1925, BY COUNTRY—Continued

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1925	July, 1924, to May, 1925	May, 1925	July, 1924, to May, 1925
Armenia	1	12	3	47
China	108	1,763	270	3,096
India	5	60	7	121
Japan	39	673	114	1,138
Palestine	14	280	28	93
Persia		31	1	25
Syria	23	325	29	345
Turkey in Asia		32	5	39
Other Asia	12	92	6	60
Total, Asia	202	3,268	463	4,964
Egypt	10	129	3	17
Other Africa	23	242	16	120
Total, Africa	33	371	19	137
Australia	21	237	26	313
New Zealand	30	135	16	149
Other Pacific Islands	12	39	2	33
Total, Pacific	63	411	44	495
Canada	6,594	94,327	249	1,827
Newfoundland	146	1,670	45	392
Mexico	2,887	27,964	178	2,777
Cuba	195	1,257	284	1,835
West Indies (not specified)	92	587	170	1,942
British Honduras		38	6	19
Central America (not specified)	191	1,040	42	571
Brazil	76	486	9	163
South America (not specified)	217	1,731	91	1,061
Other countries		4		
Total, Western Hemisphere	10,398	129,104	1,074	10,587
Grand total	26,045	269,010	8,403	86,981

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1924, TO MAY, 1925, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1925	July, 1924, to May, 1925	May, 1925	July, 1924, to May, 1925
African (black)	63	717	111	1,034
Armenian	59	507	6	91
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	142	1,700	376	1,932
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	17	392	198	1,657
Chinese	89	1,577	254	2,957
Croatian and Slovenian	33	469	27	727
Cuban	115	773	203	1,194
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4	51	76	427
Dutch and Flemish	322	3,004	115	1,129
East Indian	5	41	7	81
English	3,626	47,130	834	8,316
Finnish	61	635	68	395
French	1,905	21,654	141	1,093
German	5,564	48,885	820	3,885
Greek	114	924	670	6,467
Hebrew	850	9,502	35	234
Irish	4,253	39,466	85	1,250
Italian (north)	174	1,602	241	4,359
Italian (south)	709	4,784	1,466	22,299
Japanese	37	645	115	1,098
Korean	3	21	1	28
Lithuanian	39	297	57	467
Magyar	69	830	136	922
Mexican	2,834	27,437	167	2,705
Pacific Islander		3		6
Polish	299	2,871	369	3,344
Portuguese	64	676	222	3,474
Rumanian	28	373	142	1,236
Russian	57	1,158	102	801
Ruthenian (Russniak)	29	631	13	68
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,593	19,211	476	3,372
Scotch	2,249	25,530	124	2,365
Slovak	64	555	117	539
Spanish	53	523	418	4,516
Spanish American	326	2,110	106	1,191
Syrian	30	412	35	384
Turkish	12	80	11	150
Welsh	86	1,030	8	75
West Indian (except Cuban)	47	285	31	384
Other peoples	21	469	20	329
Total	26,045	269,010	8,403	86,981
Male	14,403	149,392	5,595	67,423
Female	11,642	119,618	2,808	19,558
Age:				
Under 16 years	4,139	46,672	462	4,100
16 to 44 years	19,148	195,454	6,139	64,248
45 years and over	2,758	26,884	1,802	18,633

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, JULY, 1924, TO MAY, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

Country or area of birth	Admitted				Number admitted July 1, 1924, to May, 31, 1925
	Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant	Total during May, 1925	
	July, 1924, to May, 1925	May, 1925	May, 1925		
Albania	50	3	58	61	372
Andorra	1				5
Austria	736	84	75	159	1,624
Belgium	494	62	143	205	1,869
Bulgaria	85		11	11	219
Czechoslovakia	2,334	207	148	355	4,085
Danzig, Free City of	204	15		15	234
Denmark	2,352	258	153	411	4,089
Esthonia	103	10	5	15	166
Finland	443	38	76	114	1,392
France	3,072	360	333	693	8,011
Germany	41,048	4,835	781	5,616	49,279
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:					
England	13,793	1,424	2,231	3,655	34,314
Northern Ireland	1,552	121	39	160	2,232
Scotland	11,454	1,237	644	1,881	17,787
Wales	820	87	80	167	1,590
Greece	95	6	223	229	2,120
Hungary	333	22	89	111	1,210
Iceland	63	2	6	8	81
Irish Free State	25,120	3,153	304	3,457	29,502
Italy	2,293	301	3,822	4,123	20,687
Latvia	115	6	14	20	289
Liechtenstein	11	1	1	2	13
Lithuania	305	42	47	89	988
Luxemburg	93	13	6	19	181
Monaco	2	1		1	7
Netherlands	1,372	157	172	329	3,238
Norway	5,892	388	321	709	8,704
Poland	4,248	584	367	951	7,825
Portugal	463	31	549	580	2,365
Rumania	559	67	71	138	1,717
Russia	1,950	218	273	491	4,353
San Marino					
Spain	128	14	504	518	4,430
Sweden	8,544	852	201	1,053	11,491
Switzerland	1,759	174	160	334	3,633
Turkey in Europe	97	13	84	97	798
Yugoslavia	452	22	139	161	1,803
Other Europe (Malta and Gibraltar)	107	9	6	15	225
Europe	132,542	14,817	12,136	26,953	232,928
Afghanistan					2
Arabian peninsula	3		1	1	9
Armenia	21	6	9	15	117
China	94	11	828	839	8,556
India	50	3	41	44	492
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	18	3	1	4	40
Japan	3		415	415	3,575
Muscat (Oman)					3
Nepal					1
Palestine	55	5	14	19	365
Persia	66	5	6	11	150
Siam	2	2	4	6	31
Siberia (Russia)	84	1	4	5	183
Syria and The Lebanon	89	5	67	72	806
Turkey in Asia	23		30	30	318
Other Asia	74	9	10	19	145
Asia	582	50	1,430	1,480	14,793

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, JULY, 1924, TO MAY, 1925, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Admitted				Number admitted July 1, 1924, to May, 31, 1925
	Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant	Total during May, 1925	
	July, 1924, to May, 1925	May, 1925	May, 1925		
Cameroon (British)					3
Egypt	75	7	6	13	187
Liberia					3
Morocco	9		1	1	27
Ruanda and Urundi			2	2	2
South Africa, Union of	105	9	32	41	342
South West Africa	17		2	2	57
Togoland (French)					1
Other Africa	51	6	10	16	180
Africa	257	22	53	75	802
Australia	127	12	264	276	2,783
New Zealand	92	16	117	133	1,099
New Guinea					2
Samoa	7				13
Yap	1		6	6	23
Other Pacific	18	1	15	16	111
Pacific	245	29	402	431	4,031
Canada			6,425	6,425	95,168
Newfoundland			277	277	2,606
Mexico			4,623	4,623	44,185
Cuba			918	918	8,066
Dominican Republic			82	82	772
Haiti			9	9	159
British West Indies	340	70	387	457	3,658
Dutch West Indies	21	2	12	14	112
French West Indies	20	2	2	4	70
British Honduras	29		10	10	97
Canal Zone			1	1	56
Other Central America			377	377	2,405
Brazil			219	219	1,288
British Guiana	39	7	11	18	137
Dutch Guiana	4		1	1	19
French Guiana	1	1		1	3
Other South America			569	569	4,279
Greenland					5
Miquelon and St. Pierre	5				25
America	459	82	13,923	14,005	163,110
All countries	134,085	15,000	27,944	42,944	[1] 415,664

[1] Does not include 1,343 aliens from quota countries who arrived prior to the close of June 30, 1924, and were admitted after that date.

FACTORY INSPECTION

Maine

ACCORDING to the sixth and seventh biennial reports of the Department of Labor and Industry of Maine, 1921–1924 (January 1, 1921, to June 30, 1924), 8,490 inspections in manufacturing and mercantile establishments of that State were made in the period covered by this publication.

In numerous instances recommendations were made for improvements in working and sanitary conditions and for safeguarding machinery and elevators. Such recommendations have usually been complied with.

Prosecutions were instituted for the following violations, and convictions were secured in the lower court in every case but one: Violations of the child labor law, 10; of the 54-hour law, 10; of the weekly payment of wages law, 1; advertising for help during strike, 3.

The commissioner believes that the few court cases indicate that employers in general have the intention of observing the labor laws.

Massachusetts

IN MAY, 1925, 4,762 inspections and visits were made by the inspectors of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries in connection with the enforcement of the general labor laws, according to a typewritten report from that office. Investigations were made into 230 complaints concerning the violation of these laws and 30 prosecutions were instituted, the majority concerning nonpayment of wages. Convictions were secured in 20 cases. The court dismissed 9 cases brought under the weekly payment of wages act after settlement was made by payment of wages.

The sum of $2,614.50 was paid by employers to employees after complaint was filed with the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Texas

ACCORDING to the eighth biennial report of the Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics, covering 1923 and 1924, 3,547 manufacturing and mercantile establishments were inspected by this bureau, a total of 4,433 inspections being made in connection with the promotion of the health and comfort of the workers in over 200 Texas cities and towns. The number of employees in these inspected establishments was 208,293,[1] of whom 122,453 were males and 86,470 were

[1] Not exact sum of the 2 items, but given as printed in report.

females. The bureau's inspectors issued 1,411 orders with reference to improvements and changes regarding adequate fire escapes, handrails and lights for stairways, guards for machinery and elevators, proper exits from workrooms, better sanitation, seats for women, and other things concerning the working conditions of the labor force. The woman inspectors made special investigations relative to the enforcement of the health, comfort, and safety law and the 9-hour day and 54-hour week law for female employees, 116 orders being issued in connection with that provision of law requiring seats for the use of women when they are not actively employed in their duties and that a notice that such seats are available be conspicuously posted.

It was found that the provisions regulating the hours of labor for women were being violated. Of the cases looked into 337 were adjusted and 128 were prosecuted. Convictions were secured in 55 of these prosecutions. Of the remaining cases 12 resulted in acquittals and 42 in dismissals and 19 were never brought to trial. The widespread employment of women beyond the legal limit is in general the outcome of the somewhat ambiguous language of the act in making exceptions.

Attention was given to 1,162 cases under the child labor law. In every case conditions were changed in accordance with that act or the child was removed from the illegal employment. In no case was prosecution resorted to, because it was found impossible to fix the blame upon the employer alone. Inquiry always disclosed that the child had been given work because parents or others had misrepresented its age or the necessity for its going to work.

The greatest obstacle in the last two years in enforcing the child labor law has been the unjustifiable assumption of the general public that the Federal Supreme Court's decision which nullified the Federal child labor tax law "passed adversely upon the merits of all legislation designed to regulate the labor of children." On the contrary, the decision actually placed upon the legislatures of the several States the responsibility of making proper provision to protect child workers, such "decision being based upon the theory that the Federal law constituted an infringement upon the rights of the States."

Wisconsin

DURING the period covered by the biennial report of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, 1922–1924, special investigations were carried on in regard to child labor in the beet fields, the minimum wage law in tobacco warehouses, the administration of the home work law, and the application of the women's hours of labor law to condenseries.

As a result of the general and special investigations during the two years ending June 30, 1924, in 832 places in which the women's hours of labor law was violated, it was found that 820 women were employed beyond the legally permitted hours in any one day, 984 women were employed more than the number of hours allowed weekly, 923 were not being given the full lunch period prescribed by law, 115 women were working in factories after 6 p. m., and 33 woman em-

ployees in factories and mercantile establishments were not allowed "one day of rest out of every seven consecutive working-days."

From July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924, $11,976.67 was paid to workers in back wages, in conformity with the minimum wage law. About $2,000 additional back wages were paid to employees as the outcome of special investigations.

The following violations of the child labor law were found in 1922–1924:

	Number of children
Working at prohibited employments	248
Working without permits	493
Working over the number of hours permitted in any one day	187
Working over the weekly limit of hours	96

In addition to the above, children under 16 years of age were employed over six days a week in 18 cases and after 6 p. m. in 16 cases. Furthermore, several establishments were not granting the full lunch period to their child workers.

In most instances the violations of the child labor law during the period under consideration concerned the employment of girls under 17 in restaurants and hotels. This character of work, on account of its moral dangers, has been prohibited by a resolution of the industrial commission. Bowling alleys are also conspicuous violators of the child labor law, the boys working in such places constituting next to the largest group of illegally employed children.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities of the various State labor offices, the following, shown in their reports, are noted in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW:

California.—Handling of wage claims, page 78; survey of child labor in agriculture, page 88; recent employment statistics, page 130; and operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 160.

Colorado.—Accidents in coal mines in the State, page 158.

Connecticut.—Recent employment statistics, page 127.

Idaho.—Mine wages, page 79; and mine and mill accidents, page 159.

Indiana.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 161.

Iowa.—Recent employment statistics, pages 128 and 132.

Louisiana.—Operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 161.

Maine.—Child labor, page 90; and factory inspection, page 207.

Maryland.—Recent employment statistics, page 133.

Massachusetts.—Recent employment statistics, pages 128 and 134; and factory inspection, page 207.

Missouri.—Weekly earnings in St. Louis, page 80; and recent employment statistics, page 128.

Montana.—The labor and publicity division of the Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry includes among its duties all work concerning land settlement and resources of Montana, and issues State publications on these and other subjects. The department plans a constructive land settlement program which it is thought should be administered by the above-mentioned division. Montana has millions of acres of idle farm lands, and large farm mortgage companies have recently secured title to immense tracts of land which they hope to colonize. To the State belongs the responsibility of developing a program to aid in procuring and properly locating the best settlers under conditions which will increase the prospect of continued success. The division's work which is now in progress along this line is reported as "significant and far-reaching." An additional appropriation was requested by the department for the present biennium to be used mainly in connection with the expansion of the State's activities in connection with land settlement.[1]

New York.—Average weekly earnings of industrial employees, page 80; and recent employment statistics, page 135.

Ohio.—Recent employment statistics, page 129; and operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 162.

Pennsylvania.—Recent employment statistics, page 129; and creation of women's and children's section in State labor department, page 211.

Texas.—Factory inspection, page 207.

West Virginia.—Working and living conditions of negroes, page 10.

Wisconsin.—Recent employment statistics, pages 129 and 135; apprenticeship, page 183; factory inspection, page 208; and home work, page 211.

[1] Montana. Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry. Biennial report, July 1, 1923–November 30, 1924, pp. 5 and 6.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

New Member of Federal Employees' Compensation Commission

MR. HARRY BASSETT, of Indianapolis, has been appointed by the President as a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, succeeding Mr. John J. Keegan, whose term has expired.

Creation of Women's and Children's Section in Pennsylvania State Labor Department [1]

A SECTION to deal with the problems of women and children in industry was established on July 1, 1925, by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. This new agency will carry on investigations and cooperate with others who are making investigations regarding the status of working children in Pennsylvania. It will also devise means of instruction for the department's inspectors in enforcing the child labor laws of the State and will endeavor to have the proper amount of time and technique given to the prevention and follow up of child labor law violations.

Home Work in Wisconsin [2]

IN 1921 the Wisconsin law relative to home work was amended "to provide that no owner or lessee of any factory, nor any manager or agent of such owner or lessee and no contractor doing work for any factory may contract with any person to manufacture, alter, or repair or finish any article in homes" without a permit from the industrial commission. A license must also be secured from the local health officer.

The amended law authorizes the industrial commission to regulate child labor and the minimum wage on home work. The largest problem in the administration of this law is the determination of the adequacy of the piece rate to the minimum rate fixed by the commission. If the rates for factory work and home work are the same and the factory rate is regarded as adequate, there is little difficulty in the matter. When, however, the work done at home differs from that of the factory, one or the other of the following two methods is adopted:

1. Wherever it is at all possible, home workers are called into the factory to make a test under the supervision of a deputy of the commission. In this way the women are working as nearly as possible under factory conditions without

[1] Pennsylvania, Department of Labor and Industry, Labor and industry, Harrisburg, May, 1925, pp. 40, 41; Consumers' League of New York, bulletin, June, 1925, p. 4.
[2] Wisconsin. Industrial Commission, Biennial report, 1922-1924. Madison, 1925, pp. 37, 38.

the interruptions which are bound to occur in the home. The hourly yield to these workers is considered as representative of what any of the efficient home workers should be able to earn.

2. In cases where it has been impossible to make a factory test it is necessary to rely upon the records kept by the home workers, whereby the hourly yield is determined after knowing the length of time it takes to perform a certain number of operations and the piece rate paid. This method is used only as a last resort as many things tend to make it inaccurate.

In a few cases permits have been refused when rates on home work were found to be too low. In most instances inadequate rates were increased in conformity with the minimum wage order.

In the two-year period 1922-1924, 108 permits were issued to establishments authorizing them to have home work done. A large majority of such permits were granted to knitting and clothing manufacturers.

Output of Blast Furnaces in Poland and the United States

THE Iron Age, in its issue of June 25, 1925, calls attention to the small size of the blast furnaces of Europe as compared with American furnaces. In Poland, for instance, 33 furnaces operated in 1924, producing 330,903 tons of iron, or 10,027 tons per furnace. This is the equivalent of 27½ tons of iron per furnace per day. During May, 1925, there were 208 furnaces in operation in the United States, producing an average of 14,090 tons per furnace for the month, or 470 tons per furnace per day. The monthly average per furnace in this country exceeds the yearly average in Poland by 40 per cent and the daily output ratio is 17 to 1.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CALIFORNIA.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Twenty-first biennial report, 1923–1924. Sacramento, 1925. 306 pp.*

Information from this report is published on pages 78 and 88 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Industrial Accident Commission. *Report, from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. Sacramento, 1925. 25 pp.*

A brief summary of the data contained in this report is given on page 160 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

COLORADO.—Coal Mine Inspection Department. *Twelfth annual report, 1924. Denver, 1925. 61 pp.; folder.*

Statistics from this publication are given on page 158 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

IDAHO.—Inspector of Mines. *Twenty-sixth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1924.* [*Boise, 1925?*] *249 pp.*

Data on mine wages and on mine and mill accidents in Idaho, in 1924, are shown on pages 79 and 159, respectively, of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MAINE.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Sixth and seventh biennial reports, 1921–1924.* [*Augusta, 1924?*] *26 pp.*

Statistics on child labor and factory inspection in Maine from the above publication are given on pages 90 and 207, respectively, of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Commission on the Blind. *Final report. Boston, 1925. 55 pp. House No. 1170.*

This report by the commission appointed "to investigate conditions relative to the employment, training, and placement of the blind" includes an account of existing conditions in shops conducted by the State of Massachusetts for blind persons and of employment of the blind in home industries. Statistics are given of the cost of maintaining such industries and the work of the different States for the blind is briefly summarized.

—— Department of Labor and Industries. *Annual report on the statistics of labor for the year ending November 30, 1924: Part I—Union rates of wages and hours of labor in Massachusetts, 1923 (labor bulletin No. 141).* [*Boston, 1925?*] *97 pp. Public document No. 15.*

Includes union rates of wages and hours of labor in Massachusetts as of July 1, 1923, for the general group of trades, the Federal and municipal services, and steam and electric railway services.

MINNESOTA.—Industrial Commission. *Labor laws of Minnesota.* [*St. Paul?*], *1925. 235 pp.*

The volume includes the laws passed by the 1925 session of the State Legislature.

MISSOURI.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Forty-fourth annual report for the year ending December 31, 1923 [Missouri Red Book, 1923]. Jefferson City, 1924. 309 pp.*

Figures from this report are given on pages 80 and 128 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. It will be noted that the statistics relating to the operations of the free employment offices cover the year ending September 30, 1924, although the title of the report refers only to 1923.

—— Bureau of Mines, Mining, and Mine Inspection. *Thirty-seventh annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1924. Jefferson City, [1925]. 56 pp.*

MONTANA.—Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry. *Biennial report, July 1, 1923–November 30, 1924. Helena, [1925?]. 74 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Some of the activities recorded in this report are noted on page 210 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TEXAS.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Eighth biennial report, 1923–1924. Austin, [1925?]. 62 pp.*

Data from this report are published on page 207 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics. *Report, 1923–24. [1925.] 102, iii pp.*

A summary of this report appears on pages 10 to 13 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. *Biennial report, 1922–1924. Madison, 1925. 60 pp.*

Extracts from this report are given on pages 183, 208, and 211 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Agriculture. *Department bulletin No. 1285: Truck-farm labor in New Jersey, 1922, by Josiah C. Folsom, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Washington, 1925. 37 pp.*

A résumé of this report is given on page 7 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— *Miscellaneous circular No. 35: Bibliography on the marketing of agricultural products, compiled by Emily L. Day, Katharine Jacobs, and Margaret T. Olcott. Washington, 1925. iv, 56 pp.*

—— Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Forest products: 1923—Turpentine and rosin. (Compiled in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry.) Washington, 1925. 11 pp.*

Besides a general description of the industry and statistics of production, etc., contains tables on number of wage earners employed in the industry in the various States.

—— Department of Labor. *The racial problems involved in immigration from Latin America and the West Indies to the United States. A report submitted to the Secretary of Labor by Robert F. Foerester. Washington, 1925. iv, 62 pp.*

In the writer's judgment, a prosperous country with a population which may be expected to increase without immigration can properly demand that its immigrants equal if not surpass its own average citizens in fitness for industry and government. If such fitness be required of the immigrants themselves, a demand for similar fitness in the children of the new stock is almost inevitably implied.

—— —— Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 373: Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1923. Washington, 1925. iii, 117 pp.*

Advance figures from this report were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1924 (pp. 92–102).

UNITED STATES. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 395: Index to proceedings of International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 1914–1924, by Glenn L. Tibbott. Washington, 1925. 57, vii pp.*

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 45: Home environment and employment opportunities of women in coal-mine workers' families. Washington, 1925. v, 61 pp.*

Data from this bulletin appear on page 87 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin No. 248: Metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1923, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1925. v, 90 pp.*

A summary of this report will be found on page 156 of this number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 251: Coal-mine fatalities in the United States, 1924, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1925. vi, 95 pp.*

This report is reviewed on page 154 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— Railroad Labor Board. Statistical Bureau. *Monthly and annual earnings and details of service of train and engine service employees, covering calendar year 1923, compiled from reports of 15 representative Class I carriers. Vol. I: Conductors, passenger; conductors, freight; assistant conductors. Chicago, June, 1925. xc, 641 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

The first of a series of 12 volumes, the others of which will cover train baggagemen and passenger brakemen, freight brakemen, yard foremen and yard helpers, switch tenders, passenger and freight engineers, yard engineers, passenger firemen, freight firemen, yard firemen, and outside hostlers, inside hostlers and outside hostler helpers, and general index and recapitulation.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRIA.—Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien. *Wirtschafts-statistisches Jahrbuch, 1924. Vienna, Verlag "Arbeit und Wirtschaft," 1925. 224 pp.*

An economic-statistical yearbook published by the Vienna Chamber of Labor with the object of furnishing to manual workers and salaried employees a reference book for their economic training, and of facilitating their cooperation in the various fields of public life. The material used in the compilation of this yearbook has been taken partly from official sources and partly from unpublished data collected by the Vienna and other Austrian chambers of labor, the Vienna housing office, the Austrian Federation of Trade-Unions, journeymen's committees, and sick funds.

The volume contains a wealth of data and information of special interest to labor on such subjects as general economic conditions, emigration, public finances, housing, the labor market, wages, salaries, collective agreements, labor disputes, prices, cost of living, agriculture, mining, and the principal industry groups.

BELGIUM.—Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office de l'Assurance et de la Prévoyance Sociales. *Les sociétés coopératives en Belgique, 1873–1922. Brussels, 1924. 57 pp.*

A detailed study of the various types of cooperative societies in Belgium since 1873. The essential findings of this study were given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1924 (pp. 232–236).

FRANCE.—Ministère des Travaux Publics. Direction des Mines. 2e Bureau. *Statistique de l'industrie minérale et des appareils à vapeur en France et en Algérie pour l'année 1922. Paris, 1924. [Various paging.]*

This report contains statistical information in regard to production, number of workers, wages, and accidents in the mines and metal industries of France

and Algeria for the year 1922. There is an appendix giving international statistics of mineral production.

GREAT BRITAIN.—East Africa Commission. *Report. London, 1925. 195 pp., map. Cmd. 2387.*

The commission was appointed in July, 1924, to visit the East African dependencies and report on their general economic development, especially on conditions affecting the natives, and on their general situation. The report contains much detailed information, but on the important question of the regulation of native labor it is inconclusive.

—— Home Office. *Forty-ninth annual report of His Majesty's inspectors of explosives for the year 1924. London, 1925. 51 pp. Cmd. 2397.*

This report gives statements as to the number of inspections made and of the accidents occurring in the manufacture, storage, and use of explosives in Great Britain.

—— Royal Commission on Food Prices. *First report, vol. 1. London, 1925. viii, 207 pp. Cmd. 2390.*

Report, findings, and recommendations of the commission appointed to inquire into the wholesale and retail prices of food.

INDIA (COORG).—Registrar of Cooperative Societies. *Report on the working of the cooperative societies in Coorg for the year ending June 30, 1924. Bangalore, 1924. 16 pp.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Studies and reports, series D (wages and hours), No. 15: The workers' standard of life in countries with depreciated currency. Geneva, 1925. xi, 182 pp.*

A report on the results of an investigation made by the International Labor Office into the standard of working-class life in countries with much-depreciated currency and into the measures adopted to secure an adequate living wage for the workers. The conclusions arrived at form the subject of an article in the present issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (p. 82).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—*International Labor Conference, seventh session, Geneva, 1925: Report of the director. v, 509 pp.*

This report covers the general activities of the International Labor Organization and examination of the results obtained in the field of labor legislation. There is also a summary of the annual reports submitted by the various governments, and a bibliography.

POLAND.—Ministère du Travail et de l'Assistance Sociale. *Étude générale de l'activité de l'inspection du travail en 1919–1923: Rapports sur l'activité des inspecteurs régionaux du travail pour l'année 1923. Warsaw, 1925. 303 pp., map.*

This report, published in Polish with a French summary, covers the activities of the labor inspection service of Poland for the year 1923. It includes statements of the number of visits of inspection, recommendations as to safety and hygiene, the number of accidents, the number of strikes, and the collective agreements concluded during the year.

SWITZERLAND (CANTON OF ZURICH).—Statistisches Bureau. *Statistische Mitteilungen betreffend den Kanton Zürich, Heft 150: Beiträge zur Wirtschaftsstatistik—Haushaltungsrechnungen aus der Stadt Winterthur und den Landgemeinden des Kantons betreffend die Jahre 1921 und 1922. Winterthur, 1925. 95 pp.*

One of a series of economic-statistical bulletins published by the Statistical Office of the Canton of Zurich, containing the results of an investigation made in 1921 and 1922 into the standard and cost of living of manual workers and salaried employees in a medium-sized city (Winterthur) and rural communes of the canton, based on household budgets.

Unofficial

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. *Documentary history of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1922–1924; proceedings of the sixth biennial convention held in Philadelphia and New York, May 12–17, 1924. New York, [1924?] 340, cxiv pp.*

The significance of the report is expressed in the title given to the volume: Documentary history of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The report presented by the general executive board, together with the documents given in the appendix, cover rather fully the history of the organization for the two years since its last convention, and the discussions at the meeting give its attitude upon current questions.

AMERICAN ENGINEERING COUNCIL. *Industrial coal—purchase, delivery, and storage. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1924. ix, 419 pp.*

This study of the possibilities of improving the methods of purchase, delivery, and storage of coal was made by the American Engineering Council in collaboration with the President's Coal Commission and other Government departments, the survey being conducted by over 400 engineers in leading industrial centers. The solution of the coal problem, it is said, undoubtedly lies in greater storage, which will permit of more even production, deflation of the coal industry, continuous employment of labor, relief of congestion on railroads during their maximum demand season, and other allied troubles. It is toward the solution of these problems that the study is directed.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Louisiana branch. *Proceedings of the thirteenth annual convention, held at Lake Charles, La., April 6–8, 1925. Shreveport, 1925. 58 pp.*

Among the resolutions adopted by this convention were those indorsing the credit-union movement, direct trading between producer and consumer, and cooperative insurance, and indorsing workers' education and urging the formation of such courses by unions.

AMERICAN FOUNDRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. *Transactions, Vol. XXXII, Parts I and II: Proceedings of the twenty-eighth annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., October 13 to 16, 1924. Chicago, 1925. 2 vols.*

The papers gathered together in the above publication are mainly technical, dealing with problems in regard to the materials and processes of the trade. The interest of the association in apprenticeship, however, is indicated by a group of addresses on the subject followed by a discussion on the training of apprentices. One of the speakers at the session declared that we shall "become one of the second-rate powers, so far as manufacture is concerned," unless apprenticeship is developed in this country.

ASSOCIATION POUR LA PROTECTION LÉGALE DES TRAVAILLEURS. *Le statut légal des employés, par Gaston Tessier. Paris, Alcan and Rivière, 1924. 88 pp.*

A discussion of the legal status of intellectual workers in France.

BUCKLIN, HAROLD S. *A social survey of Sung-Ka-Hong, China. Shanghai, 1924. 111 pp., illustrated. Brown-in-China monograph No. 1.*

A brief summary of this report is given on page 13 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

COMITE D'ÉTUDES DES ALLOCATIONS FAMILIALES. *Congrès restreint des caisses de compensation pour allocations familiales tenu à Bruxelles le 4 novembre 1924. Compte rendu. Brussels, [1925?]. 120 pp.*

This report contains a number of important contributions to the increasing literature on family allowances. Among the papers delivered at the congress were the following: The division of costs in the matter of family allowances; Juridical regulations of family allowances; and Visiting nurse service and allied works of family allowance funds.

DOUGLAS, PAUL H. *Wages and the family. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1925. xiv, 290 pp.*

The object of this volume, as defined by the author, is "to point a way out of the impasse in which the living wage principle finds itself." He discusses at length the theory that each male adult should receive a wage sufficient to maintain a family of five, and in this connection takes up the subject of family budgets and the question of the ability of industry to stand the strain of such a wage. He proposes the adoption in the United States of the family-allowance system which has been applied so extensively abroad and under which the workers receive allocations based on family responsibilities.

A résumé of the family-allowance schemes in various European countries and Australia is given, followed by a suggested method for working out a system along similar lines in this country. Among the results, Prof. Douglas holds, would be the protection of large families, probably a great reduction in infant mortality, better health for children, prolonged schooling for children with special abilities, improved family relations, the elimination of the majority of difficulties arising between men and women because of the latter's entrance into industry, and the incalculable strengthening and dignifying of the mother's position, provided the allowances are paid to her. All this could be accomplished the writer states, "without any appreciable increase in the wages bill as a whole."

EINAUDI, LUIGI. *Le lotte del lavoro. Turin, Piero Gobetti, 1924. 277 pp.*

A critical essay in defense of labor disputes, with special reference to Italy, by one of Italy's foremost economists.

FELDMAN, H. *The regularization of employment: A study in the prevention of unemployment. New York, Harper & Bros., 1925. xvi, 437 pp.*

Insecurity of employment rather than unemployment is considered by the author to be the basic condition in modern industry which adversely affects our industrial life. The social and industrial effects of irregular employment are shown in ill health, accidents, pauperism, etc., among workers, higher operating costs in industry, and high prices to the general public. The methods used by individual firms and by certain industries to regularize employment, which are of importance in solving the problem, include the control of demand through research, diversification of the output, simplification of products particularly in style-bound industries, changing the purchasing habits of the people, improved production planning, and systematic training and transfer of workers within the plant. The last section of the book takes up social and governmental remedies, including better coordination in the labor market, unemployment compensation and insurance, long-range planning of public works, and vocational guidance and training.

GARBARINI ISLAS, GUILLERMO. *La Participación en los Beneficios. Buenos Aires, 1922. 125 pp.*

A comprehensive survey of profit sharing in the Argentine Republic.

GIBBS, WILLIAM E. *The dust hazard in industry. London, Ernest Benn (Ltd.), 1925. xii, 168 pp.*

This is a technical description of the various dusts present in different industrial processes, of the methods of determining the size and number of dust particles, and conditions producing explosive combustion, as well as the effects on health of different degrees of dust concentration.

LABAUME, P. DE. *Les allocations patronales aux familles nombreuses et les caisses mutuelles en vue de ces allocations. Paris, 1922. 212 pp.*

According to the author of this thesis, the institution of family allowances is particularly worthy of attention because it represents the collective effort of such a large proportion of French employers for the purpose of "remedying the social

inequalities created by the system of the 'economic remuneration' of work and aggravated, with the passage of time, by the inequalities resulting from family responsibilities among the workers."

MINE INSPECTORS' INSTITUTE OF AMERICA. *Proceedings [1921 to 1924]. [Hartford, Conn., 179 Allyn Street, 1924?] [Various paging.]*

The publication contains the discussions of the papers presented at the annual meetings of the Institute from 1921 to 1924. The report of the committee on the standardization of mining laws submitted to the 1924 meeting is included.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Trade associations, their economic significance and legal status. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1925. xiv, 388 pp.*

The purpose of this study is stated to be primarily to "describe the development and to test the economic soundness of the laws regulating business organization, trade relationships, and market conduct in the United States." It is divided into four parts, followed by a chapter of conclusions. The topics considered are Trade associations and the antitrust laws, Association activities and the suppression of competitive conditions, Association activitives and the regulation of competitive conditions, and Association activities essentially unrelated to competitive conditions.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PENAL INFORMATION. *Handbook of American prisons, covering the prisons of the New England and Middle Atlantic States. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1925. vi, 311 pp.*

This manual of the State and Federal prisons in 11 eastern States describes the housing and feeding of prisoners, disciplinary methods, extent of educational work, the industries carried on, and the compensation allowed the prisoners for their work. The statement of facts regarding the physical conditions of the prisons is followed in each case by comment upon the good and bad points of the system in force at that particular place.

OERTMANN, PAUL. *Deutsches Arbeitsvertragsrecht mit Einschluss der Arbeitskämpfe. Berlin, Georg Stilke, 1923. viii, 304 pp.*

A legal textbook on the laws governing the labor contract in Germany, for the use of law students and laymen. It analyzes the nature of the labor contract, discusses the historical development of legislation on it, the present laws governing it, the conclusion of the contract, and its performance, wages, secondary duties involved, its terminations, the apprenticeship contract, combination, and labor disputes.

RAGER, FRITZ. *Der arbeiterschutz in Österreich einschliesslich der sozialpolitischen Bestimmungen für Jugendliche. Vienna, Deutscher Verlag für Jugend und Volk, 1924. 120 pp.*

A concise textbook on protective labor legislation in Austria with special consideration of socio-political legislation for the protection of juvenile workers and apprentices.

RAPPOPORT, ANGELO S. *Labor, social reform, and democracy. Vol. I. London, Stanley Paul & Co. (Ltd.), 1925. 324 pp.*

In this volume the writer gives a history of the social development at different periods among different nations and of the ideas on labor, social reform, and democracy of the great philosophical and social leaders. The history deals with the different periods from the earliest evidences of social thought in the Orient and among the Hebrews down to the first centuries of the Christian era.

REINHARD, ERNST. *Grundfragen der Arbeiterbildung. Zurich, Unionsbuchhandlung, 1924. 48 pp.*

A critical essay on the fundamental problems of workmen's education written from a socialistic point of view.

RENARD, G. *Les travailleurs du livre et du journal. Paris, Gaston Doin, 1925. 2 vols.*

A history of the printing industry and allied trades in France, with a general résumé of the development of the industry in other countries.

ZENTRALVERBAND DER ČECHOSLOVAKISCHEN INDUSTRIELLEN. [*Jahresbericht*], *1924. Prague, 1925. 129 pp.*

The annual report for the year 1924 of the Central Federation of Czechoslovak Industrialists. The report contains a general survey of economic and business conditions of Czechoslovak industry and deals extensively with a number of subjects of interest not only to industrial employers but also to labor, such as unemployment, wholesale and retail price indexes, social legislation, wage problems, the rôle of coal in the costs of production, etc. This general survey is followed by detailed reports of the local and trade associations affiliated to the Central Federation.